THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1929 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty-Four Pages | BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 239 | ATLANTIC EDITION ** | FIVE CENTS A COPY

ALBANIA 'FREE,' IT CLAIMS, BUT ITALY 'CONTROLS'

Growing Fascist Influence in New State Not Considered a Menace

ROME HAS ASSUMED ROLE OF PROTECTOR

King Zog's Choice Seen to Lie Between Accepting Duce as Good Friend or Bitter Foe

By R. H. MARKHAM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Italian influence is certainly growing in Albania. All disinterested foreigners who live there testify to that. And all Albanians not connected with the Government conform to it, usually expressing their disapproval of it. There are more Italians in Albania now than there were a year ago. They have organized an army. They control the king's guards and have secured the appointment of a Minister of the court who is their man. They exert a dominant influence over the Roman Catholic Church in Albania, and maintain several schools.

Italians direct and control the official Youth Movement in the schools, which is a well organized enterprise based on a Fascist model. This means that all sports are in their hands. A football team from the American school in Tirana cannot play a game with the American team in Kortcha without formal permission from the Italian sport directors. It is Italians who teach the school youth civics and patriotism.

Italians Conduct Air Service

When a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor went to the municipality to inquire about the progress which Tirana, the capital, is making, he found an Italian in charge of the engineering department. He also found an Italian as superintendent at the Ministry of Public Works and was informed that an Italian is to become Director at the Ministry of National Economy.

The airplane service in Albania, which is very well conducted, is an Italian enterprise. Many contracts for public construction are taken by Italians. As the result of a $10,000,000 loan the Italians control the Albanian National Bank and to a large extent Albanian finances. Many of the excellent new roads in Albania run from ports which serve Italy to the border of Jugoslavia. Italy has had a hand in tracing them. Albania has signed a pact of friendship and a treaty of alliance with Italy and the Albanian Government recently received the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Grandi, with an ostentatious demonstration of cordiality.

Italy's Rôle of Protector

In the complicated affairs of Europe and especially of the Balkans it is wise not to make bald statements. But it seems to be an axiom that every new nation has to have a protector. Every little state has a champion. Even Poland, large strong and advanced as she is, has a champion in France. A Frenchman controls the Rumanian National Bank; another the Bulgarian National Bank and many work for Greece. When Bulgaria was liberated she was helped and almost governed by Russia. It is not easy to form a new state.

Some power had to help Albania. Manifestly it could not be Greece or Jugoslavia. It could not well have been France. America is not accepting mandates. England has her hands full. So the task naturally fell to Italy. Italy had to be either Albania's friend or her bitter enemy. It is well that she is Albania's friend and helper.

This is, naturally, a double game. Italy has her own purposes. Every Albanian knows that, none so well as King Zog. But Albania also has her own purposes. Italy is using Albania, unquestionably, but Albania is also using Italy. Both powers know that and they are trying to make the most of the situation.

Albania "No Colony"

And Albania is not going to be swallowed up. She is nobody's "colony." The Bulgarians were not swallowed up by the Russians. They were grateful to Russia, but preserved their own initiative. They prized their independence just as the Albanians do. There is a drastic sort of public opinion in Albania and no king could deliver the country to foreigners.

After all it is Zog, and not the Italians, who rules. And the King invites many other foreigners to help, just as Bulgaria did. There are French, British, Austrians, Germans, Americans, Hungarians and Serbs working for Albania. It was the Serbs who made the new church possible. Many of the new enterprises are run by Albanians themselves.

Made wise by harsh experiences in the stern and intricate reality of European politics, Albania has done well to accept Italy as a friend rather than as an enemy and in taking advantage of Italy's assistance she is stabilizing rather than relinquishing her independence.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 20
Sporting News—Page 17
Financial News—Pages 18, 19 and 20

FEATURES

League of Nations Page 6
Educational 8-9
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 10
Antiques and Interior Decoration 11
Book News and Reviews 12
The Home Forum 13
"Approved unto God" [With Danish Translation]
Music News of the World 14
In the Theater World—Art News and Comment 15
Radio News and Aviation 18
Daily Features 23
Editorials 24

Toscanini Resigns From La Scala Opera

By The Associated Press

Milan, Italy

THE resignation of Arturo Toscanini, as director of La Scala Opera House, long expected, finally has been confirmed.

A semiofficial announcement said he would conduct 60 concerts in America and then go to Bayreuth to direct performances of "Tristan und Isolde" and "Tannhäuser."

His successor has not yet been chosen, but it was understood several names were mentioned in the course of a meeting. Among these, it was understood, were Pietro Mascagni, Guarnieri, Del Campo, Desabata and Strauss.

LAND PROBLEM CHIEF ELECTION ISSUE IN MEXICO

Presidential Candidates Promise to Slice Up 'Haciendas' for Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Hardly ever does a Mexican presidential candidate come down to brass tacks and state exactly what he proposes to do in case he actually reaches the presidential chair, and for this reason, statements recently made by both of the leading candidates, Pascual Ortis Rubio and José Vasconcelos, are of special importance.

As is generally but privately admitted by Mexican leaders of all shades of political thought, a democratic form of government is hardly more than a form in Mexico. Mexico is a country where unfinished racial mixtures have not yet formed a definite national pattern. Its peculiar geography breaks it up into distinct regions comparable to Canada, Cuba, Texas and Florida. Fifty-odd Indian racial groups from Chihuahua to Chiapas have with greater or less obstinacy persisted in a culture bred in the course of thousands of years of experience. Approximately 1,000,000 persons in Mexico out of a total population of 15,000,000 according to some estimates, are still ignorant of Spanish, the national language.

Not many miles outside of the Federal District and Mexico City, with its population of 1,000,000 inhabitants, lie villages where Aztec and the still more primitive Otomie languages are spoken, where stone and clay household utensils are exclusively used, where the inhabitants have no clear idea of their country or the outside world, and where the presidential campaign between Pascual Ortiz Rubio and José Vasconcelos is less significant than the motion of the stars overhead.

A country where no more than 35 per cent of the population can read or write, where communication is still so poor that entire regions are isolated from the outside world, cannot be a democratic country in the sense understood in the United States.

Leaders, however, cannot afford to admit that Mexico is an oligarchy rather than a democracy. Consequently, maintaining a democratic exterior, but laboring within under very different conditions from those existing in the United States, Mexican politics and a Mexican presidential campaign have their peculiar character.

Because there is as yet no national thought, unless it is that of the mixed

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Rescue Planes Find No Trace of Liner

COLUMBUS, N. M. (AP)—After covering an area of 60 by 150 miles in southwestern New Mexico and a tip of old Mexico, where an unconfirmed report said the missing Transcontinental Air Transport plane had been located, a party of El Paso newspaper men reported they had found no trace of the air liner.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, flying to Winslow, Ariz., to aid in the search for the missing passenger airplane, City of San Francisco, passed over Waynoka, Okla., shortly after 10 a. m., Sept. 7, officials of the Transcontinental Air Transport announced here.

HOOVER MOVES ON HIDDEN FOES OF NAVAL CUTS

Bases Stand on Allegation That Shipbuilders Used 'Big Navy' Propaganda

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover is determined that no selfish interests shall be permitted to frustrate his earnest efforts to achieve reduction of armaments nor interfere with his negotiations for an Anglo-American naval agreement.

Although he made no announcement of the basis of his stand, it is freely admitted here that the filing of a suit against three of the largest shipbuilding companies in the United States by William B. Shearer for money he claims to be due him from those companies for propaganda against naval cuts, prompted the President's action.

The Senate Naval Committee will meet Tuesday to consider a proposal to investigate the activities of Mr. Shearer at the naval disarmament conference at Geneva in 1927.

Honest disagreement with his policy; open propaganda against his views he has no quarrel with, but secretly financed activities by interests engaged in armament construction or seeking such contracts he proposes to fight to the limit.

This pronouncement the President delivered in person to assembled reporters at his semiweekly press conference with every evidence of the greatest satisfaction in making it known. He stressed every sentence both by gesture and intonation.

"Every American," the President said, "has the right to express his opinion and to engage in open propaganda if he wishes, but it is obviously against public interest for those who have financial interest in, or may be engaged in contracts for the construction of naval vessels to attempt secretly to influence public opinion or public officials by propaganda in favor of larger armaments and attempt to defeat the efforts of the Government in world limitation of such armaments or to employ persons for such purposes.

Wants Position Understood

"I am making this statement publicly so that there can be no misapprehension of my determination that our present international negotiations shall not be interfered with from such sources and through such methods."

It has been evident for some time that the President felt strongly about certain big navy propaganda activities. There were intimations that an expression from him on the subject

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Old Virginian Gold Mines Are Bought by Ford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Henry Ford has bought the Vaucluse gold mines in Orange County, said to have been worked profitably before the war between the states, but abandoned since that time. The deed for the 200-acre tract, purchased from Judge Alvin T. Embry, has just been recorded in the Orange County courthouse. The abandoned mine is 20 miles west of Fredericksburg.

The mines are in the northeast corner of Orange County, near the Rapidan River, on which President Hoover has his summer cabin. The first gold mining company incorporated in Virginia was the Virginia Mining Company of New York, operating from 1831 to 1834, near the St. Just Postoffice.

The Vaucluse mine, discovered and opened in 1832, was probably the best known of the Orange County mines. In 1843 the plant was valued at $70,000.

Originally, the Orange mines were very profitable, but, upon reaching the water level, the gold was found to contain foreign substances and the expense of separating the gold was found to be prohibitive. Numerous attempts have been made in recent years to resume active operation in these abandoned mines, but none of them has been successful.

Nothing is known here as to Mr. Ford's intentions regarding the property. The sale was completed with H. B. English, a Washington attorney, acting for Mr. Ford in the transactions with Judge Embry. The purchase price is understood to be $10,000.

Thousands Saved to Married People in State of Washington on Income Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Waking one bright morning to find their Federal income tax reduced one-third was the pleasant experience of many residents of this State. The United States District Court at Tacoma ruled that in Washington a man may file returns for one-half of his income in his wife's name.

Approximately 156,100 residents will be affected by this decision. Their combined income of more than $302,544,900 for the present year is involved.

Little did the pioneer founders of the State think what they were doing for future generations when they wrote the community property law, which provides that the wife is entitled to one-half the income which her husband earns. The Washington law recognizes the wife's right to one-half of the income and of their home or other investments. Under this ruling it would be the wife's duty to file her own return on the income from her half of the community property.

A test suit was brought by a man who had filed separate returns for his wife and himself on his 1927 income of $38,448.17, each covering half of the income. According to the decision, $720.93 will be returned to him as the difference between the tax paid under protest on the joint return and the tax due on separate returns for his wife and himself.

The saving in filing two returns instead of one comes from the system devised by federal officials of a scale of graduated income taxes over the usual tax, levied on the amount by which net incomes exceed a certain sum

Thus in taxing a man alone for his income of $21,000, the Government might take 5 per cent on the first $10,000, 10 per cent on the second $10,000, and 15 per cent on the remaining $1000. If this man filed one-half of his income in his wife's name at $10,500, they would both pay 5 per cent on the first $10,000, but there would remain only $500 to be taxed at 10 per cent. This would reduce their total tax one-third.

Winning British Schneider Cup Team and Record Plane

At Top, Left to Right—Flying Officer H. R. D. Waghorn, Flying Officer T. H. Moon, Flight Lieut. D. D'Arcy Greig, Squadron Leader A. H. Orlebar, Flight. Lieut. G. H. Stainforth, Flying Officer R. L. R. Atcherley.

Upper, © Sport & General, Lower, © Planet News From Acme

At Bottom—Supermarine Rolls-Royce S-6 Speed Plane in Which Flying Officer Waghorn Set New World Record (Later Surpassed by His Teammate, Flying Officer Atcherley) for Course in Schneider Cup Races.

SERBO-BULGAR DISPUTE ENDS IN GENEVA ACCORD

New Negotiations Start on Basis of Preliminary Agreement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LJUBLJANA, Jugoslavia—The agreement just reached at Geneva between Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch and Athanas Bouroff, Jugoslav and Bulgarian Foreign Ministers, respectively, whereby the Pirot conventions are provisionally accepted by the Belgrade Government as a basis for further direct negotiations on disputed matters, represents the most important step recently taken for improving international relations in the Balkans.

The Pirot conventions were drafted last March by a mixed commission to regulate traffic across the common boundary and methods for allowing peasants to utilize land lying astride the borders. Until now Serbia has refused to ratify them, demanding that Bulgaria consent also to the setting up of a military zone, six miles wide, on both sides of the boundary and agree to the liquidation of all Bulgarian-owned fields lying in Serbia.

Since the Belgrade Government agrees to put the Pirot conventions in force, Bulgaria is ready to discuss Serbia's two demands, though public opinion in both countries is opposed to compromises. The conciliatory attitude of the two ministers shown at Geneva enables the new negotiations to begin under favorable auspices.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The Jugoslav Minister at Sofia has handed the Bulgarian Government a note, the chief points of which are that the Jugoslav Government, wishing to continue a pacific policy toward Bulgaria, is ready firstly to accept the Bulgarian proposal and put temporarily into operation the Pirot agreement; secondly, that the agreement be in force three months only; thirdly, that negotiations be continued immediately between the two governments regarding unsettled questions, especially the frontier zone and frontier estates; fourthly, if no agreement is reached within three months, the temporary agreement expires.

Russia Protests Acts of Chinese

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Reports of inhuman treatment of Soviet citizens in Manchuria which have long been appearing in the press, received official confirmation when the Foreign Commissariat delivered a note to the German embassy here stating that dozens of Soviet citizens had been executed without trial by the Chinese authorities, while more than 2000 were detained in concentration camps in unsanitary conditions.

The note cites further alleged brutal treatment of prisoners and arrested persons and points out the hard plight of the families who had been expelled from their houses and left without money or shelter.

Declaring that the Soviet Government had been obliged to inflict reprisals on a certain class of Chinese residents here, although these Chinese were kept under incomparably better conditions than the Soviet citizens interned in Manchuria, the note requests the German Government, which undertook the defense of Soviet interests in China, to use its diplomatic resources to obtain some alleviation of the position of arrested Soviet citizens.

COLOMBIA ASKS AID IN LINKING RAILROADS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government of Colombia has appointed experts to inquire into the best means of linking up isolated railways in that country. They include Sir Alexander Gibb, head of a firm of British consulting engineers, Edwin James, motor road authority, recommended by the United States Government and Louis Richard, former Comptroller of French State Railways.

'OUTSIDERS' WIN WAY TO FINAL FOR GOLF TITLE

Johnston Defeats Ouimet, Willing Puts Out Egan in Amateur Tourney

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Two stalwarts of the links, Dr. Oscar F. Willing of Portland, Ore., and Harrison R. Johnston of St. Paul, Minn., came to the final 36-hole round of play here to decide which was to experience the thrill of being amateur champion of the United States for the first time.

Considered so lightly as contenders that Johnston was ranked sixth and Willing seventh on the national list used for match play "seeding," they stood out as the survivors of a tournament notable for its far western hazards and upsets.

The fact that in their paths to the final round neither was called upon to play the dethroned champion, Robert T. Jones Jr., may be a source of disappointment to some critics; but this much can be said for Johnston—he "beat the man that beat the man that beat the man that defeated Jones."

Two Ex-Champions Beaten

This refrain has grown with the tournament's progress, to a musical accompaniment that appealed to the fans, ever since John Goodman of Omaha ousted Jones in the first round and took the main actor off this glittering California peninsula.

Goodman was removed in turn by William L. Little Jr. of San Francisco, who bowed to Francis D. Ouimet of Boston in the third round. In the semifinals, Johnston completed the route to the final by handing Ouimet,

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Venizelos Declares Greece Agrees to Compulsory Arbitration Clause

Lithuanian Premier Complains of League's Little Progress—Stimson Notifies League, Root Protocol Will Be Presented to President

GENEVA (AP)—Premier Augustin Waldemaras of Lithuania, addressing the Assembly of the League of Nations, complained that the League had not progressed as it should and did not display too much promise.

All the great achievements since the war, he said—mentioning the Locarno and Kellogg-Briand pacts—have been outside the League. The resolution of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, designed to bring the League Covenant and the Kellogg pact into closer harmony, was similar to a resolution he introduced himself last year, but which was shelved.

Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, one of Woodrow Wilson's allies in bringing the League of Nations into existence, addressed the Assembly for the first time in its 10 years of life. He praised the Kellogg pact and expressed the opinion that in case it was violated the United States would not remain "with folded arms." Greece, he said, was ready to sign the clause for compulsory arbitration.

A note from Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, to the League of Nations has paved the way for the League's approval of the protocol of Elihu Root and Sir Cecil Hurst which will permit American adhesion to the World Court of International Justice.

The note was delivered through the American Legation at Berne, and simply stated that Colonel Stimson would submit the protocol, drawn up early last spring in Geneva, to President Hoover for signature. It was explained it then would have to be ratified by the United States Senate.

The protocol was designed to meet objections of signatories to the Court statutes to reservation 5 of the United States Senate to adhesion, this being that no advisory opinions in which the United States was interested could be given by the tribunal without American consent.

The protocol declared that the United States might object to the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Chancellor Acts to End Long Rift Over Vienna Police

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Despite rumors of civil war in Austria, talk of which is heard more abroad than here, events point to a closer understanding between the parties, especially in Vienna.

The problem of control of the Vienna police, which has been a matter of contention between the Government and the Province of Vienna since the July, 1927, riots, is now approaching settlement. For more than two years official relations between the burgermeister and the police director have been broken off. Now, through the mediation of the Chancellor, Ernst Streeruwitz, representatives of the police, and the Vienna province are meeting together, and an amicable settlement is well on the way.

The problem is whether the police of Vienna Province shall be state or provincially controlled. Last October Vienna authorities decided to establish their own police, but the Government refused to sanction the step, and from the end of November, when the act becomes law, reduplication of the police and double expenditure would result.

Agreement on this point means much more than the settlement of an isolated question; its effect must react on the whole of the relations of the Government with the Opposition. Increased efforts toward conciliation are being made by responsible leaders of both the Government and Opposition, and none is working harder in this respect than Ernst Streeruwitz.

Kentucky Girl Heroine of Move to Turn Feudists Into Roadmakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Ky.—Peace reigns now where feuds once troubled Breathitt County in the Kentucky hills, and much of the credit is given a 20-year-old girl.

Frances Holliday, editor of the Times, has won the silver cup offered by the Kentucky Press Association for the weekly newspaper performing the most outstanding community service in the past year.

When Miss Holliday took charge of her father's paper, the Jackson Times, last February, there was some talk among residents of Jackson of improving the conditions of the mountain people and turning their attention from interfamily feuds by building a modern hard road through the county and by increasing the comfort and cleanliness of the mountaineers through the construction of a new waterworks system.

The Jackson Times took up the cause, inaugurating a vigorous campaign for both roads and waterworks. Today a road has been built all the way across the county and contracts have been signed for the beginning of work on a modern waterworks system for Jackson.

Miss Holliday is no "furriner," as the Kentucky Mountains rescribe those born outside the hills who have come into Breathitt to reform it. While a college education and contacts with the outside world taught her some of the advantages of the "settlements," it did not take away from her the perseverance for which the mountaineer is famed.

And now with peace, the fighting propensities of the Breathitt residents is being turned into community building by the editor of the Jackson Times. For Breathitt County never did things by halves.

When the World War came on, Breathitt County men volunteered in such numbers that not a single man was drafted from its confines.

"We are awful peaceful now," says Miss Holliday.

HUNGARIAN PRESS FLOUTS SECRET PACT

BUDAPEST, Hun. (AP)—The Hungarian press is denouncing bitterly an alleged secret military treaty between Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia, which they declare imperils European peace.

The Government has been urged to bring the question before the League of Nations.

BRITAIN WINS SCHNEIDER CUP; SETS RECORD

Flying Officer Waghorn Does Course at 328.63 Miles an Hour

BETTERS OLD TIME BY 47.14 MILES AN HOUR

Flying Officer Atcherley Flies Lap at 332.49 M.P.H., Fastest Man Ever Traveled

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

RYDE, Isle of Wight—Flying officer H. R. D. Waghorn completed the course in the Schneider cup race here at 328.63 miles an hour to win for Great Britain the great speed classic of the air and to establish a new world record.

Dal Molin of the Italian team covered the first two laps at 287 miles an hour. He was second with a speed of 284.2. Third was Flying Lieut. D. D'Arcy Greig with 282.11.

Flying Officer R. L. R. Atcherley, who had broken the world record at 332.49 miles an hour, was disqualified for a wrong turning around a pylon.

RYDE, Isle of Wight (AP)—With her aviators speeding faster than any human being had ever traveled before and setting a new world's record for the blue-ribbon Schneider Cup race, Great Britain today successfully defended the Schneider Trophy against Italy in the tenth anniversary of its running.

Flying Officer H. R. D. Waghorn, on a supermarine Rolls-Royce S-6, set a new Schneider Cup course record with an average speed of 328.63 miles per hour, surpassing the previous record of Lieut. Webster of Great Britain in 1927 by 47.14 miles per hour.

Waghorn was the individual hero of the race. In addition to winning the race for Great Britain, he set a new world speed record of 331.19 miles per hour in one of the laps over the quadrilateral Solent course.

Flying Officer R. L. R. Atcherley, British favorite before the race and Waghorn's chief rival, actually bettered Waghorn's time with 332.49 miles per hour on one lap. But he was disqualified for failing to pass around a pylon marking one of the course points.

The United States was not represented at the Schneider Cup for the first time in recent years.

Lieutenant Atcherley, in addition to setting his world's speed record, turned in the second best mark.

The British ace, despite his disqualification, was informed his marks of 332.49 miles an hour for the 50 kilometers stretch and of 331.76 for a 100-kilometers stretch would stand officially.

The pilots flew their hazardous and record-smashing circuits before a crowd much smaller than had been expected, at least in the stands at the finish line, where there were many empty seats.

Great Britain's sole competitor, Italy, had two of her airplanes forced down, and the only one to finish was far outclassed, though surpassing Webster's mark of 1927.

The speeds of 360 miles an hour which had been anticipated by some aviators were not even touched by the three British and three Italian pilots.

As the race drew to a close Atcherley continued to push up his average with 330.91 miles per hour for his sixth lap and 332.49 for his seventh.

His course average, however, fell below that of Waghorn. It was announced at 325.54 miles per hour. But Atcherley's mark of 332.49 for one lap set a new world record and was the fastest time at which any human being had ever traveled.

First Schneider Cup Race at Monaco in 1913 Won by France; 44.7 Miles an Hour

The Schneider cup was offered in 1912 by the late Jacques Schneider, a French manufacturer, aviator and sportsman. He presented it to the Aero Club of France—stimulating the development of marine aircraft.

Annual competitions for the trophy were inaugurated, it to be held permanently by any nation winning it for three successive years, a feat which no country has yet been able to accomplish. The winners of the race are required to make the arrangements for the subsequent competition.

The first Schneider race was held at Monaco in 1913. It was won by Marcel Prevost, a French aviator, who covered the 217.463-mile course at an average speed of 44.7 miles an hour.

British Flier Wins in 1914

The 1914 race, also held at Monaco, was won by Howard Pixton, a British flier, at a speed of about 60 miles an hour. No races were held during the war period.

In 1919 the race was held at Bournemouth, Eng., but was declared off because of the dense fog. The only seaplane to finish was that of M. Janello, the Italian entry. The 1920 race was held at Venice and won by Luigi Bologna for Italy. Again in 1921, Italy captured the trophy when G. de Briganti covered the Venetian course at 117.4 miles an hour.

The 1922 race was held at Naples and Capt. H. C. Baird flew his British seaplane into first place at a speed of 146 miles an hour. The 1923 race was the first to be won by the United States when Lieut. David Rittenhouse flew over the Solent course at a speed of 177.38 miles an hour. The 1924 race was called off because of inability of Great Britain and Italy to complete their entries.

In 1925, Lieut. James H. Doolittle piloted a Curtiss racer to victory for the United States over the 350-kilo-

meter course at Baltimore, at a speed of 232.573 miles an hour. The race at Hampton Roads, Va., in 1926, was taken by Maj. Mario de Bernhardi of Italy, flying a Macchi seaplane at the rate of 246.496 miles an hour.

The 1927 race was held at Venice, Italy, and won by Lieut. S. N. Webster of the British team, with an average speed of 281.488 miles an hour. The race was not held in 1928, after the International Aeronautical Federation approved a plan to hold it biennially.

Although Lieutenant Webster's mark still stands for the Schneider races, it has been broken by Maj. de Bernhardi, who established a straight-away record of 318.624 miles an hour. British pilots have raised this mark a fraction, but their accomplishment is not official, due to the ruling that a speed record must be bettered by five miles an hour before it is recognized.

Balkan Air Race Starts

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The second annual military aviation race for Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia began Sept. 7. Each country started a squad of six monoplanes to make the circuit of Bucharest, Warsaw, Prague, Belgrade and return, which is expected to end Sunday. Planes used were Fiat, Avia, de Voltine, Smolik, Spad and Nieuport.

Belgian-Polish Trade Increase Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—During his visit to the National Exhibition at Poznan, the Belgian Minister of Industry and Commerce, H. Heyman, said its influence on trade relations between Poland and Belgium would be great. The exhibit is conceived on so large a scale that it enable the Poles to give some idea of their efforts to improve their state's economic standing during the first 10 years after its rebirth.

In still greater measure, M. Heyman said, it gives aliens an opportunity to estimate and appreciate the results of their admirable work.

M. Heyman is convinced that the visit of some of the leading Belgian industrialists to Poznan will have far-reaching results for both Poland and Belgium.

On his return to Warsaw the Belgian Minister was decorated with the order of "Polonia Restituta."

According to official calculations, Belgian capital employed in Poland is about 100,000,000 francs ($13,900,000), but according to the Minister's latest investigations this is too low. He believes that 400,000,000 Belgian francs are invested in Poland.

17 DETROIT POLICE CARS GO TO CHICAGO

DETROIT (AP)—Seventeen large orange-colored police cruising automobiles have been turned over here to psuin-clothes men from the detective bureau of the Chicago Police Department who were to drive them to Chicago.

The cruisers, seven-passenger touring cars, are to be radio-equipped. Gun racks, tear gas bomb pockets, special mountings for alarms, and search lights are other features of the cars.

COOLIDGE ATTENDS INSURANCE BANQUET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Calvin Coolidge made his first public appearance as business executive since his retirement from the Presidency when he attended the convention banquet of the New York Life Insurance Company just held here.

At his own request Mr. Coolidge was not asked to speak at the banquet, but an ovation was accorded to him. He was accompanied by Robert Dedell, secretary of the company.

32 NATIONS JOIN IN CONCLAVE ON TRADE TEACHING

Need for Learning Foreign Languages Stressed at Amsterdam Parley

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The International Congress on Commercial Education here brought together delegates from 32 countries.

Charles E. H. Boissevan, president, urged the importance of furthering development of such traits as honesty and reliability in the business world, since upon them all commerce and credit depend.

Dr. A. Junod of Swizerland, president of the International Association, said: "A system of exihbtions and traveling scholarships, which make possible holiday courses abroad, should be furthered, and similar facilities should be extended to masters and teachers of commercial schools." The teaching of languages was emphasized not only for business purposes, but also as a means for the furtherance of international good will.

Dr. Leverett S. Lyon of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. remarked on the great interest shown in American experience and experiments with business education. He said the American delegates were surprised to find the great concern Europeans have in increasing the social value of commercial education, to make it mean something more than mere technical training.

Miss Elly Frein von Rosseng pointed out the great value of using youth as a means of bringing nations nearer to each other. She hoped juvenile periodicals and magazines would devote more space to the subject of commercial education and urged commercial and professional schools to subscribe for juvenile publications in other countries. Pupils could then see what was being done by young friends abroad and thus help bring closer friendships among mankind.

Four new national groups of the International Association for Commercial Education were formed during the Amsterdam Congress, being added to the nine existing ones. Formerly the association was a more or less central European combination. Today American, British, Belgian and French groups have been organized, and the association, which in 1926 had a membership of only 265, now has 1500 in more than 30 countries.

At the end of this year the headquarters of the association will be moved for three years from Zurich to Amsterdam. The next congress will be held in 1932 in London.

BRAZILIAN PAINTS PRESIDENT HOOVER

RIO DE JANIERO (AP)—Three of the most important scenes of the visit by President Hoover to this city are being done in oils on one canvas by Navarro da Costa, Brazilian artist, at the command of the Government. This painting will be presented to President Hoover on Dec. 21, the anniversary of his landing on Brazilian soil.

Plans are still indefinite for the presentation at the White House. It may be made by Ambassador Amaral or a special mission may take the painting to Washington.

PRESIDENT'S SON TO ENTER HARVARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—Allan Hoover, son of the President, will enter the Harvard School of Business Administration on Sept. 19. He completed his academic course at Stanford University early last summer and now desires to specialize in business by taking the post-graduate course afforded to students who desire to follow business pursuits.

Allan has been spending several weeks at the President's camp on the Rapidan River in the Virginia mountains.

Lake Murray Dam Is Filling Basin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—When the main diversion tunnel under the earthen dam at Lake Murray, $20,500,000 power development near here, was plugged, water began to fill what is to be one of the largest artificial lakes in the world.

Already toolhouses and shacks are being covered as the dam begins to back up the 750,000,000,000 gallons of water to be stored in the basin. No water will flow through the tunnel until June 30, 1930, as 10 months will be required to fill the basin.

The late will be 30 miles long, backing water to within a short distance of Newberry, and will have an average width of 14 miles.

While the lake is being filled, dirt will continue to be piled on the mammoth dam and machinery installation completed. By the time the lake is filled Lexington Water Power Company expect the giaht turbines to be turning.

N. Carolina's Gas Tax Is $1,000,000 a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—As long as North Carolina can collect gasoline taxes at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a month, it appears unlikely that there will ever be another property tax levied for the maintenance of the state highway system. Collections for August totaled $1,080,000, a gain of $207,172 over August, 1928, the Department of Revenue announces.

For the first two months of the fiscal year, which began on July 1, collections have exceeded the corresponding period last year by $465,413. Automobile license plate tags in August totaled $130,000, as compared with $100,000 last year. Title fees ran $1000 ahead of August, 1928.

North Carolina's experience has been that the more roads it builds the faster the number of automobiles increases and the more revenue is collected for the maintenance of these roads. The entire state system now is nearing the 9000-mile mark.

Payment Suggested for Heads of Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng. — That city councilors should be compensated by the public authorities for loss of time and wages incurred in social work is a resolution that the Sheffield Trades and Labor Council has submitted for consideration by the annual conference of the Labor Party in October. This resolution follows the suggestion made in Manchester that city councilors should be paid for their services at the rate of £6 a week.

A companion suggestion is therefore put forward that the Lord Mayor's salary, which was instituted a few years ago in order to enable workingmen to take up the position, in the event of its being offered them, should be raised from £1000 a year to £1500.

DANES PRINT WORLD TELEPHONE BOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Danish State Telegraphs, in conjunction with the publishers of the National Telephone Book, have just compiled a unique and very useful publication—an all-world telephone book, now ready for distribution. Annual publication is anticipated.

The International Telephone Book is called "Alt" (all or everything). It contains 12,000 of the most important names, merchants, factories, shipping concerns, hotels, etc., in 27 countries—all concerns interested in international telephone intercourse. The book is arranged both according to branch and names, and directions are given in English, French and German.

COPENHAGEN WANTS SATURDAY BANKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The central organization of the Copenhagen Trade Societies have been asked by the joint delegation of Danish banks to give their opinion as to the demand which the delegation and the bank functionaries have put forward about the week-end closing of the banks, which means closing the banks at 1 o'clock instead of 2 o'clock, and not to open them for a couple of hours late on Saturday afternoon.

A number of business men were present at the meeting where the question came up for consideration, and there was complete agreement that they would under no conditions recommend that the above demand should be complied with. It was held that tradesmen must continue to be able to bank their takings on Saturday.

DEMOCRATS CUT DEBT; G. O. P. BALANCE LESS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Democratic Committee reported to the Clerk of the House, that its unpaid obligations on Aug. 31 amounted to $416,937, as compared to $557,775 on May 31.

J. R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, also submitted a report showing his committee had an unexpended balance of $194,319 on Aug. 31, as compared with a balance of $285,637 on Dec. 31, 1928.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO MEET

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. (AP)—Seattle, Wash., was selected as the 1931 convention city of the National Federation of Federal Employees at the tenth biennial convention here. Luther G. Steward, president, and Miss Gertrude McNally, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected.

TERCENTENARY BOARD TO LIST 300 ATTRACTIONS

Public Invited to Send in Opinions on Outstanding Points of Interest

"What are the 300 great attractions of Massachusetts, in the opinion of the people today?"

This is a question being asked by the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Conference, composed of the chairmen and delegates from the towns and cities of the Commonwealth, looking toward local participation in 1930 in the three hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

A list is being compiled by the committee which will be modern in its conception and point of view, not a ready-made list to be taken for granted. It is obvious to the committee that visitors at the celebration will wish guidance in the matter of seeing places of historic significance, natural attractions and scenic allurements, evidences of both ancient and modern influences, industries, important streets, rivers, the ocean and other interesting factors of New England.

Among the places which have already been placed on the list are Boston's subway system, the first such system in the United States, the birthplace of the telephone, the Paul Revere House, the oldest frame house in America, Mt. Tom, the Connecticut River, the Charter of the Original Bay Company and the Hall of Flags at the Massachusetts State House and the Metropolitan Park System of Boston and the the celebrated Cape Cod.

The committee is inviting the public to send in suggestions for inclusion in the list. The more separate items on each contributed list the better. A notable board of judges will pass upon the final selections. All lists are to be sent to the headquarters, 44 School Street, Boston, and addressed to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary Conference.

Oystering Pushed In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Further development of North Carolina's oyster industry is being fostered by the State Department of Conservation and Development.

"Oystering offers the brightest possibilities of any branch of commercial fisheries operations in North Carolina," said Capt. John A. Nelson, State Fisheries Commissioner. "Investigations have proved that the State posseses a great abundance of botoms suited to oyster growth that are not now being used."

Since the establishment 14 years ago of the Fisheries Commission Board, now a division of the Department of Conservation and Development, some seed oysters and shells have been planted each biennium, ranging from a few thousand to more than 1,400,000 bushels. Special provisions are made for leasing publicly-owned bottoms under rules and regulations laid down by the Department of Conservation and Development.

Stairways Restored in Stirling Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STIRLING, Scot.—Recent operations in connection with restoration work on Stirling Castle have revealed the existence of stairways in the towers which flank the old entrance gateway at the castle. Originally there were four towers at this entrance, there being two outer towers which were much higher than the towers remaining today. The removal of debris which was piled against the walls of the towers has brought to light many interesting features.

Some little time ago the vaulted chambers at the bottom of the towers were made accessible by the restoration of the built-up doorways, and during recent operations part of the foundations of what was formerly the east tower have been exposed, revealing a low doorway into the main building between the missing tower and the tower still standing.

London Telephone Girls Still Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—What will happen to London's telephone girls when all the manual exchanges become automatic? The question has been bothering London considerably for some time, and it wants to know what is going to be done about it.

As a matter of fact, London need have no apprehensions. Inquirics in official circles meet with incredulcus smiles—it seems positively strange to the General Post Office that such notions should have been spread abroad, since there exists no truth in them whatever. Exchanges are not, after all, converted to the automatic system in a night. Out of the 132 London exchanges, only 15 are already converted; the process of conversion has been going on since November, 1927; and it is estimated that some 20 years must intervene before the last manual exchange is superseded.

Truly, the substitution of automatic for manual exchanges will eventually displace operators—that is inevitable; but the process is too slow to be of the least danger to anybody, and the young ladies are still being recruited in the usual way, to meet the demands of the 4000 or so new lines which are installed every month in the London area, and to fill the vacancies caused by marriage, since no married women are employed.

America Institutes Lapland Study Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—A three weeks' study trip of Lapland on behalf of the United States Government is being made by John Ball Osborne, American Consul-General in Stockholm.

The trip will cover North Sweden and Upper Norland, and will include a study of the population, language, farming, care of reindeer, protection of forests, mines, water power works, communications and investigation of the ice-free port of Narvik.

The mission includes examination of the Swedish methods of mining and the Gränesberg works, and works in Luleå, Gellivare, Kiruna and Narvik will be visited.

BRITISH SIMPLIFY AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A simple type of automatic telephone exchange has been devised by Post ffice engineers which will be gradually brought into use in country districts. Hitherto the expense of the ordinary manual exchange has been prohibitive in sparsely populated districts.

With this new automatic system the attendance of one man at intervals of a week or so is all that is necessary.

LYCEUM ARTISTS ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Ind.—About 300 Lyceum and Chautauqua artists attending the annual convention of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association at Winona Lake, enjoyed the banquet and gala night program. This marks the close of the five-day convention. Clay Smith, Chicago, was chosen president.

WARNERS BUY MORE THEATERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Embassy Theater in Orange, N. J., and the Regent Theater in Newark, N. J., have just been acquired by the Stanley-Fabian Corporation, controlled by Warner Brothers, in a $2,000,000 transaction.

WORSTED YARNS DEVELOP ACTIVE BUYING DEMAND

Popularity of Knitted Goods Keeps Mills on Jump to Get Raw Material

Low stocks of worsted yarns in hands of consuming industries of the United States have long been a part of the hand-to-mouth policy of buyers, but the recent improvement in demand for certain grades of knitted goods has made it necessary for the manufacturers of such articles, in many instances, to participate in a merry scramble for sufficient raw material to keep production up to promised levels.

The recently introduced women's knitted suits, in colors, have taken hold of the popular fancy and demand for 2-40s fine, worsted yarns of Bradford system, has leaped forward almost overnight, to a point where many larger spinners are unable to produce the yarn as fast as the buyers want it.

Some of the larger spinners are obliged to ship small quantities against existing orders for the yarn, at frequent intervals. Regular two-ply staple white yarns in the oil have also been in good demand and single colored yarns continue active for the sweater and bathing suit trades.

These grades of knitting yarns tend to make the worsted yarn market more active than in some time, and some of the larger interests are exceeding their production of yarns for several recent successive months. Nearly 10 per cent more worsted spindles were active during July than in July of last year, according to latest Government figures.

Prices for worsted yarns are more nearly uniform than in a long time and only a little greater improvement in demand would be necessary to strengthen the price structure sufficiently to enable spinners to sell their yarns more nearly on a parity with wool costs, it is pointed out

Day Just Series of 'Crises' in Statecraft's Busy Halls

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—These are busy days at the State Department. A group of Arabs enter to register a counter-protest to previous protests of Jewish societies on affairs in Palestine. The private secretary of Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Robert Vansittart, comes in with details of the Premier's proposed visit.

Sir Esmé Howard arrives to introduce Herbert Brookes, the new Australian commissioner-general. Then there is a hurried walk for the Secretary of State across the little street that separates the State, War and Navy Buildings from the west wing of the White House. A new note has been received from the British Government relative to Anglo-American naval parleys. The Secretary and the President, and later half a dozen naval officers, confer.

After that there are more conferences. A peppery American citizen living in Havana enters an ante-room to complain of treatment received in the Pearl of the Caribbean. The secretary of the Secretary sees him. Occasionally minor details can be turned over to the secretary of the secretary of the Secretary, but an extraordinary number must be handled by Mr. Stimson personally.

Five times a week there are press conferences. The Secretary of State has more press conferences than any other member of the Cabinet, not excluding the President himself. It is an indication of the importance and national interest in his activities, that reach from far-off Bangkok to the heart of central Europe and all the points between. No matter how busy he is, the Secretary sees the press. European visitors are amazed at the intimacy and frankness with which he talks.

"Now not for quotation, but for your guidance," Mr. Stimson begins, and the reporters of English, French and German newspapers in the cosmopolitan little group who "cover" the State Department, gasp as they remember the difficulties they would experience at home in the way of getting personal information from their respective foreign secretaries.

Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, achieved the unusual feat of leaving Mr. Stimson a desk almost cleared of major affairs, with the Kellogg Pact, Tacna-Arica dispute and Nicaragua crisis virtually settled. But the State Department desk never stays clear long. Crises are chronic here.

Bigger problems rest upon it now than for some time. There is, first of all, the Anglo-American naval parley. Then there is the question of the Far East—the Russo-Chinese controversy and Chinese extraterritoriality. With Geneva there is pending the World Court discussion, and with Canada the I'm Alone and half a dozen other matters. In an adjoining room the Chaco dispute of Bolivia and Paraguay is in process of negotiation under the watchful eye of the Secretary. Sudden emergencies flare up, as the Palestine outbreak, in out-of-the-way parts of the globe. The web of world cables all center their messages on the colonnaded State Department building.

And Colonel Stimson, still wearing a palm beach suit, as he wore when restoring peace to Nicaragua, or guiding the destinies of the Philippines, reaches work early and leaves late, to look after the manifold activities of the American Nation.

Newspaper's Slip Made Marconi Read Macaroni

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The venerable London Gazette, published without interruption since 1666, and having unusually efficient proof readers, rarely makes a typographical mistake, but, when it does, so acknewledges the error with dignity and alacrity.

A recent issue of the usually austere semiweekly was brightened with the unintentionally humorous paragraph: "In a notice which appeared in the London Gazette on Aug. 13, headed 'Special Resolution of British Marconi Company, Ltd.,' the 'word 'Macaroni' was inadvertently printed for the word 'Marconi'."

PRESIDENT TO VISIT LOCKS ON OHIO RIVER

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has definitely decided to leave Washington toward the end of October. He hopes to visit the newly constructed locks on the Ohio River, and is also thinking of attending the opening of the Edison laboratories at Detroit, a tentative date for which is Oct. 21.

The trip also may include a visit to the Southwest to be present at a celebration commemorating the Gadsden purchase, and in that event Mr. Hoover may visit several cities in Texas.

FRANCE PLANS NO HALT IN 1932 NAVY PROGRAM

New 10,000-Ton Cruisers to Sacrifice Speed for Heavier Armament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Interesting changes are being made by France in the construction of her lighter units of naval defense. Decision to sacrifice speed for armored protection is being carried out in the latest additions to the fleet. While welcoming a five-power naval conference, France is still engaged in completing by 1932 its post-war naval program.

Improvements are constantly being made in designs. Preference is now marked for 10,000-ton cruisers, instead of 8000-ton. The first three cruisers turned out were each of 8000 tons and effort was concentrated on producing the fastest possible craft, but the new Maréchal Foch, of 10,000 tons, is less speedy. It has gained, however, in invulnerability against artillery fire and aircraft attacks.

Equally notable transformations are taking place among destroyers and torpedo boats, and for the moment the building of the latter has ceased in order that shipyards may give their full time to the former.

This is not the only reason. Experience has shown that the two craft, though differing by 1000 tons, were too similarly armed and too much adapted for the same purposes. Furthermore, of the two, the destroyer was found the more effective. The result is that the naval designers are preparing plans for a smaller torpedo boat than the present type, which will revert more to the original status of being primarily a torpedo carrier.

The color of the lighter units has been changed. White tone is replacing the former gray-green. So rapidly have the new vessels joined the fleet that the problem has arisen of manning them. Increase of personnel is anticipated in order to keep pace with naval expansion.

Poole Borough Plans to Save Beautiful English Countryside

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Although sections of the coast of England are being sadly despoiled by atrocities erected by speculative builders, one part of Dorestshire is now protected forever, owing to the foresight of the Town Planning Committee of the Corporation of Poole.

This old borough dates from Saxon times, and still keeps up an old ceremony, known as the beating of the bounds of Poole Harbor, carried out in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

But although the corporation is protecting the architectural treasures of the past, it is also concerned with the future safeguarding of the open country. Three years ago it attempted to co-operate with Bournemouth in preparing plans for the development of southern Hampshire and Dorsetshire, but Bournemouth was strangely apathetic to town planning. Poole, therefore, took the initiative.

Already certain beauty spots, such as Branksome Dene Chine and Canford Cliffs, have become the property of Poole, and are to be preserved as open spaces. This summer the threat to erect reservoirs for petrol on the western side of Poole harbor was frustrated, and the Saltern Works, and the surrounding country are to be preserved as public open spaces. On the land thus saved there is to be built a clubhouse for yachtsmen, and facilities for recreation.

But perhaps the most notable achievement of the Poole Town Planning Committee is the proposal to reserve a park belt, 300 feet wide, extending five miles. This green girdle around Poole will start from the harbor at Fleet's Corner, extend along Haymeor Bottom, and down the valley of the Bourne. Practically all the land required has been promised as a gift to the public by Lord Wimborne, and other generous landowners. This will insure the preservation of some of the most beautiful countryside in England, including Broadstone and Canford Schools.

John Sobieski's Rug Bought for Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The palace of King John Sobieski at Wilanow near Warsaw has been for many years in the possession of the Counts Branicki. Now that Poland has regained her independence, however, it is felt that the treasures of art and the historic relics in the palace should belong to the Nation.

It was, therefore, with some anxiety that the community learned that the present Count Branicki intended to sell the famous Turkish carpet which had belonged to the great Polish King John Sobieski and which he had obtained as a trophy of victory over the Turks, whom he drove from the walls of Vienna in 1683. The carpet in question has been bought by the Government for the sum of nearly 1,000,000 zlotys and at present reposes in Warsaw Castle.

It is felt that this souvenir ought to be the property of the community and it was with great relief that the public learned that the Government has claimed the right to prohibit the removal from the country of objects possessing national historic or artistic value.

NORTH CAROLINA PAYS LARGE FEDERAL TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina now leads the States in payment of taxes to the Federal Government, New York alone excepted.

For the year ending June 30, 1929, North Carolina paid into the Federal Treasury the sum of $254,494,467, as compared with $225,315,303 the previous year. This was an increase of 13 per cent, while the average increase for the country as a whole was 5 per cent. Most of the gain, it is said, has been due to increased manufacturing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Hoover's Successor Will Soon Be Able to Take Business Men to See the Fish

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Statistics, although invaluable to business men, will not attract the average sightseer into the new Department of Commerce building, the "largest government office building in the world," now under construction.

But those in charge of the plans have a scheme that will no longer allow the streams of visitors which go to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to see money made and to the Smithsonian Institution to see Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" to pass by the Department of Commerce. An aquarium plentifully stored with beautiful and useful aquatic animals abundant in the waters of the United States but not easily seen in their natural habitat, is their solution.

A small aquarium has long been maintained at the headquarters of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Commerce Department, but it is in cramped quarters and the fish are not shown to their best advantage. A small grotto lined with exhibition tanks is crowded between offices in the present building and a pool scarcely more than 20 feet long is holding some 60 or 70 black bass, carp, bullheads, pike, perch, large goldfish and turtles.

Moving day for the bureau, which probably will not be for at least three years, will see all kinds of fish being transported from transparent guppies, one-half an inch long to the three-foot sturgeon which has been swimming around the small pool for 20 years.

Although definite plans for the new aquaria are not completed, additional space will make possible the arrangement of reefs and more natural backgrounds that will greatly enhance the exhibits. Illuminated pictures relating to the fish industry and samples of fish products, now crowded into small space at the bureau will also be shown to greater advantage.

Officials of the bureau are studying a treatise on "The Public Aquarium" by Charles Haskins Townsend of the New York Aquarium and adviser in planning many aquariums.

Personal Stationery
100 Printed Envelopes
200 Printed Sheets
50 Plain Sheets
$1.00 Postpaid
Any name and address, printed on high grade white bond paper in dark-blue ink.
NONANTUM PAD & PAPER CO.
829 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass.

Established 1865
The Florida Times-Union
To reach the business interest in any part of Florida, advertise in the columns of the Florida Times-Union. Classified advertising, 15c a line, daily, and 13c a line Sunday.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast, and are practically indestructible. The original marker to include all these features. Three sizes. Readers' Library, Pocket
Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 196 Yonkers, N. Y.

Extra Money
Salesmen or Saleswomen working full or part time should make good money this fall showing our high grade doll trunks. Small salary and commission. Write HOFFMAN MANUFACTURING CO., 354 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.

COMING TO LOS ANGELES?
SHIP YOUR GOODS YOU, WE WILL UNLOAD AND STORE -- AWAITING YOUR FURTHER DISPOSITION
Birch-Smith Furniture Co
737 S. Hill St. — PHONE TR 4121

Brodil & Son
MAKER OF
Men's Clothes
Now Showing New Importations for the coming season.
JOURNAL BUILDING
262 Washington St., Cor. Water
BOSTON

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
52 Boylston St. Boston
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 16

At Your Service
Cables "Symphflo"
Symphony FLOWER SHOP
240 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Phones: Kenmore 2076-77

PACKING SHIPMENT
arranged, and
STORAGE
of Household Furniture
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Edward L. Wingate
General Manager
Call or Telephone

"Say it with Flowers"
But Say It With Ours
Zinn at Stout
PARK ST.
BOSTON
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

Custom Made FURS
Only finest selected skins used. Excellent workmanship guaranteed. You will find our prices much less than for ready-made garments of similar quality. Your old fur coat can be made to look like new—we specialize in restyling, repairing, and relining. Charge accounts may be arranged.
MERKIN'S FUR SHOP
26 West Street, Boston, Room 408
Liberty 8836

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing
Intelligent Service—Reliability
Adams & Swett
Roxbury, Mass.
Rug Cleansers for 73 Years
Highland 4100—4101—4102

DE LUXE one-, two- and three-room suites, with or without hotel service, furnished or unfurnished, are now available.
The Kenmore
One of Boston's Newest and Finest Hotels.
490 Commonwealth Ave.
We invite your inquiry
GEORGIAN HOTEL CO., Proprs.

Write Enna Jettick Shoes, Auburn, N. Y., for name of your nearest dealer.
ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAA to EEE—Sizes 1 to 12
Enna Jettick Melodies (Old Time Songs and Hymns) are broadcast over N. B. C. hook-up at 7 o'clock Sunday Evenings (Special Pacific Coast 7:45 Coast Time). Enna Jettick Dance Music is broadcast over station WLW at Cincinnati at 10 o'clock Saturday evenings. Time given is Eastern Standard.

ROSE HANSKATS
STAY-FORM
You Can Always Tell
the poise and graceful carriage of a woman who wears STAY-FORM and notice the invariably smart fit of her frock! STAY-FORM is the unsurpassed modern garment. Come in to one of our shops and have a STAY-FORM demonstrated on your figure, without obligation.
$5.85 to $25
At our shops or send for a measurement blank to

4237 Lincoln Avenue
17 North State Street
825 East 63rd Street
3325 Sheridan Road
57 East Madison Street
Edgewater Beach Hotel
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1605 Orrington Avenue
EVANSTON, ILL.
112 West State Street
ROCKFORD, ILL.
205 Broadway Arcade
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
19 West Monroe Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA
Newmark's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
822 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
407 Robert Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.
112 West Third Street
WINONA, MINN.
14 Court Arcade Bldg.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
308 Main Street, LA CROSSE, WIS.
Shop Number 38, Plankinton Bldg.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BRIAND TO START DISCUSSION ON U. S. OF EUROPE

Chiefs at Geneva Conference Invited to Meet French Premier

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Aristide Briand, French Premier, has invited the chiefs of all the European delegations to lunch on Sept. 9 when he will inaugurate a discussion on his scheme for a Federation of European states. Geneva is interested to see if he will come down from the clouds, because at present it is felt he has no clear idea of how the United States of Europe are to be brought about.

It, it is held, M. Briand simply means that an organization is to be established for dealing with economic questions, this might possibly be of some value in promoting the business relations of European states, especially through the medium of the International Bank, which it is now suggested should have its seat in Geneva or Basle so as to be in touch with the League of Nations. The bank would thus act as a link between the new organization and the economic activities of the League of Nations.

In the meantime, however, many members of the League are inclined to regard these suggestions with anxiety as tending to diminish the League of Nations' authority. If M. Briand has in thought a political organization of some kind, that would certainly meet with determined opposition from those who believe the League the best medium of settlement of international questions.

If any idea lurks behind this plan of getting Europe together so as to put up a tariff against the United States there is no reason, it is declared, why the United States should be alarmed. At least that is the reaction received in well-informed American circles here which would prefer to deal with one tariff wall in Europe than the multiplication of tariffs that now exist. The British attitude to all this is somewhat aloof, for the British delegates feel that M. Briand might have consulted them about his plan before he plunged into such controversial waters.

GENEVA (AP)—Some discussion has been aroused here by the noninclusion of a representative of the Irish Free State in the invitations to the luncheon at which M. Briand will go into further detail on his plans for a United States of Europe.

The suggestion has been heard that neither Great Britain nor the new Saorstat will be included in the confederation, neither being mainland states. In the Premier's plans the status of both seemed obscure.

The project has been discussed with considerable feeling by some of the national delegations here, the smaller nation representatives arguing that it might result in domination in industry and commerce of the greater European nations. Another point raised is that abolition of tariff barriers would increase direct taxation and involve a total change in the fiscal policies of the nations.

M. Claudel Has Faith in United States of Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The belief that there will eventually be a United States of Europe in many ways similar to the United States of America was voiced by Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, speaking at ceremonies just held at the United States Military Academy concurrently commemorating the birth of Lafayette and the first Battle of the Marne.

The ceremonies took place in historic Callum Hall and among those present were representative of the French, British, Belgian, Italian and United States armies and diplomatic corps.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Claudel said:

"Europe has learned that after all, roads are a wiser thing than walls and industry a stronger thing than armies; that from the heart of the nation to the heart of another nation, in spite of languages and traditions, there may be a way found, and that that way was not likely to be by guns and marching regiments; that what nature and interest had made to be one, fear, superstition, greed, revenge and customs barriers could not forever keep it asunder."

Philadelphia Talks of Traffic Engineer

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The great increase in the number of motor vehicles, recent changes in the state motor code and the necessity for readjustment of traffic conditions in Philadelphia make it necessary to employ a traffic engineer, according to a message sent to the City Council by Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, director of public safety, who asks that the position be established without delay so that Philadelphia may set its "traffic house in order."

"The entire problem of traffic is a complicated one," Major Schofield told the council, "and it is becoming more so every day. To handle it scientifically requires the full time of an expert traffic engineer, a man trained in the subject by study and experience and one who can give his entire time to working out the problem as it affects Philadelphia. I therefore request that you create the position within the Department of Public Safety, providing funds for such an office and for adequate assistance."

Soviet Hopes Roused by British Diplomat

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—British Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson's interview at Geneva, expressing the British desire to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, aroused hope here that the British Government may be ready to accept the Soviet viewpoint that restoration of relations should precede, not follow, the discussion of disputed points.

Acting Foreign Commissar Maxime Litvinoff gave out a responsive interview, declaring the Soviet Government is ready to send a representative to discuss procedure of restoring relations whenever Great Britain indicates time and place. Mr. Litvinoff further intimated the Soviet representative would be willing to discuss the order of future negotiations regarding disputed points, but not these points themselves.

Izvestia gives the following exposition of the Soviet viewpoint on this question: "The Soviet Union has always upheld the standpoint that a basic condition of the solution of the questions in dispute between the two countries was the preliminary resumption of full normal diplomatic relations. We have always maintained that the existence of normal diplomatic relations and the presence of a British Ambassador in Moscow and a Soviet Ambassador in London would by itself bring about the indispensable atmosphere for the tranquil consideration and regulation of disputed questions."

VENIZELOS SAYS GREECE AGREES TO ARBITRATION CLAUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

Court giving such an advisory opinion in negotiations with the League Council. The Court would not be bound by the protest, but if the United States still found the situation objectionable it might withdraw from the Court.

Unanimous indorsement of the protocol was given three days ago by World Court signatories and approval of the Assembly of the League thereafter was expected as a mere formality. Sympathetic interest by the American Government was assumed from the first, and official information was given in Washington the instrument was satisfactory to the Government.

Criticism of Britain Heard Over Palestine Mandate

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — The delegates from South American states have decided to advance the candidature of Peru to the Council, Dr. Mariano H. Cornejo having received a majority of votes at the recent delegates' meeting. Uruguay, which also ran, is now out of the race. Peru will take the place of Chile, which retires from the Council, and Cuba and Venezuela will still remain to represent Latin America on the Council.

The British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, made out a good case at the meeting of the Council for the prompt way in which the Labor Government had dealt with the troubles in Palestine. But the discussion revealed an undercurrent of criticism concerning Great Britain's handling of the matter in her mandatory capacity, and more will be heard of it when the report of the inquiry which Mr. Henderson has promised into the whole affair comes before the Mandates Commission.

The Council's decision to reduce the annual meetings from four to three seems to have surprised a good many people here. But the foreign ministers of the great powers can hardly be blamed for desiring to reduce the number of Council meetings which at present place a considerable strain on them.

Thus Dr. Gustav Stresemann who can ill spare the time from his ministerial and parliamentary duties estimates to have spent on an average three months in every year away from Berlin attending the Assembly and Council meetings since he took office.

The jurists' conference has adopted a draft recommendation concerning the qualification of the judges of the International Court which provides that they must have a practical experience of law and a knowledge of official languages of the court.

Attempting Crossing of a Famous Pond

Tony Covins of Cambridge Wins Main Prize by Taking a First, Second and Third Successively in Three Races of Model Yachts on Boston Common.

PRESS DIVIDED ON MOVE TO AID MENACED NATION

Arthur Henderson's Attitude on Aggression Criticized by Conservatives

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The announcement of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, at Geneva that the British Government is prepared to sign, with reservations, a convention providing financial credits for any country threatened, in the League Council's opinion, with unprovoked aggression, promises to open sharp controversy in British political circles.

The Liberals generally approve it. The Economist, the influential financial weekly edited by Walter T. Layton, says in this week's issue: "While the actual financial value of such assistance to a threatened state would be considerable, the moral value would be greater still, for the decision of the League Council to grant assistance to one disputant would constitute a veiled but a very definite warning to the other that, in the last resort, it would find the whole resources of the League arrayed against it. In this, as in so many cases if the conviction could be brought about that the League would act definitely and decisively in case of need, it is practically certain that such action would never be required."

The Conservatives, on the other hand, regard it as introducing so dangerous a procedure that opposition to it is already developing. The Daily Telegraph, which usually speaks for the majority of Stanley Baldwin's followers, for example, describes it as "paying for other people's wars," and says its whole psychology is wrong. "It will tend," the paper continues, "not to prevent war between two headstrong states, but rather to encourage the country which is confident of the sympathy of outsiders to take up a strong, intransigent attitude in the belief that the Council of the League will call upon the signatories to come to its financial assistance. Admittedly it is important to provide that there must be unanimity in the decision of the Council to grant assistance, though no such unanimity is required as to the amount. . . . Great Britain cannot afford to guarantee every victim of aggression all over the world. . . . Under this convention she might find herself guaranteeing war loans to China, Bulgaria, Guatemala or Lithuania if these countries were subjects of aggression."

BRITISH PREMIER DEPLANES

CROYDON, Eng. (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and his daughter, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, arrived at Croydon airdrome by airplane from Le Bourget, France, just before noon Sept. 6.

Young Yachtsmen Strive for Honors

Sheets and stays were set, jibs and mainsails trimmed close to the wind, red pennons climbed gallantly to peaks, and eight neat craft set forth in a race to a farther shore.

All went well until the leading craft, suddenly diverted from her course by a huge water spout, bore down upon the smallest ship of the fleet. The crowd watched tensely while efforts were made to maneuver the ships apart, but the larger caught the small one full amidship.

But it didn't matter because the craft were only 24 inches long. The body of water over which they were racing was only the Frog Pond in Boston Common and the fatal water spout was only its fountain.

The race was the first of the season held under the auspices of the Community Service, Inc., and the Boston Model Yacht Club.

QUAKERS FROM FRANCE VISIT LONDON FRIENDS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A group of 100 French Quakers arrived here on a week's visit to include tour of the Houses of Parliament, National Art Gallery and Westminster Abbey, and a banquet by Barrow Cadbury, vice-chairman, National Adult School Union.

During their stay the visitors will be guests of London Friends. After a farewell party aboard the "Friendship," a vessel moored off Charing Cross, the party will depart for Paris.

RAINS TAX NEW ORLEANS PUMPING SYSTEM

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Excessive rainfall has overtaxed the city's pumping system and flooded the city, in some spots as deep as 6 feet.

Fleets and skiffs and motorboats manned by policemen succored the marooned and carried supplies to homes shut off by the water.

All traffic was suspended for hours. Property losses may run into the millions when inventories of damage are completed.

NEW COLLEGE HEAD ON DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIDSON, N. C.—Dr. Walter L. Lingle, president-elect of Davidson College, Presbyterian institution, has arrived from his home in Richmond, Va., and taken up his duties as active head of the college. He was educated at Davidson.

TROOPS SEARCH FOR FIREARMS IN PALESTINE

Situation Generally Quiet —Jews and Arabs Open Warfare of Words

JERUSALEM (AP)—Open admission has been made by persons closely in touch with the situation in Palestine that although the British Government has matters firmly in hand, an extended period of unrest requiring large forces of troops may be expected.

Although the country has grown noticeably more peaceable, there were continued reports of minor disorders and clashes between British troops and Arabs and between Arabs and Jews.

Ten Bedouins were killed in a skirmish which followed their discovery by British troops in the Esdraelon Valley. The Bedouins were said to have been engaged in looting the Kear Tabor Colony.

In one sense the battle has changed from one of swords and rifles to one of words, with Jews and Arabs exchanging mutual recriminations while preparing the best possible cases to present to the coming commission of inquiry.

On one point the Arabs and Jews agree, that is, in holding the Government responsible for lack of foresight regarding the present emergency. The Arab leaders make it plain that Palestine never will enjoy peace and prosperity without the presence of strong military forces unless some safeguards are given the Arabs that they won't be driven from the country by the commercial penetration of the Jews.

LONDON (AP)—The official British Colonial Office statement on the Arab-Jewish situation in Palestine affirmed that British troops were methodically rounding up suspected persons and restoring order in the country. It denied diplomatically that British troops had fought a battle recently at Gaza with Bedouins from the Sinai Peninsula.

"The situation in Palestine is reported to be quiet in all districts. Our forces are actively employed in searching for hidden arms and in apprehending suspected persons in the Safed and Haifa districts. Jewish colonies are being reoccupied," the statement said.

Lord Melchett to Study Conditions in Palestine

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Lord Melchett announces he will proceed to Palestine at an early date to study the situation there on behalf of the Jewish community. Meanwhile he declares that the damage caused by the recent disorders should be made good either by the British or Palestine Government.

Sir Robert Hamilton, Liberal member of Parliament, and former Chief Justice of British East Africa, has been invited by the MacDonald Government to join the official commission under Sir Walter Shaw, former Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, which is to investigate the situation in Palestine. The third member of the commission is to be a Conservative.

Fidac Congress Ends Sessions at Belgrad

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE — The Fidac Congress concluded yesterday when resolutions, unanimously passed, declared in the name of its 8,500,000 members that Fidac will not approve any infringement of treaties which have fixed present state frontiers, that the allied governments be urged to draw the attention of the governments of former enemy countries to the harmful action of armed bands and revolutionary committees on the territory of adjacent states, that members of national minorities may enjoy rights guaranteed by peace treaties if they fulfill their duties as citizens, that all action aiming at revenge or restoration of countries to former rulers be prevented, that governments of former enemy countries be informed that amnesties to persons guilty as war criminals are not in conformity with their obligations under the Treaty of Neuilly.

NOVA SCOTIA TO VOTE ON TEMPERANCE ACT

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—Oct. 31 has been set as the date for the plebiscite on the Nova Scotia Temperance Act it was announced today by the Provincial Premier, E. N. Rhodes.

Two questions will be decided by the vote: "Whether the electors of Nova Scotia favor the repeal of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, and whether they are in favor of Government control of the sale of liquor."

GERMAN BALLOONISTS LEAVE

BERLIN (AP)—German balloonists with two balloons entered for the international race for the Gordon Bennett Trophy, which will start from St. Louis, have left here for Cherbourg to embark for the United States.

British Trade Union Congress Opposes Raising of Load Line

Musicians' Plea for Protection Against Adverse Effects of the 'Talkies' Is Refused—Proceedings Brought to a Close

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—The Trade Union Congress closing session discussed the possible dangers from the rationalization of industry including the exercise against the workers of the monopoly of power arising from a concentration of the control of capital.

It was also pointed out that attempts might be made to extend the organization of workshop committees on the lines of company unions in order to undermine the influence of the trade-union movement. It was made clear that the congress was not opposed "to the scientific organization of industry" and with this reservation a resolution was adopted embodying points outlined above.

It was asserted in the discussion by minority movement speakers that the resolution was an admission that rationalization was an evil thing from the workers' viewpoint. In all the discussions in the Melchett-Turner conference, however, the trade union leaders insisted they could not co-operate in industrial reorganization unless the status of the trade union movement was assured and due safeguards provided to insure the protection of workers against any adverse effects.

Several unions wished that the General Council should press the Government for an inquiry into the basis on which the cost of living index figures were fixed, and the suggestion was made that the present index figures indicate a lower cost of living than the experience of housewives justified. The General Council opposed an inquiry at present on the ground that employers might take the opportunity to ask for a definition of the minimum wage standard on which a worker and his family could live. Any standard fixed now with serious unemployment and trade depression, it was argued, would be against the workers' interests.

A resolution was carried asking the Government to institute an inquiry into the conditions of seamen, especially in relation to living accommodation on ships and a measure to prevent overloading. Strong opposition was also expressed to any proposal to raise the load line of ships.

The congress refused to accept a resolution submitted by the Musicians Union asking the Government to introduce legislation to protect musicians against the adverse effect of the introduction of the "talkies," which has resulted in the dismissal of many orchestras engaged at cinemas. The view expressed was that musicians, like other workers affected by industrial and other changes, would have to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

TEXTILE WAGE SCALE ENFORCED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—The wage scale fixed by a convention of textile factory owners and workers in 1925 has been ordered made effective throughout Mexico by Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor Ramon Denegri.

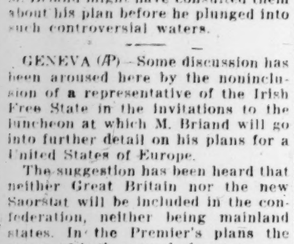
The salary changes, which for the most part favor the employees, must be inaugurated at all plants, whether the owners took part in the 1925 convention or not, according to the order. Secretary Denegri's action was the result of the unrest which has existed in the industry during the last few years.

TELEVISION CO. TAKES B. B. A. PROPOSITION

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Baird Television Company has accepted the British Broadcasting offer of providing five half-hour periods of television broadcasting weekly.

The broadcasts will be experimental at first, but Mr. Baird is convinced of the ultimate success of his system. He claims he had good reception from his own transmitter, even as far as America.



Fall Trade-in SALE

Seiberling

MULTIPLE MILEAGE TIRES

Fall is at hand—winter near. Equip your car now with Seiberling Tires. 40% greater traction, 35% deeper non-skid. A very liberal trade-in allowance on your present tires, regardless of condition.

Davis Bros., Inc.

1286 Boylston Street, BOSTON
Opp. Fenway Ball Park

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY -Bachrach-

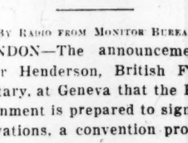
647 Boylston Street, Boston Kenmore 4730
507 Fifth Avenue, New York Vanderbilt 7400

Leighton, Mitchell Co.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan

99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790—3791



KNAPP-FELTS $8 to $10
MALLORY $6.50 and $7.50
Society Club $5 and $7

RICHARD'S

236 Huntington Ave., Boston
Opposite Church Park

ELGIN, HAMILTON and WALTHAM Strap Watches

Lend an Air of Simple Elegance and Excellent Taste.
$20 and Up

Jewelry and Watch Repairing

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR CO.
333 Washington Street, Boston
Room 529 Hubbard 7319

VACATION CLUB NOW OPEN

Save for next summer's trip

Home Savings Bank

75 Tremont St Boston

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"

No smart person wears this season's gowns without a corset.

Ivy Corsets and Bandeaux

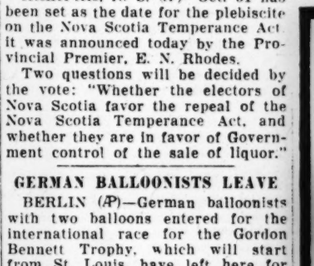
IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn The Florist

124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.



IMPORTED CRYSTAL

BIGELOW, KENNARD CO. INC.

511 WASHINGTON·ST·BOSTON

Oriental Rugs

We do NOT sell rugs that are chemically treated

ADALIAN BROS., Inc.
498 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
next to Brunswick Hotel
KENmore 5250-51

1829—ANNIVERSARY—1929

Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON

Next Interest Day Sept. 10

Deposits and withdrawals by mail form a convenient service to our out-of-town customers.

Deposits $24,701,511
Surplus $2,288,397

Recent Dividend Rate 4½%

Autumn Is the Time and Here Is the Place!

One of Our Many Excellent Values on Colonial Reproduction

Mahogany Tamboar Desk, beautifully inlaid with satinwood and tulipwood; $125 value $82

Mail orders carefully filled.

Fenway Furniture Shoppe
1024 Boylston Street, Boston
Opp. Mass. Subway Station

Get Your STETSON NOW!

A Stetson holds its shape and wears well . . . All over the world this fact has been recognized by at least three generations of particular people.

LEO HIRSH
250 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. Symphony Hall

CALE RADIATOR FURNITURE

WINDSOR

Beautiful Economy

No one ever admired the appearance of cast iron radiators. Now everyone admires the beauty of CALE Radiator Enclosures. Made of fine furniture steel to prevent warping and cracking from the heat, and skillfully finished to resemble the finest of woods.

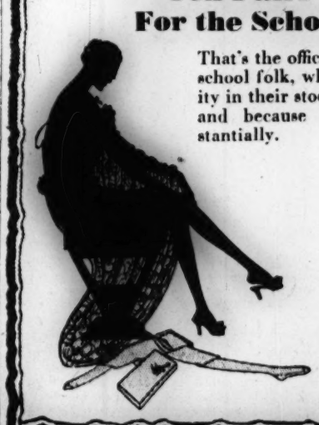
CALE Radiator Enclosures throw out the heat into the room—away from the wall. This keeps walls and draperies clean, thereby eliminating re-decorating costs. Literature cheerfully furnished.

CALE METAL PRODUCTS CO.
250 Stuart Street
BOSTON MASS.
Hancock 0693

A range of LENGTHS for the figure who's shorter or taller than the average.

Jays Boston Telephone Eleven

"Ten Pairs of Stockings For the School Wardrobe"



That's the official recommendation. And school folk, who need extra serviceability in their stockings, come here for it—and because they can save so substantially.

For Sports

Imported Heather Lisle. With lace clox. Three tan shades. 1.40

Imported nats. Heather fishnet mesh. Tans, grays, browns. Picot top. In plain colors, also. 1.60

For Dress

Chiffon. All silk. Picot top. Unusually long. Invisible stop run. 1.90

Chiffon. Silk to the top. Silk sole, lisle reinforced. Also a sheerer weight. 1.40

For Evening Wear

Chiffon. Ingrain. Has heel after the French manner. 2.20

Chiffon. Fine lace clox. Garter welt is lisle lined. 1.90

Barrington Court

987-989 MEMORIAL DRIVE, CAMBRIDGE

Applications now being accepted for September and October 1st occupancy. Only three and four-room suites available. Accommodations for maids. Electric refrigeration. Rentals from $85 to $110 per month, depending on location.

Apply to Superintendent or call:

F. W. Norris Co., Agents
31 Milk Street, Boston Tel. LIB. 5712

ESTABLISHED 1865

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

THE FINEST EQUIPPED TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS

Graduates Always in Demand

Evening Session Opens Sept. 16

New Classes Begin Monday

Fall Session Now Open

REGISTRATION WED. THUR. FRI.—SEPT. 11, 12, 13 ~ 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Send for Bulletin

334 Boylston St., Cor. Arlington St., Boston

No Canvassers or Solicitors Employed

GREECE TO KEEP RELICS OF OLD SITE OF ATHENS

Excavations by American School Expected to Take About 20 Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The question of the excavations to be executed on the site of ancient Athens, which has lately provoked interesting discussions, both at home and in foreign archæological circles, has at last entered a definite phase by the introduction of a certain number of modifications into the initial contract signed between the Greek Government and the American School for Classical Studies at Athens, the sole concessionnaires of the projected enterprise.

The grounds described in the contract as "archæological site" are inclosed within a space surrounded by the Acropolis, the Areopagus, the Theseion, the Athens-Piræus electric railway from the Theseion station to the Monastraki station, and the ancient Agora.

This territory, amounting to an area of 200,000 square meters, is covered with various kinds of buildings which have to be gradually expropriated and pulled down, as the excavations are put into operation. It is hoped that all the existing financial and technical difficulties will soon be removed, and that next spring the American school will be in a position to begin the long-anticipated excavations.

Dr. T. Leslie Shear, who has been conducting excavations on the site of ancient Corinth on behalf of the American Archæological School here, has been asked to conduct the excavations of ancient Athens also. He is enthusiastic over the work and has the firm belief that it will provide results of importance for the archæological world. The whole excavation will require about 20 years. It is expected that thousands of inscriptions will be unearthed.

On Dr. Shear's return from a special mission to the United States he will bring with him a group of engineers, archæologists, architects, designers, photographers, including women, to begin the work of excavation.

The convention signed with the American school makes it clear that all the finds will remain in Greece as Greek national property. Those responsible for the work will, in return, have the right and privilege of publishing the first reports on the excavations.

Hoover Moves Against Hidden Foes of Disarmament Program

(Continued from Page 1)

might be forthcoming. An unexpected development in which the current naval disarmament negotiations are not directly concerned afforded the President the opportunity he had been looking for to make his telling blow.

The incident was the filing of a suit by William B. Shearer in the New York courts against three shipbuilding corporations. The companies listed by Mr. Shearer are the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Newport News Drydock & Shipbuilding Company, and the American Brown Boveri Electrical Corporation.

Mr. Shearer alleges that he was employed by these concerns for naval propaganda purposes and claims there is still due him for salary and expenses the sum of $257,655. He states that he received $51,230 from these companies, is suing for the balance he charges is still owing him.

All three of the companies are engaged in war vessel construction work. The Bethlehem and the Newport News at present are each building a 10,000-ton cruiser. These ships cost close to $18,000,000 apiece.

Known as "Naval Expert"

Mr. Shearer has been active for some years in Washington and abroad as a "naval expert." At the unsuccessful naval conference in Geneva in 1927 he played a prominent rôle as a lobbyist. Later he claimed the "credit" for the failure of the conference. When the 15-cruiser bill was before Congress he was active in its support. He wrote numerous newspaper and magazine articles advocating an increased naval establishment and attacking those opposing such a policy.

The filing of his suit was the first public intimation that Mr. Shearer was a paid lobbyist. He had been previously known as a naval "authority" and in naval circles was called "captain." He has never held commissioned rank in the United States Navy.

Attention of the Senate to the Shearer suit and its implication was called by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Borah demands an investigation of Mr. Shearer's activities and has a resolution which would authorize his committee to make such an inquiry.

Upon a request from Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, that he be given the opportunity to lay the matter before the latter group, Mr. Borah held his proposal in abeyance.

"Those familiar with the history of the Geneva Conference," Mr. Borah said to the Senate, "know something of the propaganda there and know something of Mr. Shearer's connection. It would be interesting to know his real connection.

More Information, Says Borah

"Some of these shipbuilding companies have since received contracts from the Government to build certain ships whose construction might have been avoided if the conference had succeeded. I think we should have some more information."

Seconding this demand for a Senatorial inquiry into the subject of naval lobbying, President Hoover has directed the Attorney-General to consider what action can be taken by the executive branch of the Government.

The President made no mention of Mr. Shearar's name or those of the companies involved in the suit but he left no doubt as to whom he was referring to. Likewise, in a most emphatic manner, he called upon the three corporations to make known their side of the case.

"I have been much interested," the President said, "in the disclosures in respect to the relations of a naval expert who over a month ago filed a complaint in the New York courts against three important naval shipbuilding corporations for services described in the complaint, in which he acknowledges having received over $50,000 on account.

"This propagandist has, during the last few years organized zealous support for increased armament and has been a severe critic of all efforts of our Government to secure international agreement for the reduction of naval arms, which include activities at the Geneva conference and opposition to the movement which I have initiated in the last three months. A part of this propaganda has been directed to create international distrust and hate.

"I cannot believe that the responsible directors of the shipbuilding corporations have been a party to these transactions as represented in this law suit, but their statement of the case is needed. It is due to the public, it is due to the Government, and it is due to the corporations themselves.

"In the meantime, I have directed the Attorney-General to consider what action we can take. Unless the companies can show an entirely different situation from that which is purported in this suit, we are compelled to consider what measures can be proposed to free the country of such influences."

Worker for Big Navy Sues Ship Firms for Services

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William B. Shearer, internationally known for his publicity efforts for naval armament, has filed an action in the Supreme Court here against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and the American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation for $250,000, which he alleges is due him for services in their behalf.

The defendants in the cases, in statements issued by the authoritative spokesmen, declared in effect that the actions were without merit and not bound on facts.

The three companies have contracts for seven cruisers for the American Navy. Two of the contracts were awarded recently, one to the shipbuilding companies and one to the American Brown Boveri Corporation. The three companies are now at work on five 10,000-ton cruisers authorized by Congress several years ago. They include the Northampton, just launched at Quincy, Mass., and christened by Mrs. Coolidge, which is being constructed by the Bethlehem Corporation; the Salt Lake City and the Chester are being built by the American Brown Boveri Corporation, and the Houston and Augusta by the Newport News company.

Details of Complaint

Mr. Shearer in his complaint charges that he was retained by these three companies as their representative in New York, Washington, Geneva and elsewhere. He asks $250,000 for services and $58,885 for expenses between Dec. 10, 1926, and March 27, 1929. Of this amount he alleges that he received $51,230 and that $257,655 is still due him.

These services to build up sentiment for a large navy were entirely ethical, according to Daniel F. Cohalan, attorney for Mr. Shearer.

Mr. Shearer, when reached at his home in Stamford, Conn., refused to add to this.

The papers in the case filed by Mr. Shearer's attorney in the Supreme Court here are general in their terms and do not mention specifically what services Mr. Shearer rendered the defendant companies. The complaint said in part:

"IV. That between the tenth day of December, 1926 and twenty-seventh day of March, 1929, both dates inclusive, at the special instance and request of the defendants the plaintiff performed and rendered work, labor and services for the defendants as follows, to wit:

"Services rendered and performed by the plaintiff relating to the shipbuilding industry, the business of shipbuilding and the increase thereof, as affecting the business and financial interests and welfare of the defendants; services as representatives of the defendants at Washington, Geneva, Switzerland, New York City and other places in connection with the matters referred to; the preparation and distribution of literature, data and information relating to the above mentioned and to other matters; interviews and conferences with various individuals, including public officials and representatives of the press; the preparation and delivery of public addresses; the organization and conduct of a publicity campaign for the benefit of and in aid of the business and financial interests of the defendants; consulting and advising with the defendants in relation to the above and other matters affecting their business and financial welfare, and generally aiding and assisting the defendants in the conduct and promotion of their business affairs.

"VII. That the agreed and reasonable value of said work, labor and services was and is the sum of $250,000.

"VIII. That in connection with the performance and rendition of said work, labor and services and at the special instance and request of the defendants, the plaintiff necessarily expended and disbursed various sums of money amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $58,885.

"IX. That by reason of the foregoing there has become due from the defendants to the plaintiff the sum of $308,885 for said work, labor and services and said expenditures in connection therewith, demand for which has been duly made and no part of which has been paid except the sum of $51,230, leaving a balance of $257,655 now due and owing from the defendants to plaintiff."

Mr. Shearer is widely known, both in the United States and abroad, for his activities in connection with big navy propaganda. He was a civilian employee of the Navy Department during the World War and was in the navy during the Spanish-American War and was the central figure in the naval court of inquiry in 1924 to determine the "leak" in the Navy Department through which he obtained certain information concerning alleged weak conditions of the navy which he published.

Newport News Firm Denies Opposition to Disarmament

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (AP)—Emphatic denial that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company ever employed William B. Shearer "or anyone else" to oppose disarmament "at Geneva or anywhere else" was given in a prepared statement by Homer L. Ferguson, president of the firm. He also asserted that the local shipbuilding firm favors the President's present effort to that end.

Mr. Ferguson's statement follows:

"The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company never employed William B. Shearer or anyone else to oppose disarmament of nations at Geneva or anywhere else. As a matter of fact, we have no objection whatever to any fair scheme of disarmament and favor the President's present efforts in this direction.

"Shearer's engagement with us terminated several months ago, and before President Hoover's disarmament negotiations began. When in 1922 the first disarmament conference resulted in the cancellation of two battle cruisers and one battleship under construction by this company for the Government, the chairman of our board at that time said: 'If it is a good thing for the Government, it suits me,' and we still feel that way.

"When Shearer's engagement terminated, he threatened to bring suit as he claimed we had made agreement with him extending over a term of years. The suit in the New York courts against us and subsequent publicity are due to our refusal to pay him money which we had not agreed to pay.

"Our agreement to defray a portion of Shearer's expenses was a direct result of his own persistent efforts, and the information he has furnished has been of no avail to us."

Bethlehem Corporation Says No Merit to Shearer Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—A statement issued on behalf of E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said that a suit brought by William B. Shearer, naval expert, against Bethlehem for salary and expenses during, before and after the Geneva Conference was "wholly without merit."

Mr. Grace's statement, issued through attorneys for the Bethlehem Corporation, said the corporation "will promptly comply" with President Hoover's request for a declaration as to the allegations in the suit.

"In the meantime," the announcement said, "the only statement Mr. Grace deemed it proper to make was that so far as Bethlehem is concerned, the claim made in the Shearer suit is wholly without merit, and that he and Chairman Schwab and their fellow directors of the Bethlehem Corporation have steadily adhered to the policy that the Bethlehem interests should refrain from participation in propaganda to influence the Government's naval policy."

Shearer Seeks Inquiry

NEW YORK (AP)—William B. Shearer, naval expert, whose suit against three shipbuilding corporations implying that they employed him to help block a disarmament agreement resulted in President Hoover's ordering an investigation, expressed willingness to appear before a congressional investigating committee.

"There is much that is unknown that I can tell about this case when the proper time arrives," he said.

HARVARDIANS PLAY JAZZ IN COPENHAGEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN Den.—Copenhagen has been called the most European town in Europe, and this summer there is a substantial American sprinkling in the contingent of foreign tourists.

Among the most recent arrivals are the Harvardian boys, who paid a visit to Copenhagen on the initiative of Dr. Sven Knudsen, or Sven Scout as he is generally called. They came from Stockholm, and the day they arrived they played to an afternoon dance in the Students' Club, and the novelty and verve and time of their jazz music was much admired and appreciated. They remained some 10 days in the Danish capital.

Land Problem Chief Election Issue in Mexican Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

group which now rules Mexico, there are no well-defined political parties. There are just the "ins" and the "outs." Ortiz Rubio is the candidate favored by the "ins" and José Vasconcelos, by the "outs."

Both men belong to the educated Mexican upper class. Ortiz Rubio by heredity. He comes from a good old family that gave him opportunities Vasconcelos has had to dig for. Ortiz Rubio, the engineer, has the calm outlook bred by social equilibrium and sufficiency, while Vasconcelos, the lawyer, has a more restless disposition.

Ortiz Rubio, in his mild way, praises the group in power and promises to carry on just about as it has, with modifications indicated by experience and change in events. Vasconcelos does not assail, in his violent way, any of the general policies pursued by the present group in power, but only the manner in which these are administered. He promises, too, to continue in the present way, more or less, but to cut out graft, assassinations, and maladministration in general, of all of which he accuses the Calles Administration.

Vasconcelos and his party accuse Government officials of intentions to "impose" Ortiz Rubio. Provisional President Emilio Portes Gil has stated there will be a fair presidential election, and Vasconcelos states that Portes Gil has acted fairly. He says that the federal army has behaved in an exemplary manner toward him but that state officials have everywhere hampered his campaign.

Both candidates are touring the country; both are being received by "grateful throngs" at all points. All Mexican campaigns are more or less alike in their plastic aspects. Candidates always claim the sympathies of the "Indian masses," although this time Vasconcelos also claims all the "intellectuals." Whether there is more than one such "mass" has not been determined, but there is always the sea of "sombreros" when a candidate comes to town. The brown Indians stand around and look, wondering, perhaps, what it is all about. They bring their bands from the villages, for every Indian village has a band, and they play their own idea of what is a tune, get a free meal and maybe transportation.

But because certain standards have definitely evolved in the years since the Madero revolution, in spite of the apparent hopelessness of the situation, whichever of the candidates might be declared "elected," would be forced to continue the constructive policies that have been definitely outlined since Obregon's term: Education, restitution of lands to landless "pueblos," irrigation, labor legislation, and so forth. It is only in the individual interpretation that the two candidates differ at all and in their personalities.

So the attitude of both candidates to national and international questions is very much alike. However, Vasconcelos, accused at times of being a "reaccionario" does sound as if he might be more encouraging to foreign investors, easier with the church, and less hard on large landowners.

Ortiz Rubio on the other hand sounds harder. He says if foreign investors want to play fair, he will; that he intends to enforce existing laws relating to the church, and that he intends to continue to give land to villages that have no land, taking these lands, as has been done in the last eight years, from the large haciendas.

The land or agrarian question is still of enormous importance in the international relationship between the United States and Mexico, because many of these landowners who have had to slice up their haciendas for the benefit of neighboring villages have been Americans, and they have been given long-term Government bonds whose value is dubious. The landowners complain that the "agrarians" take the choicest land when thousands of acres lie idle in other sections, while agrarians answer that it is because the haciendados long ago picked out the best lands in the country for themselves, leaving only the barren tracts.

Vasconcelos' position, according to his own statement, is that he will continue to give land to Indian villages, but only where it is actually needed, and not as a means of vengeance, as he claims the previous administration has done. These lands will be paid for, as previous administrations have done, with Government bonds.

As to religion, Vasconcelos' attitude has a tenderer texture than that of Ortiz Rubio, in spite of the fact that Ortiz Rubio is nephew to a former archbishop of Guadalajara. Vasconcelos claims that present Government gives more rights to certain Protestant churches than to Catholic ones, stating in particular, that the Methodist organization is permitted to have schools in Mexico, whereas Catholics are not. Friends of the present administration state that such Protestant schools do exist, but that religious instruction is entirely barred from the curriculum, and that the Protestant churches have obeyed the Mexican law.

Referring to the new Labor law that is now in the making in Mexico and which is of primary interest to all foreign capital invested in the country, Vasconcelos states he believes in making Mexican Labor laws national, instead of letting each state enact its own, to the confusion of industry. He does not intend to jeopardize the workers' right to strike, but believes foreign capital should be encouraged and the fertile tropical zones developed so as to solve the unemployment problem. The Mexican laborer, he says, needs more protection against his own leaders, than against foreign capitalists, quoting the case of Morones and the Crom. While all his sympathies are with the workingman, he states, firm guarantees must be given to capital, and the goose that lays the golden egg must not be killed.

As far as saving the National Government money, he would make economies, in case he should be elected, by reducing the national army, now approximately 90,000 men. This number should be reduced to 20,000, which could be done if the country were pacified and revolutions eliminated, as he believes would be the case if he were President of Mexico.

"Vasconcelos economy" will not consist in discharging underpaid Government employees, as he says Calles did, or by reducing the Government budget, but in making that Government render real service, increasing the number of teachers, engineers and promoters, he states. With an honest administration, serious educational, irrigation and road-building work could be carried on.

The plans and promises of Ortiz Rubio do not differ fundamentally from those of Vasconcelos, but relieved of the obligation of attacking the present Administration, which is his friend, his comments are not vitriolic.

He stands by the Administration's agrarian policy, and believes that it is absolutely necessary to create small landowners for the eventual economic security of the country. He promises to submit to the Chamber of Deputies a project for the payment for lands taken from the large landowners in the interest of the nation.

As to religion, his comments are significantly brief, for all his clerical relationship; saying only that he will carry out the laws of his country in that regard.

As to the new Labor law project, and foreign capital in Mexico, he says that when companies comply honestly with the law they will enjoy the guarantees they deserve. If a reduction of the present oil tax, which has lowered Mexican production, is justified on an economic basis, he will support it, he says.

The unemployment problem will solve itself, according to Ortiz Rubio, by increased road-building, dam and irrigation work, which he will undertake. He believes the new Mexican Labor law now under discussion is a good project, and that the result will be beneficial to both sides, since it is to be subject to study on the part of both Capital and Labor before it is to be enforced. He believes if both capitalists and working men are honest, and their petitions justified, they should be able to reach a working agreement, and both should be treated as equals.

One of his first efforts, Ortiz Rubio says, will be to make a settlement of the foreign debt, and foreign claims will be paid as the nation's income permits. More appropriations will be made for the national educational campaign, irrigation work will be increased, and road building continued as in the administration of General Calles.

As to making Mexico elections effective and meaningful, Ortiz Rubio states the rural schools that have been established in the last eight years and which he will continue to increase, will be the future instruments for producing honest and conscientious men.

These are the campaign promises of the two men, one of whom will be Mexico's next President unless the unlooked for should come to pass and change the entire complexion of things, as so frequently happens in Mexico, overnight.

Hoover Law Board Wants Public's Aid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Hoover National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement has decided to take the public into its confidence.

One of the greatest educative programs ever undertaken is now being mapped out by members of the commission with the purpose of bringing home to the people the facts which it is uncovering dealing with crime, courts, penal methods, prohibition and other topics before it.

The commission has definitely determined to hold a series of public hearings at which testimony from experts and from interested parties will be heard on the 11 subjects into which the commission has divided its work.

With the information that a program of public hearings had been decided upon, the commission concluded its latest session here, to reassemble Oct. 15. The present session was the first at which the 11 subcommittees into which the larger commission has been divided met as entities. Active work was carried on, among others, by the subcommittee on prohibition. What is going on in this subcommittee is typical of the others.

EXPOSITION BUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Vermont will take its proper place along the Avenue of States at the Eastern States Exposition grounds in West Springfield, when John W. Weeks, Governor of Vermont, dedicates the new $50,000 state building, on Sept. 17. The building will house agricultural, industrial and recreational exhibits.

Traveler Tells of Temple Near Java Containing Three Miles of Bas-Relief

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Dr. John C. Hill, director of the department of archæology and anthropology at the University of Southern California, upon his return here from a summer's study in the South Seas, announced he had discovered on the Island of Bali, near Java, the temple of Boro Boedoer, on which there is three miles of life-size bas relief as interesting as any book ever written.

The temple, Dr. Hill said, was buried 1200 years ago. It covers nine ares of ground, has five levels or stories, so far uncovered, and was the seat of an ancient native religion.

"The bas relief on the lowest level," said Dr. Hill, "depicts the size of the world and the temptations of man. Those above show methods of overcoming evil through the trials of spiritual reincarnation until the prince and finally the God is created in man."

Dr. Hill described the island as 100 miles long and having a population of about 1,000,000. He said the island was a virtual Utopia where the natives lived with little effort. The natives verged on physical perfection, and lived highly moral lives, he declared.

Muhammadans, said Dr. Hill, had invaded the island many years ago and forced their religion upon the natives displacing the native faith which had inspired the temple. Dr. Hill said he would return to the island for six months of research.

Polish-Rumanian Co-operation Sought in Trade and Commerce

Each Country Possesses Resources Needed by the Other —Mutual Concessions Expected—Ground Well Prepared for Negotiation of Treaty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — Virgil Madgearu, Minister of Commerce and Industry, has been visiting Warsaw to prepare the ground for the forthcoming negotiations for a trade treaty between Poland and Rumania.

Notwithstanding that their next-door neighbor, Soviet Russia, has driven them into a strong military alliance, the two peoples thus far have not been able to co-operate in trade and commerce. Conversations have been going on for years, but now the agenda has been definitely fixed, and leading economists chosen to represent the two countries.

Concessions will be required from both parties, but the conference is regarded as certain to bear results. Although the two countries border each other, their agricultural products vary widely. The fertile plains of Rumania, which lie to the east of the Carpathians, yield an abundance of wheat and corn for exportation, while in Poland the big crop, due to the deep sands, is potatoes.

On the sunny foothills of Rumania a variety of fruit is grown, and especially grapes. One who has had the experience of buying a bunch of grapes in Warsaw realizes how readily Poland would invite this extra supply of fruit were the tariff duty at a reasonable figure.

In exchange, Poland has an abundance of coal, and a much better quality than that found in Rumania; it has also a great textile industry well organized, and factories for machinery, railroad cars and engines, all of which could be exchanged with profit in Rumania for agricultural products.

But in times of money crises, in order to save an unstable currency, each country has been compelled to sign commercial treaties which now stand in the way. One must buy all its luxuries from a nation which had confidence when others stood by and looked on.

The other has to distribute its purchases of materials among the several countries which trusted it with loans necessary to escape disaster.

In brief, this is the situation today as the two nations meet in Warsaw in an attempt to be mutually helpful and bring relief to their economic situations. The agenda calls for a number of agreements which will add to the commerce of each.

For example, Poland has established a market in the Orient, especially for textiles, and needs to transport them via Rumania, either through the port of Constanza on the Black Sea, or across the Danube into and across Bulgaria. On the other hand, Rumania has a market for her livestock in the north and west and needs a right of way through Poland and an outlet to the Baltic Sea.

There are questions, such as post, telegraph, telephone and the liquidation of an old wartime railroad problem, which also need treatment. But the imperative need of the two nations is a free hand to exchange their own products.

CLUB OBSERVES FIFTIETH YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Wednesday Morning Club, leading women's organization and offspring of the Saturday Morning Club of Boston, founded by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, observed its fiftieth anniversary this week.

CAROLYN FASHIONS
Sold Exclusively in Tampa at Maas Brothers
Fifty fashion experts decide upon the newly created style features created each month, which are immediately reflected in the Carolyn Modes. They have won the instant approval of fashion-wise women.
29.50 and upward
Maas Brothers
TAMPA, FLA.

Burdine's
A COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FIDELITY AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
DENNIS and TOMFORDE Managers
Fire and Automobile Insurance
HOUSTON, TEXAS
Agents and General Agents
Correspondence Solicited

INSURANCE
FIRE BURGLARY AUTOMOBILE SURETY BONDS
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE!
YOU NEED MOORE INSURANCE
We Are In Our Own Building 2028 FIRST AVE.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Hill Grocery Co.
BIRMINGHAM
A Store Near You

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement — please mention the Monitor.

MOST School Children want clothes from Loveman's—because they know style and quality!
Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

BURGER-PHILLIPS
34th ANNIVERSARY SALE
. . . our greatest merchandising achievement of each year . . .
Begins Tuesday Sept. 10
See Monday's NEWS for complete details of this great event.
Burger - Phillips
BIRMINGHAM

Odum Bowers White
Apparel and Store for Men and Women
Birmingham's Style Store for Men and Women
Standard Lines
Reasonably Priced
THIRD AVENUE
IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

"The right kind of advertising was never more essential to business progress than at present."—*Babson.*
ULRIC C. JONES ADVERTISING AGENCY
Atlanta

Babies Thrive On
Clapp's APPROVED BABY SOUP AND STRAINED VEGETABLES
BABY SOUP, SPINACH, CARROTS ASPARAGUS, TOMATOES, PEAS APRICOT PULP, STRING BEANS BEETS, PRUNE PULP, LIVER SOUP
Add postage to mail orders.
Kamper Grocery Co.
Peachtree & Linden ATLANTA, GA.

For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

"57 Years in Atlanta"
SMART *Apparel*
for
Women and Misses
Regenstein's
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Back to School!
WHETHER it be the tiny Kindergartner's very first trip . . . or whether it means college for Big Sister and Brother . . . HIGH'S is ready to serve the Younger Set with every need for "Going Back"!
Everything from the cunningest sweater or smallest lead pencil to swagger fur coats and swanky luggage! From cunning "Mother Goose" hankies to tuck into baby pockets, to great, fluffy comforts to snuggle under in huge dormitories! At prices, too, that fit every school-budget . . . found at HIGH'S!
J. M. HIGH CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Gertrude L. Johnson
CONCERT SINGER CHURCH SOLOIST
PROSCHOWSKI
Method of natural singing taught.
STUDIOS
117 14th Street N. E. He. 9375
205-206 MacKenzie Bldg. Iv. 3117
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A Southern Institution

Rich Incorporated
Broad, Alabama and Forsyth Streets, ATLANTA

CANADA'S LAW AIDS BANKRUPT, BAR IS INFORMED

Author of Act Claims Its Superiority Over United States Procedure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Canadian Bankruptcy Act of 1920, which is frequently held in legal circles to be superior to the bankruptcy law of the United States, has just been explained by its author, H. P. Grundy a Winnipeg lawyer, at the bankruptcy inquiry being conducted here by Col. William J. Donovan for the bar associations.

After Mr. Grundy had read a statement and answered questions about the Canadian law, its principal features were compared with those of the bankruptcy law of the United States by Lloyd K. Garrison, one of Colonel Donovan's assistants.

In support of the theory that the Canadian law operates more cheaply and expeditiously than the law here, Mr. Grundy asserted that it practically eliminates lawyers from bankruptcy proceedings, permits settlement of bankruptcy cases without continual recourse to courts, and that it encourages an honest debtor who gets into difficulties to take advantage of the Bankruptcy Act before his assets are all dissipated. Ninety-five per cent of all the Canadian bankrupt cases, he said, are voluntary, and in such instances the debtors are spared the stigma of being called a bankrupt by a method known as making an assignment.

"The principal differences between the laws of the two countries," Mr. Garrison said, "lie in these facts:

"Voluntary proceedings are encouraged in Canada, so that if a debtor gets into difficulties he is referred to as an authorized assigner, and not as a bankrupt. The form of assignment is very simple and does not require the services of a lawyer in making it out."

The Trustee, he continued, with the approval of a committee of the creditors, called inspectors, may sell the assets in any way desired and generally proceed to liquidate the estate without any recourse to the court unless there is a disagreement.

"This," he said, "results in a great saving to the creditors and eliminates any abuse on the part of attorneys in making use of the bankruptcy machinery for the purpose of getting fees."

Boys 'Go to School' in Chicago Jail

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—School books, desks and blackboards were unloaded this week at the county jail. Expectation ran high among the boys between the ages of 17 and 20. They cleaned their living quarters and scoured and scrubbed the floors and doors because of the start of school. Three men teachers have been assigned by the Board of Education of Chicago.

"The boys are taking to it like ducks to water," said the warden, David T. Moneypenney. "We are not trying to make great mathematicians or scholars out of them, but we want to prove to them that there is something in this world to think about besides things which never do one any good.

"Even in cases where a boy may only be here for a few weeks we hope to give him a bit of education and something different to think about."

A little teaching was given a few boys last year, but it was not compulsory and never done on so systematic or large a scale, it was stated.

GROWER SEEKS BLUE, FRAGRANT GLADIOLUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — From a backyard hobby to a three-acre tract producing thousands of gladioli yearly summarizes the progress of Arthur A. Arenius of Longmeadow, who has become nationally known as a gladiolus hybridizer and fancier. Seven years of intensive study brought him a championship this year for his own King Arthur seedlings.

His garden contains 500 named varieties of gladioli and more than 200 seedlings which he has hybridized himself. His ambition is to produce a new blue gladiolus and one that is fragrant.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Edna D. Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. Carrie A. Batcheldet, Mendon, Mo.
Oliver H. Batcheldet, Mendon, Mo.
Mrs. Edna W. Estes, Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs. Clara Benitz, Buenos Aires.
Mrs. Mildred A. Whaples, Springfield, Mass.
M. Taylor Mayes, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Gladys Morris, Cleveland, O.
Jennie E. Kuder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Frances Leaveins, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Elizabeth Zinnheld, Williamsville, N. Y.
F. A. Zinnheld, Williamsville, N. Y.
R. W. Homald, Cleveland, O.
G. D. Morris, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. R. H. Homald, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. E. Hart, Canton, O.
M. D. Bingham, Dublin, Ireland
Mary M. Buckley, Hornell, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith C. Kessler, Morsemere, N. J.
Miss Edna M. Murray, Morsemere, N. J.
C. F. MacIntosh, New York
Mrs. William Lawson, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Hattie Woodhull, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Mrs. Celeste M. Abel, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Mrs. Caroline F. Brigham, Seattle, Wash.
Beatrice M. Malleson, Stellenbosch, S. Africa
Edward Williamson, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. Olga Beard, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. Mary S. Stinson, Lexington, Ky.
Edith F. Struben, Claremont, S. Africa.
Mrs. W. L. Cope, Toronto, Canada.
Doris Cope, Toronto, Canada.
William L. Cope, Toronto, Canada.
Mr. Cockburn, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. C. R. Comer, Huntington, W. Va.
Mrs. Regina Schultzer, Chicago, Ill.
Rosemary B. Ahern, St. Paul, Minn.
Miss Lydia Benz, St. Paul, Minn.
Carl K. Schultze, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Flora Beling, Hollis, N. Y.
Miss Cora Hall, Chicago, Ill.
G. H. Wolcott, Santa Monica, Calif.

FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET

B. ALTMAN & CO.

MADISON AVENUE AT THIRTY-FIFTH STREET

Telephone: MURray Hill 7000

NEW YORK

Monday Begins the Annual Sale of

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Decorative Screens— Lace Curtains, Bedspreads Panels, and Accessory Pieces

Featured at Very Special Prices!

Imported Gay Cretonnes

In myriad colours and designs that are irresistibly bright and cheerful when fashioned into draperies and cushions for sunrooms, boudoirs, and informal living rooms. *31 inches wide.*

50c 75c 95c

Sunfast All-Silk Gauze

A very extraordinary offering in which hundreds of yards of lovely shimmering gauze in all the favoured delicate tints are priced exceptionally low. A rare opportunity. *50 inches wide.*

Unusual at $1.35

Extraordinary Values in Screens

A widely varied assortment of styles, fabrics, designs, colours, and sizes —including mahogany, walnut and ivory-finished frames and panels of burlap, denim, damasks, cretonnes and other decorative fabrics— some with painted or embroidered designs.

Variously Priced from $6.75

Imported Curtains, Spreads, Panels, of Lace

A Remarkably Interesting Collection of Lovely Pieces—Unusually Priced

	From
Hand-Made Filet Panels	$3.75
Embroidered Swiss Point Panels	$3.50
Marie Antoinette Curtains	$4.50
Swiss Point Curtains	$3.50
Normandy Bedspreads	$32.50
Filet Scarfs	$2.95

Also—An assorted group of lace doilies, scarfs, and other pieces in varied sizes —now reduced.

Imported Drapery and Furniture Fabrics

Including Many Rich Fabrics in Exclusive Designs and Colourings

	From
Tapestries, in varied designs	$1.95
Damasks, lustrous and rich	$3.95
Brocades, of beautiful quality	$2.35
Satins, in many choice colours	$3.15
Taffetas, a fine selection	$2.55

All are 50 inches wide.

Also—An important group of moires, silk strie, and cut velvets—now drastically reduced!

UPHOLSTERY—FOURTH FLOOR

Work Begun on New Palace of Nations While Geneva Assembly Is in Session

NATIONS' PALACE TO GIVE LEAGUE SPACIOUS HOME

Corner Stone Will Be Laid at Geneva During Assembly in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The new "Palace of the Nations" at Geneva, of which the foundation stone will be laid during the Assembly of the League in September, comprises three buildings linked by covered ways.

In the center, lying back from the two wings, which are thus separated by an open court or terrace, is the hall in which the annual Assembly of the League, the conferences of the International Labor Office and other large meetings under auspices of the League will be held.

On one side of the center court stands the Rockefeller Library, and on another the Council Chamber and offices of the Secretariat. Connected with the Assembly Hall are nine committee rooms, while in the same wing with the Council Chamber are four other rooms reserved to the League Secretariat. The Secretariat will contain more than 400 offices, and is so placed as to permit extension in case of need. The new buildings from end to end will be more than 400 yards.

Plans for these buildings, which were approved at the meeting of the Council in Madrid last June, are based on 10 years' experience of the League's requirements. They should meet the practical necessities of the case.

In 1924, construction of an Assembly Hall on ground offered by the Republic and Canton of Geneva adjacent to the Secretariat was decided upon. An international jury of architects was appointed and reported that the site was too small. They proposed that a new Secretariat be built.

Many Architects Compete

The League Assembly accepted this view in theory, provided a satisfactory offer could be obtained for the hotel, but failing this decided that an annex should be built to the present Secretariat. The architects proposed the acquisition of four properties on the lake side between the "Mon Repos" Park and the International Labor Office. This proposal was adopted by the Assembly of the League at its special session in March, 1926.

Three of the properties proposed by the jury were bought. The architects drew up conditions for an international competition, and when this closed in January, 1927, 377 plans for the new building had been received from more than 30 countries. The architects were unable to recommend any one plan, and divided the prize money into nine equal parts of 12,000 francs, nine first mentions of 3500 francs and nine second mentions of 2500 francs.

The Assembly in 1927 appointed a committee of five, which recommended that the final plan should be chosen from among the nine awarded equal prizes of 12,000 francs in the competion.

The committee decided on the plan of Henri Paul Nenot, Paris, and Julien Flegenheimer, Geneva, but found a certain amount of revision necessary, which they invited the architects to carry out in collaboration with three others among the prize-winning architects, Joseph Vago, Budapest, Camille Lefèvre, Paris, and Carlo Broggi, Rome.

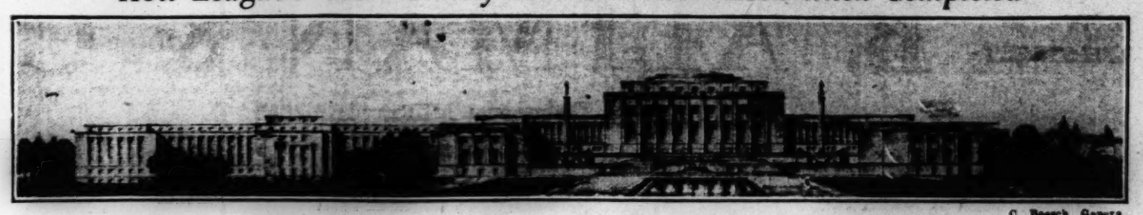
Assembly Accepts $2,000,000

Then arose a new difficulty. In 1927, the Assembly had accepted from John D. Rockefeller Jr., a gift of $2,000,000 for the erection and endowment of a library which, although primarily for the use of the League and International Labor Office, would also be available for outside students of international affairs. The architects were asked to embody this library in their plans. It was after the Council meeting of March, 1928, that the library committee appointed to consider the best use of the Rockefeller grant first met and decided that the site for the library on the lakeside ground, though probably the best that the architects could provide there, was not satisfactory, and recommended the purchase of the adjoining property lying between the site already acquired and the International Labor Office, so as to form a continuous property with the Labor Office, thus completing the jury's original scheme.

Unfortunately, the owner refused to sell, and it was necessary to seek a new site. After much negotiation with the local authorities, it was arranged to exchange for the lakeside properties the "right of use" of a portion (roughly 60 acres) of the Ariana Park, which lies on the opposite side of the main road between Geneva and Lausanne, and which was left inalienably to the city by Gustave Revilliod.

The new site is undoubtedly a fine one, but many regret the abandonment of the lakeside site, which would have been ideal could the property between it and the Labor Office have been obtained.

How League's 'More Stately Mansions' Will Look When Completed



C. Bosch, Geneva

GREAT ORATORS LEAVE IMPRESS ON LEAGUE DIARY

Reporter Recalls Geneva Speeches by M. Viviani and Lord Balfour

By H. WILSON HARRIS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—When the future historian of the League of Nations settles to his task I hope he will not forget the personal side.

League sessions may not be charged with dramatic interest. Peacemaking is always less exciting than war-making. But open diplomacy makes for incident, none the less, and 10 years of the League of Nations have left those who have regularly attended its principal sessions a good deal to remember.

There have, of course, been great orations. An Anglo-Saxon finds himself compelled to confess that most of them have fallen from French lips. The greatest, on the whole, were the least premeditated. Take for instance the episode on the closing day of the First Assembly in 1920. M. Motta, the Swiss delegate, in the course of an admirable speech charged with the League of Nations spirit, had pleaded for a League that should be all-inclusive, which in those days meant including Germany.

Suddenly he was interrupted by a voice from the body of the hall. "Je demande la parole," it burst out—"Put me down to speak." Accordingly no sooner had the Swiss orator ended and been translated, than there hurried to the rostrum Rene Viviani, former Prime Minister of France, and for 20 minutes or so the Assembly listened to an amazing display of eloquence.

A Great Feat of Oratory

Since then Aristide Briand and M. Paul-Boncour have given it other examples of oratory. If I were asked what, all things considered, was the best speech I had ever heard at Geneva I think I should turn to the reply made by M. Briand to Sir Austen Chamberlain (he was plain Mr. Chamberlain then), when the British Foreign Minister announced his Government's rejection of the Geneva Protocol at the council meeting of March, 1925. M. Briand, a warm supporter of the Protocol, knew the general attitude of Great Britain, but nothing at all of the form and nature of the statement the British delegate was to make. He listened to Mr. Chamberlain's words. So far as I remember he made not a single note—he rarely if ever does—and then proceeded to analyze the statement point by point, meeting argument with argument, and clothing his whole thesis with bristling satire and genial humor. The performance is considered one of the most destructive debating speeches ever heard at Geneva. The Protocol was dead, but the honors of the day were M. Briand's alone.

There remains also the memory of the series of episodes that marked the periodical reappearance of the Polish-Lithuanian dispute over Vilna, beginning with the dramatic but somewhat valueless public handshake between Paderewski and Valdemaras at a Council meeting in 1920.

At another turn in that long road came the demonstration of Galvanauskas, Lithuanian Prime Minister, when he threw down his papers and left the Council room. At another still came the reconciliation, once more illusory, between Pilsudski, Polish Dictator, and his Lithuanian vis-à-vis, Valdemaras, at the Council meeting that began after 10 in the evening and closed at midnight.

Another Memorable Meeting

Most memorable of all, perhaps, was the lecture by Lord Balfour to the Poles at a Council meeting read, I think, in 1922. He was referring to the Zeligowski raid on Vilna, a piece of brigandage the Polish Government neither fully indorsed nor fully repudiated. The Council was meeting during the Assembly, and every corner of the room was packed with delegates who had crowded in to what promised to be a dramatic sitting. Lord Cecil had somehow seized an armchair. Mr. Nansen was half flattened against a wall.

Mr. Balfour, in his soft, searching tones, was asking questions. "What?" he insisted, "are we to say of this ambiguous general, with his army of doubtful allegiance? Are they patriots deserving of a patriot's reward? Are they traitors meriting a traitor's punishment? We know not." The mass of delegates, who had never heard the English statesman wielding his favorite weapon, listened with delight.

One more Assembly reminiscence, which the reappearance of Ramsay MacDonald at Geneva recalls. At the Assembly of 1924 M. Herriot represented France and Mr. MacDonald Great Britain. Mr. MacDonald, then Prime Minister, in a notable speech, made a grateful reference to the veteron French statesman, Leon Bourgeois, "a new friend but an old master" whom many have claimed as the Father of the League. When he went back to his desk M. Bourgeois rose and moved across the hall to congratulate him. Mr. MacDonald did not notice his approach till he reached his elbow. Then, springing to his feet, he pressed the French delegate down into the seat of the British Prime Minister, amid spontaneous cheers of floor and galleries alike, including the press.

Ample Press Accommodations Provided in League Building

Estimate Placed on Value of Public Opinion Evidenced in Completeness of Arrangements—51 Countries Already Have Been Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In the new Assembly Hall to be built for the League of Nations, the press gallery will contain 600 seats, and there will be 1000 seats reserved for the public. Press and public will be amply accommodated also in the Council Chamber, and there will be adequate provision for the press in the committee rooms.

It is hoped that "copy" chutes will be provided in the press gallery to convey messages direct to the telegraph office in the building, whence they will be dispatched by pneumatic tube to the chief office in the city.

A large writing room will be provided, communicating with a range of telephone booths, and a receiving office for telegrams, cablegrams, radiograms, etc., and similar accommodation will be provided in proximity to the Council Chamber.

All this, however, is only the provision on a large scale of facilities already provided within the limits of existing conditions. "Open agreements, openly arrived at," has been the working fundamental of the League from the beginning. The League has sought to build up a moral influence founded upon an enlightened public opinion, and for this purpose it has given every facility to the press.

Numbers Constantly Rising

When the headquarters of the organization were first established at Geneva, it was thought by some that its activities would be carried on in a backwater, and that it would have been better to have placed it in one of the larger cities, where there were important newspapers and numerous press correspondents. Experience has proved this to be an entirely erroneous view.

The League has sufficed in itself to attract correspondents from every country, to whom the League constitutes not merely one of many interests, but their main interest and an object of specialization.

The number of resident correspondents in Geneva has gradually increased until there are now nearly 100 settled in the city and constantly following League questions. These numbers are, of course, greatly swelled at such times as the meeting of the Assembly or the quarterly meetings of the Council, when correspondents flock to Geneva from every capital in Europe and from across the seas.

At the first Assembly of the League in 1920, 167 newspapers and 20 news agencies were represented. These numbers gradually grew until at the Seventh Assembly, which so far stands as the high-water mark, 333 newspapers and 28 agencies were represented. At this Assembly the United States was represented by 28 press representatives and three agencies.

51 Countries Represented

In some cases one journalist is duly accredited by several papers, or journalists accredited by one newspaper work for several others, while the agencies, though they have only one or perhaps two representatives, transmit news to thousands of newspapers in different countries.

Statistics prepared in the League Secretariat show that the individual journalists who have been to Geneva since the League was established total nearly 1500, belonging to more than 1000 newspapers and periodicals from 51 countries.

During the First Assembly, the resident journalists and those attending regularly at League meetings formed themselves into an Association of Journalists Accredited to the League of Nations. This association now has a membership of more than 150 from 21 countries. The membership cards are signed by the Secretary-General of the League, and the association is recognized as the competent organ representing the interests of League journalists.

Apart from the meetings of the permanent mandates commission and certain subcommittees, practically all meetings of League bodies are held in public. In the case of the Assembly not only are the plenary meetings held in public, but the press is admitted to the meetings of the six committees into which it divides.

Full Report of Speeches

Here the excellent organization of the information service is of especial help to the journalist. While he naturally follows the discussions of the committee in which he is particularly interested, he is enabled to keep abreast of what is happening in other committees by verbatim reports of the speeches posted up page by page in the pressroom, a large room specially set apart for the use of journalists, in which they can write and dispatch their messages.

The speed and accuracy with which information is furnished to the press may be gauged from the fact that at the plenary meetings of the Assembly full verbatim reports in the two official languages are distributed half an hour after each session is closed.

Another advantage, from the point of view of the press, arising out of the establishment of the League in a small city is the accessibility of the delegates. Apart from the fact that the press has access to the lobbies of the Assembly Hall and Secretariat—a fact not altogether to the taste of the old-fashioned type of diplomat—the hotels in the city in which the delegations are lodged are contained within a comparatively small radius, and certain delegations make a regular practice of meeting representatives, either of the press as a whole or of their national press, to give information and explain matters under discussion.

In Touch With States

The work of the League is not confined, however, to the meetings of the Assembly or Council, or even of the special conferences and technical committees which succeed one another almost without intermission throughout the year.

Not only are communiqués in such cases issued to the press, but the members of the information section, which is a complete section of the League, just as are the political section, the financial section, the economic section, the health section, the mandates section, or the social section, are at the disposal of the representatives of the press to give any details or explanations that may be desired.

The information section exists, not only to give out information concerning League matters, either by direct touch with the press or through the League's own publications, but also to collect information and keep in touch with public opinion throughout the world.

For this purpose its members, who are drawn from various nationalities, follow closely the world's press and note carefully the political tendencies in every country, passing on the information to the appropriate section of the Secretariat.

KELLOGG PACT'S VALUE BROUGHT HOME TO LEAGUE

Review of Year at Geneva Includes Steps Taken Toward Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The report of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations which summarizes the work of the Council, of the conferences and the committees of the League of Nations from September each year to the following May, is one of the most valuable works of reference published by the League.

There is no better way of grasping the many-sided activities of Geneva than by studying the clear and concise explanations which are attached to each item on the agenda of the Assembly or Council during this period.

The summary deals with the work of the preparatory commission for the limitation of armaments, with political questions, legal and administrative problems, the protection of minorities, mandates, slavery, and the work of the economic and financial organizations of the League. The report also includes an analysis of the preparatory work for the progressive codification of international law and of the questions of the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and adhesion of the United States to it.

The review of the discussions in the preparatory disarmament commission is of particular interest at the present moment, for it reveals how the controversy concerning disarmament was lifted on to a new plane by the declaration of Hugh S. Gibson, United States delegate, at the meeting of the commission in April, 1929. This was the first time that the real meaning of the Kellogg pact was brought home to the League, as an instrument for advancing the cause of disarmament, for Mr. Gibson, speaking in President Hoover's name boldly told the delegates of the preparatory disarmament commission, that if the governments sincerely desired peace, they must prepare for peace by ridding themselves of the age-long obsession that security is to be found in armaments.

Ground Well Prepared

The American Ambassador thus broke the vicious spell of the "War taxed Peace" and the advent of the Labor Party to power in Great Britain has already facilitated the task of men of good will on both sides of the Atlantic in preparing the ground for an understanding which will lead to the reduction of naval armaments. Thus a more favorable atmosphere has been produced for the discussion of the problem of disarmament by the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations.

Public opinion is now urgently demanding that the Government should take practical steps for the reduction of that heavy burden of taxation for the maintenance of armaments which is diverting so much of the wealth of the world to the production of weapons of destruction.

Turning to political questions, if the Council did not succeed in settling the dispute between Poland and Lithuania, it at least prevented it from becoming more acute, and for the moment there is comparative quiet on the Vilna front.

Dispute in Latin America

The most dramatic event of the year was the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay which came like a thunderclap at the December session of the Council. "Thunder on the left" and a long way off but still disturbing to the League, for had these two countries broken the compact of the League by going to war without first seeking arbitration, this would not only have been a serious blow to the prestige of the Council, but would have set a bad precedent. Fortunately the United States approved the steps taken by M. Briand, the acting president of the Council, to persuade these two Latin-American states to patch up their differences.

The Economic Committee of the League and its consultative economic committee have not, in spite of all their warnings and advice, been able to make much impression on the tariff situation.

Indeed, until the Labor Government came into office in Great Britain, Europe like the United States, seemed more inclined to raise than to reduce its tariffs. The prospect of still higher protection in the United States naturally raised the cry for higher tariffs in Europe.

In the circumstances it was surprising that Great Britain should return so resolutely at her general election to her traditional policy of free trade. This may prove of very great assistance to the economic organization of the League and its efforts to persaude the nations to lower their tariff walls.

In its last report the consultative committee recommends that the economic organization of the League should undertake a preliminary study into the "economic tendencies affecting the peace of the world."

LABOR OFFICE DOES BIG WORK AT SMALL COST

But Enormous Growth of Work Portends New Grant From Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Although it only took possession of its permanent building in February, 1926, the International Labor Office is already beginning to find its present quarters too small for it. Actually accommodation is only provided for 389, and the staff today numbers 399—of no less than 36 different nationalities. But for a large reduction, a year or two ago, on grounds of economy, the figure would be considerably higher, and there is no doubt it will have to be increased again in the near futre as the pressure of work is now so severe that it was a subject of widespread comment by the delegates of the annual conference last June.

Unexpected Surplus

The Labor Office was originally housed in a small "pension" at Pregny, a little distance outside the town of Geneva. This building was so obviously unsuitable that in 1922 it was decided to build new promises. The Swiss Government gave the site, which is close to the Lake of Geneva and adjacent to the one on which the new League Secretariat building is being erected. The total cost of the Labor Office premises was £120,000, all of which sum was found without the necessity of levying special contributions from members of the organization. This was made posible by the fact that during the infancy of the Labor Office some of the ordinary annual contributions came in late, so that each year the governing body had to manage on less than it had been authorized to spend.

Thus a surplus was accumulated which paid the whole cost of the building. But when the day arrives (and it cannot be long delayed) for a new wing to be added, it will be necessary to ask the Assembly for a definite allocation, for of recent years the states have been paying their annual quotas with a regularity that is quite surprising in view of the difficulty some countries used to have in meeting their obligations for the annual upkeep of the League.

Nine Annual Meetings

The present cost of the organization, shared by 55 states, is about £345,000 a year. The biggest contribution comes from Great Britain, namely £34,000, which is about equal to the yearly cost of the telephones in the British Ministry of Labor.

The permanent building of the Labor Office stands on a spacious piece of ground near the lake and, in addition to a small park and garden, even boasts its own tennis court.

Since its conference at Washington in 1919, the Labor Office has held nine annual meetings, all of them (except one at Genoa in 1920) having been at Geneva. These conferences have adopted 27 draft conventions and as many recommendations, each of which involves a large increase in the work of the staff, for each ratification of a draft convention means a detailed annual report to be examined. In 1922 the number of ratifications was 51. By 1926 this figure had more than quadrupled, and at the end of 1928 it was no less than 333. The latest figure is 359.

Social Contacts at Geneva Are Described as Aid to World Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A glance at the records of the League Assembly shows that since the first momentous meeting in 1920 there has been an increasing tendency on the part of members of the League to send their most prominent statesmen to take part in the annual deliberations. Whereas at the outset only a few countries realized the desirability of sending strong delegations to represent them, it is now the almost universal practice of European countries to have their Foreign Minister, sometimes even their Premier, as their chief delegate.

Some countries, however, have kept to one chief representative throughout all the 10 meetings. François Josef Urrutia, the Colombian Minister at Berne, has an unbroken sequence. So has Giuseppe Motta of Switzerland. Notable cases of teamwork are also to be found. Thus Czechoslovakia still sends two of the three delegates it sent in 1920, namely Eduard Beneš, the Foreign Minister, and Dr. Stephen Osusky, Minister in Paris, and for the past six or seven years all three of the Czech delegates have remained unchanged.

Teamwork is also relied upon by Denmark, whose chief delegate for 1920 and five following years, Herluf Zahle, Minister in Berlin, has since appeared second on the list, below the Danish Foreign Minister, and Laust Moltesen, who has filled the premier post since 1927, is another of the comparatively small body of statesmen who have an unbroken series of attendances at the Assembly to their credit.

British Delegates Changed

Jose Quinones de Leon, Spanish Ambassador in Paris, would no doubt have been included in this number, but for the fact that his country withdrew from the League for two years in consequence of a difference of opinion with the other members of the League on the question of its right to a permanent seat on the Council.

British representation at the Assembly has been a somewhat variable quantity. From 1920 to 1922, the first delegate was Arthur J. (now Lord) Balfour, who was Lord President of the Council in the British Cabinet. In the following year came Lord Cecil (who has gone to Geneva again this year—a Conservative member of a delegation nominated by the Labor Cabinet) and in 1924 the then Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. After that Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, reigned for three years, but in 1928 a minister of less exalted rank, Lord Cushendun, was in command of the British team.

France, on the other hand, has never been represented by anybody less than a Foreign Minister (Aristide Briand has now been there for six Assemblies—usually in that capacity, though not always), and its three delegates have almost always been ex-prime ministers.

Poincaré's Absence

Strangely enough Raymond Poincaré has not yet figured on the list. Italy has relied on Vittorio Scialoja since 1921, though in 1923 and 1924 has was second-in-command to Prof Antonio Salandra, ex-Prime Minister. Germany started its term of membership in 1926 with Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, who has been chief delegate each year since, except 1928 when he was unavoidably absent, his place being taken by the Chancellor Hermann Müller. Of the other great powers, Japan is too far away to send a cabinet minister and has always been represented by some of its ambassadors in Europe. The present chief delegate Mineitchiro Adatchi, Ambassador in Paris, was a substitute delegate in 1920 and has been one of the three regular delegates ever since. Fridtjof Nansen is another who has not missed an Assembly meeting and in 1926 and 1927 he was the chief Norwegian delegate.

Venizelos' First Appearance

Of other well-known statesmen in Europe who have represented their countries at the Assembly, mention should be made of Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, who is making his first appearance this year. Another distinguished Greek representative is the lawyer Nicolas Politis, ex-Foreign Minister, who has six official attendances to his account. Jonas Eliel Lofgren, ex-Foreign Minister of Sweden, has nine. To Nicolas Titulesco the Rumanian Minister in London belongs the credit of having kept his country's flag flying at Geneva through several administrations. At the first Assembly in 1920 he had to assist him M. Negulesco, who is now one of the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Poland started in 1920 with Ignace J. Paderewski, the great pianist and ex-Prime Minister, as its chief delegate. Then followed two years in which it was represented by its special envoy to the League. Since 1925, Poland has always sent a Foreign Minister—first Count Skrzynski and, since 1927, Auguste Zaleski. Lithuania, which had formerly contented itself with a member of its diplomatic corps, thought it advisable to follow suit and since 1927 has had Augustinas Voldemaras, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and virtual dictator, as its chief representative.

India Sends an Indian

Austria relied on an ambassador till 1928 when Ignace Seipel, the then Federal Chancellor made a first appearance. Hungary started with its Foreign Minister but in 1924 turned to the veteran statesman, Count Apponyi, who is persona grata with many western diplomats. In 1926 a new Foreign Minister, Louis Walko, took his place but in the following year he contented himself with playing second fiddle to Count Apponyi, who again headed the Hungarian delegation in 1928. Another well-known figure at Geneva is Senator Raoul Dandurand who has been one of the Canadian delegation every year since 1924, except in 1926. India has had various Englishmen to head its delegation, until this year when for the first time the leader is an Indian, Sir Muhammad Habibullah.

There can be no doubt of the great value of the contacts made in this way during the few weeks the Assembly is in session. In pre-war days, hardly any of the men to whom the destinies of the states of the world were intrusted ever met one another personally. But now, in addition to the business transacted during the meetings at Geneva, there are social gatherings in which they can get to know one another as human beings and learn to appreciate one another's difficulties and points of view. This side of the League's work is one which is often overlooked but which has a positive value, the effect of which is of great import for the future welfare of the world.

Final Home of League of Nations Was Subject of Lively Dispute

By OLIVER BELL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new League building at Geneva makes our thoughts turn back to the early days of the League of Nations. So much has happened to make Geneva synonymous with the League that few people can even recollect the struggles that took place at the Peace Conference as to where the home of the League should be.

In David Hunter Miller's book, "The Drafting of the Covenant," there are many references to the subject. When President Wilson came to Paris, he had in his mind a capital city such as The Hague or Berne. Others had different views. At the third meeting of the Covenant Commission, M. Hymans, then as now the representative of Belgium, took the opportunity of putting forward the claims of Brussels to be the future seat of the League. On the proposal of Lord Cecil, a small subcommittee of four was set up to decide the point, even though, as Dr. Hunter Miller says, except for the French and the Belgians, feeling was overwhelmingly in favor of Geneva as the best home for the League. The report of this subcommittee was in favor of Geneva. M. Hymans, however, made out a very good case, but after all the members of the commission had spoken against him, he capitulated, and Geneva was specifically adopted officially as the seat of the League by Article 7 of the Covenant.

Only One Member on Staff

The Covenant Drafting Committee finished its work on April 11, 1919, and the Covenant was incorporated in the Peace Treaty. The next thing was to start work. The only member of the staff of the League at that time was the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond, who had been appointed in the Covenant.

The first offices of the newly formed League of Nations were in London. Sir Eric Drummond discovered Sunderland House empty It was a large mansion in Mayfair. There he housed his staff. The initial money was advanced by the British and French Governments, till such time as the contributions from other nations were received. Between May, 1919, and September, 1920, the League was housed in this building. It was a period of rapid development. In the first instance, only those men and women were invited to join the staff who were known to be experts and who could be counted upon to have the international outlook. By Jan. 10, 1920, matters were far enough advanced for the Council of the League to hold its first meeting.

First World Labor Parley

Contemporaneously with the League's starting work in London, the International Labor Organization began to get under way. During the summer of 1919 an organizing committee with Mr. Harold Butler, now deputy director of the International Labor Office, was at work in London preparing for the first International Labor Conference, which was held at Washington during October and November of that year. The holding of the First International Labor Conference got the International Labor Organization swiftly away from the mark. A governing body was nominated and M. Albert Thomas chosen as the first director.

For a few weeks the first home of the International Labor Office was in Paris. But early in 1920 it came to London, where it first occupied Lord Inchcape's house, and, that proving inconvenient, it was moved to a building in Mayfair, close to Sunderland House. This, however, quickly proved too small for its requirements.

The International Labor Secretariat was installed in Geneva before its colleague, the other part of the League. Though Sir Eric Drummond had entered into negotiations early in 1920 with regard to removing from London, the League Council was slow in giving the necessary instructions owing to its preoccupation with matters of greater importance. Finally, however, Sir Eric Drummond was instructed to summon the first meeting of the Assembly in November, 1920, and to get the Secretariat transferred to Geneva within three months of the close of the

Larger Quarters Needed

It was not long before the League began to feel the need of an office designed to meet its requirements. The fact that all large meetings had to be held a mile away from its main office was inconvenient and expensive. A converted hotel made things difficult for the staff, and there was no room to expand. Several abortive schemes were proposed, each a little more grandiose than the last. For instance, in 1921 the idea was to erect a little building alongside the Palais des Nations for £160,000, but this was abandoned as on too small a scale. Then, in 1924, the Assembly decided to spend £600,000, but later, owing to the architect's plans, this amount was raised to £800,000. This is no place to enter upon the difficulties of deciding on a design; suffice to say that, after many troubles, five architects were instructed to collaborate. This was done and the plans adopted by the meeting of the League Council at Madrid in June this year.

Rockefeller's Gift

A new complication had been introduced two years back through the generous gift of John D. Rockefeller Jr. of $2,000,000 to build and endow a library. The original site became too small. Last year the Canton of Geneva rose to the occasion and removed the difficulty by presenting the League with the Ariana Park, which is both larger and more domnating than the original lakeside site. Within the last few months James J. Forstall of Chicago has bought the land adjoining, so that if and when the League wishes to expand, there will be no difficulty over extra ground, for the contract of sale carries a definite guarantee that the League may, when it sees fit, take over the land at exactly what it cost Mr. Forstall, plus the normal carrying charges.

Today's ceremony marks the opening of the last chapter in the story of the League's housing problem. The turning of the first few sods marked the close of the period in which the League had to dig itself into international life. After 10 years it has entered upon an era of real permanency, and carries acknowledged authority in the councils of the world.

Ideals and Terms of the League Are Taught in Training Colleges

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—What is being done in the training colleges to enable students to become conversant with the ideals, as well as the terms of the Covenant of the League of Nations?

By way of answer an illustration of what can be done may be found at Cheltenham Training College. Here the facts of the League of Nations are told as dispassionately and as academically as the facts of the solar system. It is an item of history.

Students are induced to estimate the teacher's pivotal position with regard to civilization, to progress and to freedom. They analyze the purpose of great human institutions and find that those are great which have developed the idea of a human commonwealth embracing all mankind.

Demonstration lessons using lantern slides borrowed from the International Labor Organization follow. There is also an attempted assessment of the "world-mindedness" of the textbooks used in elementary schools.

Study Post-War Books

Lecturers in English are conscious of how loftily enshrined is the romance of war in pre-1914 literature. Students are now led, with the cooperation of the Public Library, through the maze of post-war books.

They find writers emphasizing the horrors of war, thus indorsing the attraction that brutal sights hold over human thought. Besides these there is a wide variety of war propaganda literature. Some are ostensibly anti-war; many are flagrantly pro-war.

Above these, the students have assessed a higher class. This literature proper started, with C. E. Montague's "Disenchantment" but was not continued by "Fiery Particles." That was too propagandist to be enduring. Montague has been seconded by E. E. Cummings, von Unruh, Blunden Sassoon and the anonymous writer of the stark "A Soldier's Diary of the War." These works are not advocates of peace, nor of battle. They tell of war.

Normally, the medieval period is studied. This enables a reach-back to be made to the classical age and a throw-forward to be projected on modern times. Its central theme emphasizes an age when Europe was more truly united than at any time since; when a unity was achieved under the domination of the idea of a universal Christian brotherhood.

The reach-back shows students that the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome were truly in something more than visible monuments. Men learn that Roman citizenship was an expression of the ideal of a human commonwealth. They recognize that the true significance of Rome was that it dominated the Middle Ages with the idea of universality.

The throw-forward, exhibits institutions like the United States, the British Commonwealth, and democratic government manifesting in other spheres, and with other instruments, the same great idea.

Simultaneously there has been an amazing advance of well-being; a prosperity made possible by specialization. That specialization has been so narrow that each man has become ignorant of his neighbor's purpose in life. This ignorance has tended to a moral barrenness in the economic and international relationship of mankind.

The college staff are aware of the dangers of conscripted opinion. That has no moral conviction. They have welcomed the voluntary formation of a branch affiliated to the British Universities League of Nations Society. This group has enabled the men to hear such experienced expositors as Viscount Cecil, Professor Murray and Sir George Paish.

Topics Taken Up Weekly

Their weekly study circle has been kindled to discuss live topics, such as:

(1) The Treaties of Trianon and Neuilly.

(2) The World Court of Justice.

(3) Political sovereignty; of how it is but a fragment of a larger phenomenon.

(4) Nationality; a noble creative force; its arrogant, militaristic, envious and malicious sides.

This student-branch has access to the traveling library circulated by the League of Nations Society. It also reads periodic literature like Headway, and the New Ambassador; and daily journals which give prominence to international affairs, like the Manchester Guardian, The Times, and The Christian Science Monitor.

Thus a firm determination has been made that the students who leave this training college shall carry into their ministry of teaching no fitful nor half-hearted faith but the intention of allowing truth the full sweep of its grandeur.

FARM'S POSITION BEST SINCE WAR, BABSON ASSERTS

Gap Between Trade's Prices Gradually Closing—Chain Agriculture Forecast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—Position of the farmer today shows a very distinct improvement over what it has been at any time since the World War, Roger W. Babson told the National Business Conference at a round table discussion on labor, commodities and sales here.

"Taking the situation as a whole," Mr. Babson said, "there is less need of farm relief today than there has been for several years.

"This fact is clearly evidenced by a comparison of the price trend of industrial and agricultural commodities. After the war agricultural commodity prices went way down, while industrial commodity prices rose steadily until there was a huge gap between the two.

"In the last two years, however, the prices of agricultural commodities have risen markedly, and industrial prices have fallen, so that now the lines representing the trend of the two commodities are drawing steadily closer and, in fact, are almost coincident now."

This is even more true of the live stock farmer, Mr. Babson said, for live stock prices are already far above industrial commodity prices.

Farming as Big Business

Following the lead of the chain stores, the next development will be chains of farms extending throughout the country, according to H. H. Stafford, commodity expert of the Babson Statistical Organization.

"A western agricultural college is now producing corn at one-ninth of what it costs the farmer to produce his crop," Mr. Stafford said. "There can be no question that 'big business' is sooner or later going to take hold and apply these scientific methods of cultivation to large farm areas."

Discussing labor conditions in the South, Creighton Hill, labor expert of the organization, said that the advantage of cheaper production costs which the South holds over the northern and eastern states is but a very temporary condition.

"Cheap labor is the principal differentiation," Mr. Hill said, "and very soon public sentiment, taking form in legislation, will iron out the differences in wages, working hours and general working conditions, so that within five years their advantage will disappear."

Advertising Results Gaining

Another interesting point brought out in the round table discussion on sales was that many distributors are finding that the efficacy of newspaper advertising, computed in dollars and cents return, is today constantly increasing.

"What is going to happen to the gigantic pipe line systems which are coming to cover the country like a network for the transportation of natural gas, when the supply of gas in the wells is exhausted, as experts say it will be in a score or so of years?" Mr. Babson was asked.

The answer to this question, a very pertinent one, is that these lines will be used, very probably, to transport artificial gas, made in mammoth plants, located near the coal mines, to the cities. Thus, Mr. Babson said, there will be no more long-distance transportation of coal to small local plants for conversion into gas.

Addressing the afternoon session of the conference, Dr. George W. Coleman, president of the Babson Institute, paid a tribute to Roger W. Babson, founder and chairman of the Babson Statistical Organization, which is now celebrating its twenty-fifth year. He also paid homage to Mrs. Babson, who ever since the foundation of the organization has been a partner and treasurer.

PRISON IN NEW YORK TO COST $4,008,717

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Bids totaling $4,008,717 have just been received by the State Corrections Department for a 500-cell prison at Attica, N. Y., planned under the institutional bond issue of 1925 to relieve overcrowded prisons in the western part of the State. The main bid of $3,079,000, by the Johnson Construction Company of Buffalo, covers the construction of buildings and a 30-foot wall, power plant, dining hall, kitchen and bakery.

Simultaneously it was reported here that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, will recommend to the Legislature in his annual message next January that work be started on another prison to cost $14,000,000.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS

The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.

We close daily at 4 P. M. until October.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

BOSTON

THE ALBARDUN WAFFLE SHOPPE

at 198 St. Botolph St., near Massachusetts Ave., will open Monday, Sept. 9th. Lunches served from 11-2. Suppers served from 5 to 7. Menu will include many old-fashioned New England dishes.

Seiler's
200 Boylston St.
Opp. Public Garden
DELICIOUS FOOD
Moderate Prices
LUNCHEON—TEA
SEILER'S FAMOUS DINNER $1.50
5:30 to 8 P. M.
Also A La Carte Service
H. J. SEILER CO. Caterers Since 1873

"De Piccadilly"
A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement
Club Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00 and $1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a la Carte

Jews Inaugurate Big Central Agency

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZURICH, Switz.—The inaugural meeting, giving equal representation on the governing body to the Zionist organization and to the bodies of Jews who, while working to the same ends, are not within the organization, was held recently. It was attended by 105 members elected by the Zionist Congress, together with an equal number of members representing the non-Zionists of Great Britain, the United States, Poland, Rumania, Germany, France and a number of other countries in which important Jewish communities exist.

The first session, presided over by Dr. Weizmann, was addressed by Sir Herbert Samuel, the first British High Commissioner for Palestine, Lord Melchett, Leon Blum of France, and Louis Marshall, together with representatives of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The constitution of the enlarged agency was formally adopted and the Zionist organization has thus transferred its authority and its status under the mandate to the reorganized agency, sharing its responsibilities with the non-Zionists on a footing of complete equality.

The distinction between Zionists and "non-Zionists," it is felt, is being gradually obliterated, and the revival of Jewish life in Palestine is coming to be accepted as a matter of common concern to Jewish of all shades of opinion.

Mexican Air Link Saves 50 Hours

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The first month of air-rail service between Chicago and Mexico City showed a decided increase in the number of passengers carried between St. Louis and Dallas, and a fairly good business between Brownsville and Mexico City, according to A. U. Sawbridge, city passenger agent for the Illinois Central Railroad.

Two 14-passenger airplanes are sent out together by the Southwest Air Fast Express to handle the double traffic between the southern points of Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Fort Worth.

The new hook-up shortens the distance between Chicago and Mexico City to 50 hours, Mr. Sawbridge said. Four or five passengers a day are being carried between Dallas and Mexico City, in addition to the regular mail.

The Universal Aviation Corporation plans an air-rail hook-up between New York City and Mexico City.

INVESTORS EQUITY IN $35,000,000 MERGER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A $35,000,000 merger has been approved by the directors of Investors Equity Company, Inc., and the Motion Picture Capital Corporation for recommendation to their respective stockholders, it was announced here by Charles D. Barney & Co.

The new corporation, to be called the Investors Equity Company, Inc., will continue under the management of the two predecessor companies, which were directed under the banking auspices of the Barney Company and associates.

NEEDLE WORKERS WIN IMPORTANT DEMANDS

NEW YORK (AP)—A strike of 7000 needle workers which began in New York Wednesday has been settled. Foremost among the points gained was the establishing of an impartial chairman to settle disputes in the needle trades and to aid in abolishing sweat shop conditions.

Other demands met included a 42-hour, five-day week in the hemstitching and tucking trade, to be reduced to 40 hours in January, and an immediate 40-hour week among embroidery workers. Salaries were fixed at $55 a week for tuckers and $45 for pleaters, Helpers receive $5 weekly increases.

RADIO AMATEUR SAYS HE HEARS FROM BYRD

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Robert V. Byron, an amateur radio operator, said that he was in communication for nearly an hour with the antarctic expedition of Commander Richard E. Byrd, approximately 12,000 miles distant.

The expedition operator reported that for two weeks the explorers had enjoyed sunshine after several months of darkness. He reported the temperature at 45 degrees below zero, the weather "being somewhat warmer than usual."

SLOGAN OF KENTUCKY ON CAR TAGS UPHELD

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The legality of the slogan, "Kentucky for Progress," on automobile license tags has been upheld by the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal of the State.

The Louisville Automobile Club had contended that the lettering interferes with identification and subjects the motorist to unfavorable comment in other states. The court held that the state tax commission under the law may decide what is to go on the tags.

MISSOURI-TO-MEXICO AIR DERBY ARRANGED

KANSAS CITY Mo. (AP)—An international air derby, Sept. 23 to 26, between Mexico City and Kansas City, became a certainty with announcement that officials of both the United States and Mexico had approved the flight.

The derby, limited to 20 women and men fliers, will be held in connection with the International Air Circus and Pilots' Reunion here Sept. 21 to 29. Prizes aggregate $6000.

Mansfield,' Where Kentuckian Wielded Mighty Pen

Newspaper Men Find Ready Welcome and Southern Hospitality in "Mansfield," Home of the Late Henry Watterson, for Many Years Editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal. A Proposal Has Been Made That the Watterson Estate Be Converted Into a State Park.

'MARSE HENRY'S' HOME PROPOSED FOR MEMORIAL

Visit to 'Mansfield' Recalls How Kentuckian Helped Unite North and South

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A tree-lined lane leading off the concrete of the Jackson Highway—or U. S. 168, as it is unromantically labeled—seemed inviting to the three travelers in a coupé.

"Watterson Trail, a Historic Trip," read the signboard at the turn, bearing the indorsement of the Louisville Automobile Club. This was the route, four miles out of Louisville, which the motorists had sought. They were three writers on their way to pay tribute to that noted Kentucky editor, Henry Watterson.

With the passing of Mrs. Rebecca Ewing Watterson recently, a project to convert the Watterson estate into a park and preserve the home as it was in the editor's day has been discussed in local papers. The three writers aspired to see this home and to inquire into the possibilities of setting up here a permanent memorial which might attract thousands of travelers.

Rolling bluegrass acres, giant trees and a lovely countryside rolled past. Two ivy-covered gateposts at the end of an approach supported wide-flung wrought-iron gates, labeled "Mansfield," the Watterson home. Still dipping and winding, the road to the home led through a grove of gigantic cedars, elms, catalpas and maples and into a wide porte-cochère in front of a two-story white brick house, which has a columned veranda running on three sides.

A woman in the yard who greeted the visitors proved to be Mrs. Bainbridge Richardson, daughter of Mr. Watterson. With true southern hospitality she insisted that the visitors enter.

"Many tourists drive in to see this home because they admired my father," she said, "and they are all welcome. I am very happy that they remember and love him. Members of his profession should be special guests."

Mansfield Is Homelike

The visitor's first impression upon entering the wide front door of "Mansfield" is that here is a home. It is furnished as it was in the days of "Marse Henry's" occupancy, except that his library of nearly 7000 volumes and a few of his busts and paintings have been preserved in a special room in the Louisville Free Public Library. The library cannot duplicate some of these volumes, made available by Mr. Watterson's will.

In the study just off the wide central hall is a desk at which Watterson wrote. Perhaps at this table he first penned many of his phrases which became so widely quoted in the seventies and the eighties, such as "star-eyed goddess of reform" and "tariff for revenue only," his campaign shibboleth of 1872; perhaps even his condemnatory references to the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns of 1915-17, which did much to stir up opinion at home and which won a Pulitzer prize.

In a glass case in the long double drawing room, with two fireplaces, at the left of the hall is a collection of Bohemian glassware which Mr. and Mrs. Watterson brought from abroad. There is an inlaid mother-of-pearl table brought from Venice by Mr. Watterson, at which the editor and his cronies played chess, backgammon or cribbage. Not often does one come across a concert grand piano finished in maple. Mr. Watterson was educated by his parents to be a musician. He remained a music lover and critic.

Watterson Admired Lincoln

A framed group of photographs in one room proved to be those of Mr. Watterson's colleagues during his single term in Congress. He refused re-election. Emerson, Holmes and others of the New England poets and writers are represented on the walls, but the person who dominates, aside from the former master of "Mansfield," is Abraham Lincoln, represented in steel engravings, portraits and photographs. Mr. Watterson was a Lincoln admirer. He wrote on the Great Emancipator—in editorials and in books—and one of his lectures was on this man whom the editor considered a true friend of the South. Mr. Watterson always felt that there would have been no harsh reconstruction period if Mr. Lincoln remained in office, and Mr. Watterson was one of the greatest proponents of reconciliation and a peacefully reunited North and South.

The visitors were led to the old dining room, with its wide doors and windows opening onto the veranda. An old "mammy" brought in a huge pitcher of milk from the springhouse.

"Do you-all care for some sweet milk?" inquired the daughter of Watterson. (Southerners always say "sweet milk," thereby differentiating from buttermilk, also a standard country refreshment.) The visitors eagerly accepted.

Never Drank Mint Julep

"Sweet milk," went on Mrs. Richardson, "was my father's favorite drink. Of course, you-all have heard the mint julep story. Well, that is pure fiction. My father never drank a mint julep. He had no use personally for liquor. He was not a heavy eater, either. He often would drink three or four glasses of milk at a meal and eat little else. He was a great user of butter. We still own the herd of Jerseys that furnished milk and butter for Fathtr.

"Would I sell the place? No, I don't want ever to sell it. My children love its lawns and fields and woods and swimming pool. I would like to be able to endow it so that the children of the crowded city could come here every summer to play and be happy. The thought of making the old home a memorial naturally pleases me, but I have never considered it."

Pure Dutch Linen!

Buy Pure Dutch Linen Towels. It is a daily pleasure to use them. Send check, draft or money order, $9.00 American money, for 3 Tea, 3 Kitchen, 3 Glass and 3 Hand Towels. Duty prepaid. Address
VAN DEN BRIEL & VERSTER
81 Ballstraat, The Hague, Holland
Established 1847

M. GUDMUNDSEN
Dampfærgevej 3. Tel. 11.326
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
Factory for Electroplate

ADOLF SCHMIDS ERBEN LTD.
Established 1884 BERNE Switzerland
Manufacturers of high grade lubricants for all kinds of industrial and transportation concerns.
Ask for descriptive booklet.
(Agents wanted everywhere)
ASEOL

POSTAL DEFICIT LAID TO SERVICE TO DEPARTMENTS

Should Not Deprive Force of Adequate Wages, Spokesmen Declare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Employees of the Post Office Department should not be deprived of adequate wages and better working conditions because of the annual postal deficit was the opinion of speakers at the sixteenth biennial convention of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, now in session here.

Speakers emphasized that the Post Office Department is rendering a great public service and that if there must be an operating deficit the responsibility for it should not be placed on the workers who are loyally rendering the service, but the deficit should be made up either by increased appropriations or higher postal rates. It was pointed out the franked mail of other than the postal department saved the Government an enormous sum, and bookkeeping methods should be devised which would rightly place the cause of the present deficit.

At their biennial dinner, the delegates were addressed by Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania; John W. Philp, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General; James J. Walker, Mayor, and officers of their federation. Local interest was added to the occasion by the presence of both Mayor Walker and Florello H. La Guardia, Republican-Fusion designee for Mayor of New York. It was their first public meeting since the beginning of the primary campaign.

Mr. Philp paid high tribute to the efficiency and loyalty of the 360,000 employees of the Post Office Department. He assured them that they would receive the understanding co-operation of the department in their efforts to get shorter hours and better wages.

Earlier in the day the delegates heard Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dr. Ludwig Maier of Vienna, secretary of the Postal, Telephone and Telegraph International Association.

Mr. Woll said that the Post Office Department, which is rendering a vital and constructive service, should not be the one department which should be singled out and expected to be self-supporting.

Dr. Maier told of the efforts being made by the International Association of Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Agencies to promote greater understanding and friendship between nations, and said that such organizations can do more toward promoting peace than any treaties could.

The delegates re-elected their three paid national officers and voted them salary increases of $2000 each a year. They are: Leo E. George, president; Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer, and William Otte, assistant secretary-treasurer. All are of Washington, D. C.

An attempt to pass a resolution urging amendment of the civil service regulations to permit postal employees to engage in political activities was defeated by a vote of 169 to 51.

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
First Class Watchmakers
WITTNAUER & CIE, S.A.
4 Rue du Mont Blanc
Agents for AGASSIZ WATCHES

PARIS FRANCE
When in Paris
Enjoy a DELICIOUS AMERICAN BREAKFAST served in The Tudor Tea Rooms over the W. H. Smith & Son's Bookshop near the Place de la Concorde.

Here you will also find English and American books, newspapers, magazines, etc.
Light lunches are served with food suited to American tastes.
Tudor Tea Rooms
248, Rue de Rivoli—Very Convenient

'OUTSIDERS' WIN WAY TO FINALS FOR GOLF TITLE

(Continued from Page 1)

the 1914 champion, a decisive defeat, 6 and 5, while Dr. Willing was disposing of H. Chandler Egan of Medford, Ore., 1904-05 titleholder, 4 and 3.

Willing went to lunch 8 up, with victory conceded to him, but Egan aroused a big gallery to a high pitch of excitement with one of the finest rallies ever witnessed on any course.

From being 9 down at the twentieth hole, Egan became only 4 down at the twenty-seventh. He was getting a few "breaks" at last, but he was also consistently outplaying his opponent. But for a stymie at the nineteenth hole and missed putts of five feet at the twentieth and four feet at the twenty-seventh, Egan might have been only 1 down.

Wins Four In Succession

There apparently being some poetic justice in golf, stymies helped Egan take two holes as he put on his thrilling spurt. He took the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth in succession, two of them with birdies, as he played magnificently to the greens. After a half on the twenty-fifth, Willing tossed away his chances on the twenty-sixth by topping his second shot into the churn that cuts across the fairway off the ocean. Egan chipped skillfully to the twenty-seventh, but missed a short putt for a win, making the turn 4 down.

He dropped the twenty-ninth and won the thirty-first when Willing took two shots in a trap, but the best he could do against the heavy odds was to carry the issue to the thirty-third green.

Johnston jumped out in the morning round with a lead of 4 up at the ninth, went 6 up and then yielded some ground as Ouimet staged a comeback. The St. Paul star was 4 up at the eighteenth, ran his lead to 6 up at the twenty-seventh and settled the match on the thirty-first green. There, Ouimet barely exploded to the edge of the green from a trap and missed his last long putt, Johnston getting a par 4 to win.

Never Beyond Third Round

Willing and Johnston had never gone beyond the third round before, although they have been competitors in several tournaments since 1921. Johnston has been western amateur and Minnesota State champion. Willing has twice held the Pacific Northwest amateur title.

Both have proved good medal as well as match players. Johnston has scored well in several open championships, leading the field at Oakmont for 36 holes in 1927. Willing won the Oregon open last year, sinking a 25-foot putt on the last green to beat John J. Farrell, then the national open champion, by a single stroke with a score of 295. The summary:

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Dr. Oscar F. Willing, Portland, Ore., defeated H. Chandler Egan, Medford, Ore., 4 and 3.

Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Francis D. Ouimet, Boston, 6 and 5.

MRS. PRATT ELECTED TO G. O. P. COMMITTEE

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Pratt was elected, by a vote of 223 to 33, to succeed Mrs. Charles Sabin, who resigned last spring, as Republican National Committeewoman.

The Republican State Committee met at its headquarters to select a successor to Mrs. Sabin.

PARIS
AMERICAN GROCERIES
G. Bureau
12, rue de Sèze (off rue Caumartin and Blvd. Madeleine)
POPCORN, MAPLE SYRUP
PEANUT BUTTER
MARSHMALLOWS
MOLASSES, CEREALS, ETC.
Crosse & Blackwell's Products

PARIS FRANCE
Jane Henry
Couturier
99, rue La Boëtie
(Champs-Elysées)
Telephone: Elysées 91-79
PARIS, FRANCE

PARIS FRANCE
YOU CAN GET
Walk-Over
Shoes
in PARIS
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 and 21, Bd. des Capucines
FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American style.
AAA to E.

Frenchman Designs Free-Wheel Which Makes Big Planes Safer

Demonstrations Prove That Device Adds to Security —Multimotored Aircraft Fly Safely Even After Half of Motive Power Is Halted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Multimotored airplanes will have their usefulness and security doubled by the invention accepted by the French Government and made by Sensaud de Lavaud. It consists quite simply of applying the free-wheel, which he designed for automobiles, to airplane motors and their propellers.

Astonishing results have been obtained in the experiments conducted by M. de Lavaud, as one of his engineers explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Both in the laboratories and on a Farman machine the free-wheel propeller has demonstrated all the advantages expected of it by the inventor. M. Louis Paulham, who made what was considered at the time the remarkable flight from London to Manchester, in 1910, and M. Pillard, noted aeronautical expert, have collaborated with M. de Lavaud in exploiting this new theory.

There are those today who see no greater factor of safety in a bimotored plane than in one with a single motor, owing to the inability of a loaded machine to fly effectively with one motor. Even the trimotored airplane is useless with two motors stopped, as a rule, and its efficiency is seriously weakened by the stopping of one motor. M. de Lavaud's free-wheel renders it possible to fly comfortably at any time with half the motive power, and this in turn permits the carrying of larger loads and consequently larger flying range.

Resistance Overcome

Many of us remember our bicycles and the free-wheel which let the wheel turn without the necessity of pedaling. By making use of this, M. de Lavaud has prepared a small mechanical block which can be inserted in the motor in such a way as to allow the propeller to turn freely either with the motor shut off or revolving at the minimum speed. He found that the chief difficulty when one motor stopped in the air was caused by the resistance of the propeller blades of that motor to the air. The still blades, surprisingly enough, depending on their position in relation to the other blades of the other motor or motors, immediately cut down the motor value of the airplane by one-third to one-half. On the contrary, if the propeller instead of stopping, can be allowed to revolve freely, its resistance is practically negligible and the functioning motor or motors can do, respectively, its or their normal work almost unhampered.

M. de Lavaud proposes an entirely new arrangement for the propellers. He would have them coaxial and independent, but each driven by connection from a common shaft, and each receiving half the engine power available for the unit.

Longer Flight Possible

The usual tandem position for propellers offers varying problems. He shows that if the front propeller of a bimotored 1000-horsepower airplane stops, there would in the ordinary way remain about 450 horsepower. The resistance, however, of the front stationary propeller acts as a brake to the extent of making the remaining engine power worth 117-horsepower less, or only 333-horsepower. For the machine to fly under these circumstances the weight would have to be the minimum possible and the distance of flight could not be long. But if the propeller in front were turning freely, the resistance would be reduced to the point where the loss would be equivalent to only 13-horsepower decrease. The inference from this is that as a result the machine can be more heavily loaded without danger and capable of longer sustained flight.

In the case of the trailing propeller ceasing to function, the resistance ordinarily is so great that it is impossible to fly at all. The free-wheel applied to the propeller, however, reduces the resistance to about one-sixth and renders flight easily practicable. A larger load can also be carried because of this. When motors are placed laterally, and one of them cuts out, the gyratory effect of the other is difficult to counterbalance, and flight becomes precarious. With the propeller turning by free-wheel, the trouble is very decidedly remedied. Trimotored and quadrimotored airplanes, with one or more engines not working, are proved to be capable of far superior performances when the propellers are adapted to the free-wheel.

Fraternity to Ban Hip Flask Alumni

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.—Going on record as "unalterably opposed to alumni misuse of chapter houses as rendezvous where law, common sense and fraternity ideals are flouted through the alumnus with a bottle on his hip," the thirteenth general assembly of Lambda Chi Alpha took a definite stand for college sobriety.

Delegates from 77 chapters and five alumni associations were unanimous in their approval of E. J. Fisher's appeal in his address as retiring president, for a stand on this issue. The resolution adopted in response to this appeal applies to college fraternity houses of Lambda Chi Alpha all over the United States and one in Toronto, Can.

HENRY FORD MAKES HIS SECOND PAYMENT

ATLANTA, Ill. (AP)—Henry Ford gave Wesley Shaffer, itinerant merchant, $10 down on a 20-year-old popcorn machine. The second and final installment now paid, was $190. The machine cost $20 new.

english books
for sale
otto salomon
libreria española
buchhandlung & antiquariat
berlin n 24.
oranienburgerstr. 58
also spanish, portugese & french books
catalogues s.v.p. free on application

PARIS, FRANCE
Lounge Suits.... 800 Frs. for Students
This year I have stocked a complete line of high-grade woolens that make a special appeal to students, at 800 francs.
The cut, fit and hand tailoring are exactly the same as in the suits that have made Auld Reekie famous among Americans.
See them today.
Auld Reekie
Scotch Tailor
10, Rue des Capucines - 2, Rue de Volney
just off the Rue de la Paix

FRANCE—PARIS
Grand Garage Descombes
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
(Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-20

Complete and conscientious Garage.
SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you one for a day or a month with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

PARIS FRANCE
NICOLL
31, rue Tronchet
Paris

DRESSES
COSTUMES
MANTLES
950 frs.
Specialist for Riding Habits

PARIS
Haute Couture
Creations by Decio Rossi
Lucile
PARIS
11 Rue de Penthièvre
N7 Green

N11 Yellow
Two refined perfumes
WATERPROOF HOSIERY

EDUCATIONAL

New Type of Schools in England Emphasizes Practical Approach

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A TYPE of school is coming into existence in England that is making new demands upon both teachers and administrators. It is called the "modern" school and is specially designed to educate the children of 11 years and over who are of average intelligence and those below average intelligence—that is, the great majority of the children of that age in the country. Hitherto only the minority of exceptionally gifted and "better off" children have had the advantages of a secondary education. Today, area after area is reorganizing its school system to give a new and distinctive course of education in a senior department for all children over 11. The teachers in these modern schools are finding themselves faced with an educational problem new to England, namely, that of the giving a secondary course to children with a nonacademic bent.

Educationists are finding out that a great many children, indeed the majority, are not gifted with the ability to master languages, higher mathematics or the other branches of the curriculum obtaining in the ordinary secondary school. The majority of children are practical rather than academic; they are more interested in things than in symbols, in doing than in studying. They are more able and more willing to learn by the actual practice of a craft or the manipulation of tools and machines than by the formal reading of books.

Rooms for Practical Work

In the modern school, therefore, the laboratory, the workshop, and provision for the practice of various crafts are a necessity. Practical workrooms form an essential part of the new school buildings or the alterations to old ones which are being undertaken for this new development in education. Further, no modern school is regarded as complying with the needs of the new régime unless it has, besides practical rooms, a playing field near at hand, and a school garden.

Many of these schools arrange for the afternoons to be almost entirely devoted to manual work of one kind or another, while the mornings are devoted to the three R's and the other academic subjects. But whether this plan is adopted or not, the practical emphasis is there. Further, the character of the schools is found to necessitate a certain type, or rather certain types of teacher.

The Teacher's Qualifications

It was at first assumed, when the reorganization of the school system was commenced (after the issue of the Hadow Report on the Education of the Adolescent) that to bring about the desired improvement in the education of the senior children it would be necessary in the modern schools to employ none but university graduates. This assumption is now seen to be fallacious. It is not necessarily the man with the honors degree in Greek or the woman with a brilliant university record in medieval history who is best fitted for the modern school.

Other qualifications are needed—the modern teacher must have qualities of leadership in the pursuits which interest boys and girls with practical interests. If he or she has a university degree in addition, all the better. But it is not the degree that will be the essential factor. For it must be remembered that these modern schools will not have the stimulus and enlivening influence of the children of outstanding ability. These children will have been creamed off. A vitalizing element will have been withdrawn, and the task of the teachers, therefore, will in some respects be rendered difficult. It will not consist in familiarizing the pupils with the dead languages or the binomial theorem. The aim of the teachers in the modern schools is to make use of the familiar and practical things of life as the medium through which to encourage the acquisition of skill and knowledge which may be helpful in the work and leisure of after years, and through them to develop intelligence, character and personality.

The chief problem, indeed, which faces the teacher in the modern school is to enlist the interest and whole-hearted co-operation of pupils, most of whom are of such a type that they need convincing of the real value of education. This will be more than ever necessary when the leaving age is reased. For the extra year of school life will need justifying not only to parents and the public, but also to the pupils themselves. The extension of school life will not be successful unless it has the support of the children for whose benefit it is designed. And this support cannot be gained unless the education given in the closing years of school life has a genuine appeal. Without reality, without close correlation with the practical affairs of life, and without the enlistment of the insistent desire for activity which characterizes the adolescent, the modern schools would engender discontent and disgust, and fail to achieve their purpose.

After the requirement of the high standard of education which all teachers should possess, therefore, one will look for various qualities and qualifications not necessarily of an academic character. Ability in gardening, music, housecraft, art, games and sports, and other branches of practical activity of an educative nature are essential. Those teachers will be successful who can gain the respect of their pupils by their skill in directions which boys and girls about to go out into the world naturally admire, and by their ability to impart such skill to their pupils.

Self-Respect and Self-Confidence

Teachers of this type will be able to inspire self-confidence and self-mastery in pupils who do not usually develop these qualities under ordinary conditions. The pupil who carries out an artistic piece of leatherwork, for instance, or who makes a cabinet which he can look at with pride in after years thereby makes something far more important than leather or wooden objects. He makes human personality. By work of this kind the child who has been regarded as a failure in spelling and arithmetic can be rescued from the feeling of inferiority thereby engendered, and can give him the self-respect which is born of achievement, thus succeeding in one of the vital aims of the modern school. The leadership and enthusiasm of the modern school teacher will find a fruitful field in the many voluntary activities which are of interest to children of the age under consideration. He will do well to employ the dramatic society, hobbies, the field club, the debating society, as well as the usual games and sports as a means to the cultivation of those qualities essential to good character and citizenship.

Cebu Normal School Volley Ball Championship Team, Philippine Islands

Teaching in the Philippines

By WILMA SPICER NISSLEY

Former principal, Jefferson Training School of Philippine Normal School, Manila, P. I., and former principal, Cebu Normal School, Cebu, P. I.

THE Philippine government schools, since their founding, about 30 years ago, shortly after the American occupation, have played a great part in welding together the incoherent mass of tribes and dialects existing among the people of the Philippine Islands. The system of instruction is highly centralized, all the schools of the Bureau of Education from the cities to the most remote villages, from the rice-terraced mountains of the primitive Igorotes in the northern part of the Philippines not far from Formosa, Japan, to the islands ofthe Muhammadan Moros near Borneo, being administered from the general office in Manila through the local division superintendents of schools. As the large number of dialects makes it impossible for the people of different sections to understand one another, an effort has been made to give them a common language by having all the instruction and the textbooks in English.

The first American teachers began at the bottom with the primary grades, while training a corps of native instructors which now numbers more than 25,000 Filipinos in the Bureau of Education, not including a great number in private schools and in the University of the Philippines. At the present time, the number of American teachers is only about 300, most of whom are English teachers in high schools and normal schools of Manila and the Provinces. Some of the division superintendents and most of the supervisors are Filipinos. Maintained at Government (Philippine) expense are a seven-year elementary course, insular and provincial normal schools, a school for the deaf and blind, a school of commerce, schools of agriculture, a university and even a nautical school.

At the famous mountain resort of Baguio is provided a teachers' camp, where American and Filipino teachers can have inexpensive board and lodging during their vacations in April and May—the hottest months. During the vacation, educational classes and supervisors' conferences are held at Baguio, and large summer schools for Filipino teachers at the Philippine Normal School in Manila and at the Cebu Normal School in addition to local institutes. A knowledge of English as a common medium of expression is a great boon to the large number of Filipino teachers attending these classes from all over the Islands. Frequently Filipino instructors are transferred from one section of the Islands to another, and at no loss to the system, since the language and instruction of the schools are uniform throughout.

Tribute is due the Filipino teachers for their painstaking service and for their self-sacrifice in supporting not only themselves but other members of their families from their small salaries. They, as well as their pupils, are earnest and studious. As there is a greater demand for schooling than the Government can supply, everyone must make an effort to yield his place to someone else.

How Talkies May Help

A disadvantage to the school system is the frequent changes in the American personnel in the high schools, many of the teachers remaining only their contract period of two years, much of this period being required for teachers and pupils to become accustomed to one another. Most Filipino pupils do not come in contact with an American instructor previous to entering high school, and teachers and pupils have difficulty in understanding one another's pronunciation. The sound pictures or talking motion pictures, synchronizing the motion of the lips and the pronunciation, as they do, will doubtless be of much assistance in establishing a correct standard of speech in the Philippines as elsewhere.

In the teaching of English much emphasis is put on the reading of newspapers, magazines and standard works in English in addition to the school requirements. The pupils are thus unified in thought not only with their countrymen, but also with other English-speaking nations, while keeping in touch with current events throughout the world. As English appears rapidly to be becoming the world language, their knowledge of it assists them in gaining in a measure an international viewpoint. Correspondence between Filipino pupils and American children in the United States, an exchange of pictures and typical products, and the reading of magazines which carry information about children in many lands, have helped to foster international understanding and good will.

Filipino boys are very good athletes. By a series of elimination contests in the interprovincial athletic meets throughout the islands, the best are selected and sent to Manila to compete at the annual carnival in February with the army and navy and other organizations and thus are determined the Philippine contestants for the biennial Far Eastern Meet with Japan and China. One of the writer's pupils was the champion javelin thrower of the Philippines in 1923, his record being 173 feet, 4 inches. As these groups of Filipino students come together from distant parts of the archipelago, they find in the English language not only a means of communication among themselves, but also with their foreign competitors, as it is the most generally used language of the Orient.

Enlarged Outlook

Many government "pensionados" are sent to the United States to study different phases of the school system, along with other Filipino students and teachers who find their knowledge of English adequate to enable them to enter American schools, colleges and universities without difficulty. Through such contacts there must result increased tolerance, mutual understanding and sympathy. This enlarged outlook on life is greatly furthered by educational films and by the gigantic radio "hook-ups" uniting all English-speaking peoples into one vast audience.

For those Americans with a love of adventure and travel, a desire for helpfulness and to develop an international viewpoint, who possess the happy faculty of adaptability, the Philippine Government offers a great opportunity. The writer would not exchange anything for her seven years of service in the Land of the Palm and the Pine.

Three Lively Youngsters (and a Possible Fourth) of a Philippine School Playground. Their Names Are Given as Sunday, Jesus and Angel.

These First Days of School

How important are these first days of school for the boy and girl of every family; and how earnestly are hundreds of parents seeking to do their "better best" to bring the home into line with real school achievement on the part of the children. It is in these first days that mother and father have the best chance to establish friendly social contacts with their children concerning school affairs, sharing the new interests and quietly emphasizing high purpose, thorough work. It is now that they may help the child to establish regular habits of study time, play time, bed time.

Chinese Students Organized for Mutual Service

IN THE last 20 years thousands of Chinese students have passed through American gates. They came from the best of homes and represented the highest in Chinese culture. Through the medium of an alien tongue, they studied in the leading universities of the land. Many have won recognition, and now a few have been appointed as instructors in first-rate institutions. Missouri once had a Chinese instructor in chemistry, while Minnesota had one in political science.

Now the Chinese students, through their remarkable work, have won the respect and appreciation of the American university people.

A few summers ago, Edward James Cattell of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce told the Chinese students at their Haverford Conference to study the well-knit machinery of the American chambers of commerce. He pointed out how ready they were in times of crisis for instant use in collecting and transmitting commercial and professional opinion of a community to Washington. And yet, the very convention which he was attending was a feature of an organization as closely knit and perfectly modeled as the chambers of commerce which he was recommending. No sooner had they arrived in the United States than the Chinese founded the Chinese Students' Alliance of North America, which has continued in growing strength and power to this day. It has been the laboratory for some of China's greatest statesmen now in the public eye.

As an agency for the promotion of Chinese-American good will, the Chinese Students' Alliance has proved unusually effective. Through it the Chinese students in America, in crucial periods, have been able to contribute their influence in promoting better relations between this country and China. During the Peace and Washington conferences they organized committees to assist Chinese delegations in presenting China's case to America. During the Shanghai massacre in 1925, a special National Affairs Committee raised funds and directed nation-wide publicity. During the crisis in Nanking last year, a bulletin—New China—was issued, giving China's side of the question, which the press never received.

Three Sections

The alliance is divided into three sections—the eastern, the mid-western and the western. Due to distance, this grouping facilitates summer conferences, during which all the Chinese students and their friends are invited to attend. These conferences, held on campuses with university sanction, usually last one week—one glorious week of addresses, open forums, oratorical contests, athletic meets, social receptions, interclub stunts and reunion meetings of old classmates.

A convention topic, such as Nationalism, Youth Movement or Mass Education, is selected in advance, and all the literature, forums and discussions hinge around the theme. Many distinguished speakers, as Dr. Alfred Sze, John Dewey, W. W. Willoughby, have addressed these conferences in the past. A Conference Daily is published which not only keeps the members in touch with the multiplicity of things going on at the same time, but radiates fun and enthusiasm in true American fashion.

The organization is the central unit of all the Chinese student clubs on the campuses. The individual clubs, in countless ways through contact with the local citizenry, build up a feeling of friendship and good will. They hold Chinese Nights, to which American friends and students are invited. Many of these clubs have their own clubhouses, such as those in the Colorado School of Mines, Stanford University, University of California, and others.

Two publications are issued: The Chinese Students' Monthly in English and the Chinese Students' Quarterly in Chinese. The monthly is now in its twenty-fourth year and is indexed in the International Readers' Guide. It is valued in intelligent circles, since one of its policies is the promotion of friendship between China and America.

Chinese Fraternities

The Chinese students have various fraternities of social and nonsocial character. Among the latter are the Chinese Municipal Association, the Chinese Politican Association, the Agricultural Society of China, the Educational Club, the Banking Club, the Science Society, and the Philharmonic Society of China.

The last named is the first of its kind in the United States. Organized in 1924, it is devoted to promoting interest in musical education and in developing an understanding of true Chinese national music. It has rendered spendid programs at past eastern and midwestern conferences.

Along religious lines, the Chinese Students' Christian Association dedicates to itself the job of uniting all Chinese Christians in North America and of carrying on aggressive Christian work, especially by and among the Chinese students. At one of its Boston meetings a few years ago, Dr. P. W. Kuo told of the training he received as the association's first treasurer. He related how the association held its first meeting in Utica, N. Y., 19 years ago, and was attended by such men as Dr. C. H. Wang, David Yui, and others equally well known in China. A bulletin is published regularly during the school year. Paul C. Meng is the present secretary.

The 2500 Chinese students who are in the colleges and universities are mostly from China. They are supported by the Boxer Fund, provincial governments, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Education, of the Navy, by the Rockefeller Foundation, commercial houses, and private purses. These students represent, however, only one-third of the total Chinese population in attendance in American schools. About 4000, practically all American-born, are registered in public and high schools.

American-Born Chinese

The American-born Chinese are distinguishing themselves no less than their brothers and sisters from their ancestral lands; and in this way they contribute their share to the dwindling of social distance that separates them from their American fellow-men.

Not long ago a Chinese girl won the California State championship in a spelling bee contest. A Chinese boy, 14 years old, won the first prize in an American Legion's Essay Contest for all American school children between 12 and 18 years of age. A Chinese girl was awarded a silver medal for the highest grade of her class at graduation from a New York public school.

Chinese pupils are noted for their exemplary conduct and their respectful attitude to school and teachers. In many cases, these students, after their public school sessions, attend native schools where they learn Chinese language, history and geography. Objections have been made against this practice. The Chinese contend that since Chinese lessons are given in American universities to prepare American business men for the Chinese field, the Chinese-American children will be best suited for this field when they grow up; and since they do not neglect their public school work, they ought to be given an opportunity to learn when they are young.

The American born in the public and high schools are typical of the new generation brought up in Chinatown. Their place of birth has made them Americans, despite their yellow skin. Athletes, feminists, sheiks and flappers, they are as aggressive as their American brothers and sisters. Their life, however, is a paradox—a challenge to American brotherhood. The youth goes to school, mingles with American children, learns to speak English and grows up as an American. He dislikes things Chinese, and is impatient with Chinese methods. When he is 18 and attends a university, he is surprised that he is not invited to parties, and he goes through a feeling of inferiority. His immediate reaction is to become real Chinese, only to find that his own people no longer want him. A. Y.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Sawyer School of Business
W. O. ANDERSON, President
A school devoted to the development of individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice.
ALL COMMERCIAL COURSES
Send for "FACTS"
805 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Old Colony School
Secretarial and Business Training
For Young Women Graduates of Private School, High School or College
One Year Course prepares for Executive Positions or the Management of Personal Property. Resident and day pupils. For Booklet or Information Write the Principals
Florence B. LaMoreaux, A.B.
Mrs. Margaret Vail Fowler
313-317 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone BACk Bay 4520

KATHARINE GIBBS
SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE ACADEMIC
One Year Course of broad business training. Two-year Course, first year includes six college subjects; second year intensive secretarial training. Special Course for College Women, separate classrooms, special instructors.
Boston 90 Marlboro St. | New York 247 Park Ave. | Providence 155 Angell St.
Resident School in Boston

GREGG COLLEGE
HOME OF GREGG SHORTHAND
Thirty-Fourth Year
Gregg Shorthand, Accounting, Teacher Training, Civil Service and Court Reporting Courses.
Day School enrolls only high school graduates or equivalent. No restrictions in the Evening School.
FREE BOOK OF FACTS
225 Wabash Avenue, North
Phone State 1881 Chicago, Illinois

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

PRATT SCHOOL
Business and Secretarial Training. Individual Instruction. References Required. Day and Evening Sessions.
Students under sixteen not admitted.
62 West 45th St., New York
Vanderbilt 0896 Murray Hill 7765

SECRETARIAL
training means Success, Prosperity, Happiness. . . . Board, room and tuition may be earned. . . . "Distance lends charm and interest. . . ." We enroll students from every State. . . . Ask about New Profession for boys and girls desiring executive office positions . . . F. D. MacKay, President.
California Commercial College
2711 WEST 6TH LOS ANGELES

Train for Leadership
EXECUTIVE training in Business Administration, Higher Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Also shorter commercial courses. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Get interesting catalog.
Woodbury College
Los Angeles, Calif.

Rasmussen
Practical Business School
SAINT PAUL, MINN.
WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS
BUSINESS and SECRETARIAL

SCHOOLS—United States

COSTUME DESIGNING
Instruction covering every branch of the art for Professional or Individual Use. Ideal environment. Day or Evening Classes.
FRENCH-AMERICAN SCHOOL OF COSTUME DESIGNING
3273 Wilshire Blvd. Dunkirk 9916
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

ENCOURAGEMENT
DEANWOOD
(Home School)
Offers assistance to those parents who wish to place a child needing special care and training.
Deanwood School
Tel. Morristown 2773, Morristown, N. J.
(About 35 miles from N. Y. C.)

CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL-EVERYDAY ART
Courses for Stylists in Clothing and Interior Decoration. A New Profession for Women. Limited Enrollment—References Required. 739 Boylston Street, Boston. Ken. 0682.

The Longy School of Music
Solfeggio Harmony Eurythmics
Correct fundamental training and individual class work emphasized as basis of music education. All branches of instrumental instruction. Gaston Elcus, Violin; Marion Moorhouse, Cello; Stuart Mason, Harmony, and faculty of recognized artists and musicians. Dr. Archibald T. Davison, Faculty Adviser. Catalogue upon request.
MINNA FRANZISKA HOLL, Director
103 Homeoway Street Boston, Mass.

SCHOOLS—United States

TILTON PREPARES BOYS FOR COLLEGE
Thorough methods. Modern equipment. Gymnasium. 25-acre athletic field. All sports. Separate Junior School with trained house mothers. Moderate rates. Catalogue.
T. W. WATKINS, Headmaster
BOX M, TILTON, N. H.

STUDY ART
Painting, modeling, illustrating, and all commercial art courses.
Lowest Terms
Write for new catalog.
Fall Term Begins October 7
THE KANSAS CITY ART INSTITUTE
4415 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

DeGARLAND SCHOOL OF HOMEMAKING
2-4 Chestnut Street, BOSTON
Practical Training for Home and Community Life
One, Two and Three Year Courses
Day and Resident Students
Summer and Winter Sessions
27th Year. Catalog on Request
Mrs. Margaret Stannard, Director

Chouinard
SCHOOL OF ART, Inc.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 9
With classes in all branches of Fine and Applied Arts.
Write for Catalog
2606 W. 8th DU. 4798
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Berkeley Preparatory School
FOR BOYS
Intensive preparation and "make-up" work for any college or high school. Small classes. Thorough preparation.
RAPID PROGRESS
314 Marlboro St., Boston BAC 8561

SCHOOLS—United States

Lasell Seminary
Long-established, modern school for young women. Ten miles from Boston. Two-year courses for H S graduates. Home Ec., Secretarial, College Preparatory, Art, Music courses. Junior School. Catalogs, GUY M. WINSLOW, Ph. D., Prin. 170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL
553 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON (Copley Sq.)
Founded 1828
Prepares Boys Exclusively for
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
and other Scientific Schools
Every teacher a specialist
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal

WHITEHOUSE ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Offers a Two-Year Liberal Education course with a rich background in Literature and the Drama.
Prepares for a definite paying profession in acting or teaching.
425 Pierce Building, Copley Square
Boston, Mass.

Southwestern
MILITARY ACADEMY
(Concrete and Steel Buildings)
Boarding School for 90 Boys 6 to 14.
An ideal school among the oranges of beautiful Oak Knoll Marino. Carefully balanced academic, physical and home training under personal supervision. Rate $750. Summer tour of California in specially designed Covered Motor Wagons. Lieut. Maurice Voronda, U. S. A., 2800 Monterey Road, San Marino (Pasadena), California.

Damon Hall Junior College for Young Women and
Preparatory School for Girls. In beautiful new quarters. Visit and see Little Theatre and other opportunities. Catalog. FRANK H. DAMON, Pres., 16 Fairmount Ave., Newton.

THE MASON JUNIOR COLLEGE AND SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
The Castle
Fine traditions, high ideals, national patronage. Overlooks Hudson; 43 min. from New York. Emphasis on College Preparatory, Junior College, and vocational courses. Art, Music, Dramatics, Languages, Athletics, Aviation, Primary school. Catalog
Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M., Pres.
Box 905, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Term Opens Monday, Sept. 23rd
Elliott School for Girls
LOS ANGELES
Residence and Day School. First Year through High School. High, dry location. Ideal home life. Every educational advantage. Character Building—Outdoor Exercises. Open the entire year. Martha Collins Weaver, M. A., Principal. Gramercy Place and Pico Blvd. Telephone EMpire 5847.

Bucksport On the Beautiful Penobscot
College preparatory, business, and general courses. Music. Art. Junior School. Co-educational. Horseback riding under direction of university trained cavalry officer. Moderate tuition. For illustrated catalog address: The Headmaster, Box O, Bucksport, Maine.

WESTBROOK
Seminary and Junior College
For girls. Thorough college preparation. Member American Association Junior College. Music, art, dramatics, home economics, stenographic courses. Small classes. Charming campus. Gymnasium, sports. Rate $1000. Catalog.
Agnes M. Safford, Prin., Box H, Portland, Maine

Fulton Rancho School
for GIRLS
Situated in beautiful 26-acre orange grove with swimming pool, riding horses, tennis courts, etc. Individual school work, grammar and high school subjects. Reasonable rates. Near Los Angeles. Open the entire year. Director, Mrs. Mabelle Scott Fulton, Corner Citrus and Alosta Avenue, Azusa, Calif.

MITCHELL
SEPARATE JUNIOR SCHOOL
20 miles from Boston. All of the advantages of modern methods and complete equipment. Specially trained teachers. All athletic sports, horsemanship, gymnastics, boxing and fencing, tennis and track. Good fellowship and homelike atmosphere. For catalog address: Alexander H. Mitchell
Box M Billerica, Mass.

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding secure catalog of the progressive "Todd" School for Boys. Harmony ideals. Note:—
TODD for Boys 6 to 15. 2nd year. Men teachers and house mothers who understand boy nature. Standard course. All Sports. C. & N. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG, Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

WESLEY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
Fully Accredited. Thorough Preparation for any College. Excellent Business, Music and Art Courses. Modern Gymnasium. Swimming Pool and Athletic Field. Endowment permits rate of $475.00 Co-educational.
Write for illustrated catalog.
CLARENCE A. SHORT, M. S., President
Box C, Dover, Delaware

HOUSE IN THE PINES
A Country School Near Boston. Thorough College Preparation; also Two-Year Graduate Course.
New Art Studio, French House, Household Arts, Music, Fine Riding Horses.
THE HEDGES—A Separate School for Girls of Junior High School Age
Miss Gertrude E. Cornish, Principal, 100 Pine St., Norton, Mass.

WAGNER SCHOOL SIGN ARTS
ONLY school of Sign Arts in New England with Day and Evening school. Co-educational. Opposite Copley Theatre. Advertising art, lettering, gilding, glass work, poster painting, layout. Ask for catalog. Charles L. H. Wagner, Dr., 470 Stuart St., Boston. Phone KENmore 6432

Felix Fox School of Pianoforte Playing
FELIX FOX, Director
PIANOFORTE from elementary to most advanced grade. THEORY: SOLFEGGIO; HARMONY; SIGHT PLAYING; HISTORY OF MUSIC; STRING ORCHESTRA; ENSEMBLE PLAYING. NORMAL COURSE; ASSEMBLIES; PUBLIC PUPILS' CONCERTS.
Address THE SECRETARY
403 Marlborough Street, Boston

SCHOOLS—United States

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ART
Painting, Illustration, Advertising Art, Cartoons, Lettering, Fashions, Sculpture, Interior Decoration. Thorough individual instruction under professional artists—saves time—Proper Cultural Environment. Student Residence. Demand for Graduates. Tel. Superior 8854. Includes Summer Session. European Tours. Catalog—Apply Dept. T, 250 E. Ohio St., CHICAGO

VESPER GEORGE
School of Fine and Applied Art
Fall Term Opens Sept. 23d
250 Day Students
Intensive Professional Courses
Booklet Tel. Kenmore 5393
42-44 St. Botolph Street—Boston

ST. JOHN'S School
A Progressive School for Girls
Lower School 5-14. Upper School 14 through College Preparatory. Advanced Courses. Careful Supervision. Lake Frontage. Modern Buildings. Outdoor Sports. Non-sectarian.
For illustrated catalog address
MARINDA P. DAVIS, Principal
Box M, Mountain Lakes, New Jersey

LELAND POWERS SCHOOL OF THE SPOKEN WORD
Mrs. Leland Powers, Principal
Cultural and Vocational courses in the appreciation and interpretation of literature.
SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
John Craig, Director
Thorough theoretical study and practical training for the stage. Catalog on request.
Carol Whiting, 81 Evans Way, Boston

"THEY ADVERTISE in the MONITOR"

During August and September, when you are besieged by the attractive catalogs of scores of schools all over the world, you may sometimes wonder with what measure of authority these schools speak.

Here is one means of proof. Does the school advertise in The Christian Science Monitor? If it does, you may know that that school merits your confidence and support, for school and other educational advertisers in the Monitor are carefully investigated and their excellency ascertained.

Educational advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Consult these columns and please feel free to write the School and Camp Department for further information if you desire.

The Christian Science Monitor
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

EDUCATIONAL

What We Get for What We Spend

By CHARLES ALLEN

Editor and Educational Consultant, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

II

A CONSIDERABLE group of educators now hold that education should be defined as the possession of those assets which enable an individual to deal successfully with life situations with which he has to deal. This conception of the educated man is essentially that which was formulated by Prof. William James some 20 years ago. Education therefore, does not consist in the possession of information, but in the ability to think straight with regard to situations, and in the ability to do the right thing. In other words, the more modern conception of education is the ability to think, to do, and to use facts intelligently rather than being in the possession of information as such. It is of course granted that the possession of functioning information is necessary to intelligent thinking, but many educators claim that our present school system has frequently failed to realize that information is only a tool which becomes valuable only in proportion as it is intelligently selected and used.

Still another situation comes about through the difficulty of determining in many cases the degree of return to the community or to the individual. Evidently wherever an attempt is made to train in doing ability, whether it is ability to solve a quadratic equation or the ability to make out a household budget or the ability to translate from a foreign language, it is possible to determine with a fair degree of accuracy the degree of doing ability that has been secured.

Efficient Thinking

In the case of thinking straight, while it is not so easy to establish standards, because there is no such thing as thinking straight 100 per cent of the time, it is possible, however, to train individuals into the habit of following what may be called an efficient thinking procedure. In general, when we try to deal with a problem, we have our choice of three methods. The first method is to make a sheer guess as to what we will do. The second method is to copy what we know someone else did in what we believe to be a similar situation.

The third procedure is to assemble our functioning facts, evaluate them in the light of our experiences, come to a decision and carry that decision into effect. It is now held by many progressive educators that the chief function of the schools should therefore be to train in the third habit of attacking the problem, and to train in the ability to do things rather than in the providing of information, particularly since out of the almost incalculable amount of information available some sort of an arbitrary selection of information to be presented must be made by some authority. Hence, the question can again be raised as to whether the degree to which our schools are still largely dealing with information as such detracts from the community return on the investment.

Certain questions have been raised along another line—that of the full utilization of plant and equipment. In many of our communities today the investment in buildings and equipment amounts to a large sum. In any business having a large investment in plant and equipment it would be held that the more continuously that equipment was in use, provided it could be advantageously kept in use under the conditions, the greater was the return on the investment. The same proposition would apparently apply in the case of school buildings and equipment. The spectacle of an investment of millions of dollars standing idle for two months in the summer or closed at night, when it could be used to give service to youths or to adults, cannot be regarded as good business practice. Here again it would seem that there was ample opportunity for the community to secure a greater return on its investment than it frequently secures at present. Of course, full recognition should be given to the increasing degree to which school equipment is being used for a larger portion of the time, but the situation at present is far from what it might be. Even in the case of the college, certain studies that have been made have revealed a surprising amount of unused space, lecture rooms only used a few hours a week and other facilities standing idle for a considerable portion of the time.

Discrimination

Certain questions are being raised along still another line, which may be described as the legitimate range or scope of a public educational program. Again, according to an increasing school of thought, any educational program which discriminates in its service as between service to meet the needs of different groups, is to that extent failing to make a maximum return on the investment, quite independently of questions of social justice According to this point of view, for example, the degree to which a community educational program concerns itself with meeting the needs for culture and for enjoyment of leisure and ignores those needs which center around intelligent citizenship, productive ability, and life adjustment, to that extent is failing to make full return on the investment.

On the whole, it appears that there are many ways in which the claim that he would secure a much larger return for what we spend on education seems to be justified. The American public has been by no means niggardly in its financial support. To the extent to which the claims which have been described above are correct, it is obvious that the American public is not at this time securing all that it might secure. As our colleges and schools above the elementary grades deal more and more with training in thinking and doing along citizenship and productive lines, to that extent will they approach closer to the original conception of the function of education in a democracy. In fact, some individuals have gone so far as to raise the question as to whether public funds should properly be spent for the purpose of enabling individuals to acquire the ability to appreciate the finer things of life and enjoy leisure, at least so long as the needs of efficient civic training and occupational training are left largely to private enterprise.

It does seem clear, however, that in proportion as a way can be found for a much wider and comprehensive training that functions in developing that type of intelligence that is required by the citizens of a democracy, and in those forms of education and training which fit them to become independent self-respecting individuals who have also been assisted in capitalizing to the best advantage their opportunities, their interests, and their abilities, will the American public come nearer to getting the whole return for what they spend. When this condition comes about and is fully appreciated, there will be no difficulty in securing from the American public such financial support as is necessary, and the question will then resolve itself into the original question—not how much shall we spend, but how can we get the maximum social return for what we spend.

The first half of this article was published Aug. 30.

Question of Too Much Arithmetic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

ARE school children being taught more arithmetic than they need? Are elementary pupils being held back in school because they cannot do fractions which they will not be likely to use when they grow up?

A comprehensive study made by Dr. A. O. Bowden, president of the New Mexico State Teachers' College, in co-operation with Teachers College, Columbia University, reveals interesting results on curriculum-making that is drawing the attention of educators at Columbia. Dr. Bowden, after discussing arithmetic from philosophical as well as practical angles, asserts that 85 per cent of arithmetic now taught in the public schools of America is useless to the pupil when he grows up. He also implies that this is a burden to taxpayers because this particular subject of the "three R's" is said to be the chief source of nonpromotion in the elementary grades.

The only prime accomplishments needed by the average person are the four fundamental operations of addition, multiplication, subtraction and division, Dr. Bowden said in his study. Instead of being "elementary arithmetic," this subject has become the most complicated in the whole curriculum, he said. Seven nonvocational life situations in which these four fundamental operations are used are listed as follows:

1. Buying at the store.
2. Reading magazines and newspapers and non 'technical books for information and pleasure.
3. Making change.
4. Writing letters.
5. Making investments of personal savings.
6. Filling out income tax sheets.
7. Traveling.

All of these situations are well covered by the four operations which are no harder than reading and writing. The 85 per cent additional material which burdens the arithmetic texts of the nation is useless, he found. Eight out of eighteen kinds of arithmetic problems which are common enough to be included in the general curriculum are listed as follows: numeration and notation, found chiefly in reading; United States money; compound denominate numbers such as dry measure; simple fractions of the most elementary kind; decimal fractions used in dealing with money and similar situations; simple operations of percentage, including discounts at the store; aliquot parts of 100 such as twelve and one-half equals one-eighth; mensurations, used chiefly in reading.

Taking a definite stand on this moot educational question, Dr. Bowden said: "Arithmetic should be taught, but not all arithmetic. We should transmit to the children of tomorrow only that which they are likely to need. In promoting growth and in developing in the young ability to make proper adjustments to the adult group, we shall succeed by using social heritage as the tool. But social heritage not only serves as a tool for that purpose but it meets future developmental requirements of the child.

"Probably not more than one-third of all vocations, such as nursing, sheep herding, etc., require any mathematics beyond the four fundamental operations in arithmetic. This would indicate that, after all, vocational mathematics is not so universally important as some would have us believe, although what is required is very necessary and should be mastered thoroughly.

"If we consider the sum total of arithmetic needs in all walks of life, the amount is prodigious. That the elementary schools should prepare for all vocations is a belief which has often prevailed and one which apparently has directed much of the practice that has resulted in the overburdening of the present curriculum in arithmetic.

"It has been said that, in the face of our rapid accumulation of culture, we cannot predict the future needs of elementary school pupils from the present needs. Those holding to this view are partially in error, because no one can deny the continuity of human culture. If the science of anthropology teaches us anything, it is that culture is continuous and accumulative.

"That which is found to be no longer generally useful at any time should not be perpetuated in the form of an encrusted past. We have numerous examples of the unconscious discarding of cultural elements.

"Thus it happens that there are many subjects the need for some of which for most people is growing less and less as culture complexes develop. This is true of arithmetic at the present time. Some, but not too much arithmetic is needed by a highly cultured people.

"The very fact that there have existed a very highly cultured people with a knowledge of only the very simplest form of mathematical operations shows that life of a high type can do without much of the complicated mathematics which the school has generally imposed upon the young student. The Greek and Roman systems of mathematics, for example, were simple. It is amazing that our so-called elementary arithmetic has become so complicated."

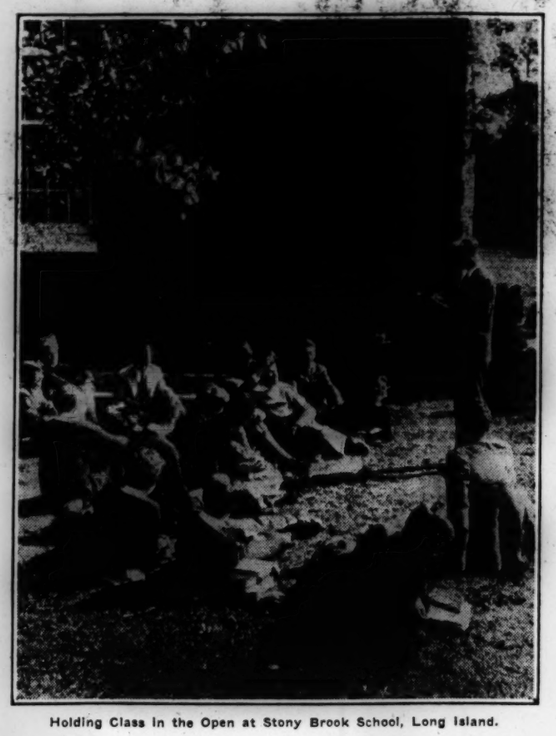
Dr. Bowden's curriculum study is one of many being made at Teachers College, and is in line with a general feeling that the elementary public school curriculum needs revision. The inquiry has been placed in the hands of Dean William F. Russell of the college.

Fourth R at Stony Brook School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stony Brook, N. Y.

VISITORS to the Stony Brook School, on Long Island, who have had any experience in getting boys up in the morning are usually amazed to find that a goodly proportion of pupils there rise at 6:45 o'clock—without benefit of such usual effective measures as shaking



Holding Class in the Open at Stony Brook School, Long Island.

and ice water—to attend "The Morning Watch." Attendance is optional in the upper school. In fact, the custom of starting the day with simple services in dormitory rooms in which the boys gather in bathrobes and slippers was suggested by the pupils themselves over four years ago, when a regular time was set apart for the "Watch." The school is undenominational.

The visitor also observes that although religion is a fourth R at Stony Brook, and Bible study is a major subject, the boys are as fun-loving and active as normal schoolboys are everywhere. The development of the spiritual side is as natural as breathing and is accepted as a part of true education. The boys' interest in athletics, for example, is keen. The football team suffered but a single defeat in its last season of five games; basketball, baseball, tennis, track, hiking, camping and swimming along the beautiful north shore are included in the extracurricular activities.

Academic standing is high at Stony Brook. The school is chartered by the University of the State of New York, and is on the first accredited list of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the Middle States and Maryland. Ninety per cent of its graduates have entered leading colleges of the country and have maintained creditable standing there. "The school may well be proud of its record as far as Pinceton is concerned," recently wrote Radcliffe Deermance, director of admission at that university, to Frank E. Gaebelein, headmaster.

Students from far and wide come to Stony Brook, the greatest distances being covered by sons of foreign missionaries. Ten of those enrolled at present have traveled half way around the world from Japan, China, Egypt and India to live in the exceptional environment offered by the school.

The experiment of giving Bible study a major emphasis in a boys' preparatory school was begun nearly seven years ago, when Dr. John Fleming Carson, one-time moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, with the help of a number of associates, established the school to equip boys with a spiritual armor with which to withstand the materialistic philosophies they would encounter in college and later life.

The school opened its doors on Sept. 13, 1922, with 27 pupils and six teachers housed in one building belonging to the Stony Brook Assembly, Inc., which has held summer Bible conferences on Long Island since 1909. Indications point to the unqualified success of the experiment inasmuch as there are today 133 pupils, 14 faculty members and 10 buildings being used by the school.

An outside schoolmaster's opinion as to the unusual character of the school was gained by the writer from Dr. Mather A. Abbott, headmaster of Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, who has watched Stony Brook from the start. He recalled the day when Mr. Gaebelein came to call on him in his study.

"He came with his youthful enthusiasm, telling me that he was going to make the Bible the major study and teach it three times a week, and I was tremendously impressed. I said to myself as he sat there, 'Would that I were he! Is it possible? Can he do it?' Well, he seems to have done it. I would that I could teach the Bible that often in my school, but I cannot have it more than once a week. I do not believe there is another school in the country that is doing it. It takes courage to put spiritual things first nowadays.

"I was talking to my boys about America one day and telling them that the mechanical tendencies of the age troubled me; and how much today resembles certain phases that have occurred before the fall of a great nation. Just then one of the youngsters looked up at me and said, 'Why are you afraid, haven't you got us?' We have them and, with schools like Stony Brook, I don't think there is so much need of fear."

Girls 'Keep House' in a Model Flat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

ENGLISH girls who go to Christ's Hospital School at Hertford, a little country town north of London, have been learning how to run a flat. A special "practicing" flat, containing a sitting room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom has been designed by a well-known educational architect, Sydney Tatchell. This was opened during the past summer in order that girls can put into practice the training gained in domestic science classes.

In this model flat the girls practice housekeeping from the buying of the food to cooking and finally entering up their accounts.

There is a cookery room fitted with a range, three modern gas cookers, an electric cooker, and experimental benches. Each student in cookery has also a specifically designed table, fitted with a gas ring, and provided with a complete set of cooking utensils. There are also laboratories equipped for the study of natural sciences.

It is interesting to remember that this school, which is now one of the most up-to-date in Great Britain, is also the oldest. It was founded in the year 1552 in Newgate Street, London. About 100 years later the girls were moved out from the City into the country. Some of the original Hertford buildings, erected from 1685 to 1689, still remain, notably the Writing School and Master's House.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century the Hertford school had become a self-contained boarding school. One part was used as a preparatory school for young boys and the other as a girls' school.

In 1902 the junior boys were transferred to Christ's Hospital at Horsham, leaving the girls supreme at Hertford. After that an infirmary, chapel, swimming bath, gymnasium and classroom blocks were built and were opened by the present King and Queen in 1906.

The new buildings have provided for the practical girl, who learns more easily through action and contact with active life than through reflection and contact with the intellect of others. Such girls will have a two years' course in all branches of housecraft to equip them for the many new openings offered to girls thus qualified both in Great Britain and in the Dominions.

Goodwyn Institute in Heart of Down-Town District

WILLIAM A. GOODWYN left to the city of Memphis more than 20 years ago a gift which blesses the large number of people who come into contact with its educational facilities. It is the Goodwyn Institute, a forum of popular education like the grove at Athens, in which Aristotle taught.

The Goodwyn Institute, located in the heart of the business section, accessible to all, is a boon to many persons who come daily at the lunch hour or at some other convenient time to the inviting reading rooms of the library, far above the noise of the street, for reference work, or for quiet study. Here with the able assistance of the librarians, business men with questions of industry and finance; teachers seeking new methods and inspiration; students with theme subjects and special topics; club women with papers to write; social workers with their special problems; ministers for sermon helps, find that the Goodwyn Library with one of the most complete reference libraries in the South meets their requirements.

Throughout a number of months in the year, lectures are given in the Institute's beautiful auditorium. Each time the auditorium is packed to its capacity, showing the popular appeal the lectures have. They are educational and not for entertainment merely. The lectures provoke thought. Many students of the various Memphis schools attend. Interest in them is shown also by the masses. The lectures cover a wide range of subjects and relate to art, literature, natural science, travel, history, philosophy, sociology, education and matters of municipal interest. Purposes of these lectures are:

To provide a system of continued education for adults and youths along general and special lines;

To present the best thought and the results of modern scholarship in nontechnical terms;

To afford authoritative and accurate information upon all kinds of practical and cultural subjects;

To stimulate more extensive reading and study;

To arouse, encourage and inspire the young;

To provide profitable, intellectual, and cultural entertainment.

The lecturers are selected from all over this country. Many of them come from foreign lands. The institute in providing the lectures presents free to the citizens of Memphis one of the largest, most varied, most expensive and best lecture courses of America. The Goodwyn patrons are encouraged to read up on a subject before it is presented, and after the lecture, an open forum is held.

Frequently there are short educational motion pictures before the lectures. Always there is music, both classical and first-class popular music. The purposes of this are to entertain the audiences, to familiarize them with the work of great composers and artistry of famous musicians, and to cultivate a love and appreciation of good music.

The Goodwyn Institute is a combination office, auditorium and library building. The rental of the offices and auditorium provides the revenue for maintenance of the public library and public lectures. The commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State and approved by the Senate, receive no compensation for their services. The first commissioners showed great forethought in selecting the site for the institute, for it has advanced in value, being in the heart of the city, and is estimated at $1,000,000. The director, Clarence C. Ogilvie, has been the able leader of the institute since its opening in 1907.

Virgil said "The noblest motive is the public good." Mr. Goodwyn's philanthropy attests his high regard for his fellow man. Many cities need such a benefactor and such a gift.

HOME STUDY COURSES

New Money Making Profession for Women

YOU can earn a good income every month in your own home operating a Private Kindergarten. We show you exactly how, from beginning to end. No previous experience necessary.

Private Kindergartens Earn Big Money

Mothers everywhere are delighted with the opportunity to send children to private school before they are old enough for public schools. Wonderful for children too. You can become financially independent in this permanent, pleasant, new profession.

Write for Free Book Let us send you the facts about our Home Study course in Kindergartening. An ideal profession for women of every age. Our instruction shows how to get pupils, how and what to teach, how to conduct kindergarten. Write now for free book. Address

School of Modern Kindergarten Training, Inc.
79 Searle Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.

6000 Children 'Go to School at Home

EVERY DAY in the pleasant shelter of their own homes a small city of children study the Calvert Way.

Based on 32 years of child study in the famous Calvert Day School in Baltimore, Calvert Courses, from Kindergarten to High School, effectively appeal to the child in terms he enjoys. You need no teaching experience to give them. A Calvert teacher in Baltimore directs and grades the work.

Calvert Courses bring modern methods to you no matter where you live. Missionaries, parents in diplomatic service, etc., find their children thoroughly prepare for our best preparatory schools in six years.

V. M. Hillyer, A.B., author of the new book, "A Child's Geography," is Headmaster.

These courses are moderately priced. Write for full information.

CALVERT SCHOOL
49 West Tuscany Road, Baltimore, Md.

SCHOOLS—United States

A SCHOOL THAT MEETS YOUR NEEDS

Houghton School

Coeducational

Kindergarten—Elementary—High School
433 West End Avenue Phone Susq. 1543
NEW YORK CITY
(Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor)
VISITORS WELCOMED. Folder on Request.

EMERSON College of Oratory

Largest School of Dramatics, Literature and Pedagogy in America. Summer Session, 50th year. Degrees granted. Address HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

PATON HALL

The Pennington School for Girls
ROMEO, MICHIGAN

College Preparatory, General and Cultural Courses from 7th through 12th grade. Emphasizes finest development. Affiliated with Camp Interlochen, Interlochen, Michigan. For illustrated catalog address Mrs. P. O. Pennington, Paton Hall, Romeo, Michigan.

MORRIS SCHOOL of RHYTHM and NATURAL DANCE Inc

Now Enrolling 1929-30 Normal Class
LOUISE REVERE MORRIS, Director
66 Fifth Ave. Algonquin 7787 & 2489
NEW YORK CITY

SCHOOLS—United States

SEA PINES
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

College preparatory, cultural, business and athletic courses. Art, crafts, music, dramatics. One year advanced student college preparation. 300 acres, mild climate, warm sea bathing. Horseback riding. Archery and field sports.

FAITH BICKFORD, Principal, Brewster, Mass
W. T. CHASE, Treasurer, 64 Sumner St., Newton Centre, Mass. Telephone Centre Newton 2486-W

Happyland for Tiny Tots

Day and Resident
Children—Age 3 to 6
OUTDOOR KINDERGARTEN—FRENCH
SHADY PLAYGROUND
FREE TRANSPORTATION
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND
CATHERINE T. FULKERSON
1934 North Vermont Olympia 0314
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Hansel-Gretel School

IRMA S. FORD, Director

Kindergarten and Primary grades, also a nursery school department for children of 2 and 3 years of age. Playhouse department cares for children by the hour. Large, equipped play yards, dormitories, lunches. No charge for transportation.

903 South Central Ave. Douglas 5999
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA
Booklet on application.

LANDON SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Senior and Junior Dept.

Prepares for all colleges. Special courses for Annapolis and West Point. All student activities—Music—Athletics.

Individual Instruction Emphasized
Paul L. Banfield, Headmaster
2131 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

DUMMER Academy

A preparatory school for boys which seeks to discover and develop possibilities of each student. 370 acres. Wholesome country location. Carefully directed athletics. Supervised study. Democratic ideals. Upper and lower school. Moderate fees. 166th year. Catalog.
Charles S. Ingham, Ph. D., Principal
Box B, South Byfield, Mass.

SCHOOLS—United States

CHICAGO, ILL.
HOME CENTRE KINDERGARTEN
3848 Irving Park Blvd.
Fall term begins Sept. 16th
Moderate Charge—School Bus
Telephone Keystone 8723
Advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor and The Chicago Leader

The ANNA HEAD School
College Preparatory General Courses
Accredited—East and West
Post Graduate department. Lower School
Music, Art, Home Economics
Outdoor life the year round
Swimming Golf Tennis
Out of door classes in pleasant weather
Modern equipment New buildings
Write for illustrated catalog
Mary E. Wilson, Prin. 2538 Channing Way
Berkeley, California

The Henderson School

A Special School for Special Needs. For Girls Estab. 1910
To provide helpful care and individual instruction for such children as are debarred from the ordinary school.
Country Estate in St. Louis County
Mrs. B. R. HENDERSON, Director
"Wild Cherry," Lay Road, Clayton, Mo.

EVANSTON, ILL.
The Fonderoc School
830 GAFFIELD PLACE

A North Shore Day School. Bus Service. Evanston, thru Winnetka and nearby Chicago districts. Fall term opens Sept. 9th. Gianna L. Griffith, Principal. Phone University 3045.
We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor and the Chicago Leader.

THE REED SCHOOL OF ART

All Branches of Commercial and Fine Art. Also intensive short courses. Personal instruction given throughout the course. Unlimited service to students and graduates in securing positions and marketing work. Day and Evening Divisions. Visitors most welcome.
Send for New Catalog
CARLETON REED, Director,
209 Boylston St. (at Gloucester St.)
Tel. Commonwealth 3089 BOSTON

SCHOOLS—United States

KenmoreSchool
FIVE MILES FROM BOSTON

Country boarding and day school for girls and boys. Lower School—Thorough training in elementary branches. Upper School—College preparation, and general courses. Ample facilities for play and out-door recreation. For booklet address Box C, 439 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass.

BERKELEY IRVING SCHOOL
A SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
FROM KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE

50th Year. Small classes. Thorough instruction. Prepares for college or business. Swimming pool. Gymnasium. Physical training. Outing classes. School bus. Reopens September 26th. Applications received now. Booklet on request.

L. D. RAY, Ph. D., Headmaster
311 WEST 83rd STREET, NEW YORK
Tel. Endicott 5639

The ERSKINE SCHOOL

ACADEMIC and Technical Training for girls who are graduates of the leading schools. Resident and Day Students.

For catalogue, address the Director
EUPHEMIA McCLINTOCK, A.M.
129 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone BACk Bay 8028

THE POND SCHOOL

Overlooking Harvard Yard
Opposite Memorial Hall
Thorough businesslike preparation for the college board examinations.
SEPARATE INSTRUCTION of Each Student
SUPERVISED STUDY at the School Under Instructors
Training in the Most Effective Methods of Study and Concentration
Students May Enroll Now
W. McD. POND, Head Master
42 Quincy St., Cambridge POR ter 1971

ANDRÉBROOK

A small unique school in an historical setting. College preparation with experienced tutors; expert teaching of foreign languages. Cultural advantages of New York City. Emphasis on outdoor sports. Foreign study group in residence in Munich.

Miss Lillian Clark Weaver, Andrébrook
Tarrytown-on-Hudson
NEW YORK

SCHOOLS—United States

Lawrence Academy
135th Year
GROTON MASSACHUSETTS
College Preparatory School for Boys
Send for Catalogue—Visit the School
FRED CLIFTON GRAY, Principal

Leelanau for Boys

Announces a Winter Session for Boys from 12-16
Opens Sept. 16, 1929 closes May 23, 1930
A character building home school in the country. All regular junior high school subjects. College trained and experienced teachers. Boatbuilding seamanship, and hand work. Outdoor activities, including all winter sports. For booklet and further information write to William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

New England's Original Evening School of

ART

PERSONAL INSTRUCTION by well-known artists in all branches of newspaper and magazine illustrating, cartooning, painters, fashions, lettering, commercial drawing, life, oils, pastel, and interior decoration.
Write for catalog. Open daily 1 to 9 P. M.
ALANDALE STUDIOS
470 STUART STREET, BOSTON
Directly Opposite Copley Theatre

English and Bible History

English taught from the viewpoint of PURPOSEFUL EXPRESSION is not a mere rehearsal of stereotyped rules of grammar; it is applying principles of right expression to daily thinking, speaking, writing. English taught from viewpoint of purposeful expression includes oral and written composition, grammar, diction, spelling, punctuation and pronunciation.
Lectures by a competent instructor on the HISTORY of the BIBLE dealing with the Literature and Historical Background of the Books of the Old and the New Testament. Also the story of HOW WE GOT OUR BIBLE will be included.
Absolutely no interpretation.
CLASSES,
PRIVATE TUTORING,
CORRESPONDENCE
Courses do not presuppose any previous study. No prescribed home work demanded. Outside preparation by individual preference.
MISS EDITH E. SWIFT
M. S. Columbia University
112 Central Avenue, Milton, Mass.
Telephone Milton 1097

SCHOOLS—United States

School of Home Making

New Department of Ogontz School
Instruction and practice in the skillful management of a home. The budget system, servant problems, proper care of children, dietetics—food values, menus, cooking—are studied in detail. Two completely equipped practice houses. Certificate in Science of Home Making. 2 or 3-year courses. For information address Abby A. Sutherland, Prin., Ogontz School, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Faelten Pianoforte School

43rd Season
REINHOLD FAELTEN, Dir.
Steady and rapid progress insured. Opportunity for every pupil to make public appearance in weekly recitals.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 12
Call for personal interview. Office now open for registration.
CLEMENT HAYES, Secretary
Room 315, 30 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.

In Los Angeles, California
The Virginia Sayre

A Day School for Girls Second Grade Through Eighth Grade
Delightfully situated among trees on a hilltop in heart of city. Highest standards. Enrollment limited. Many outdoor activities. Fall opening Sept. 17, 1929.
Principal—Anna Ericsson, A. B.
407 So. Grand View Street
at Ocean View Avenue
DUnkirk 2132

SCHOOLS—United States

Kendall Hall
ON-THE-SEA-SHORE
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Accredited. Successful preparation for Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, etc. Graduates enter Certificate Colleges without examinations.
JUNIOR COLLEGE. Music. Home Management. Int. Decorating. 50 minutes from BOSTON. Christian Science students can attend The Mother Church every Sunday. Outdoor life. Gaited horses. Enjoyable trips. Beach.
Catalog: Box M.
PRIDE'S CROSSING MASS.

Know More Languages!

The ability to speak and understand several languages is a social, cultural and business asset nowadays. And it's so easy to learn by the Berlitz Conversational Method, successful for 51 years. All modern languages—day or evening—class or individual instruction.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
HOME OFFICE: 30 West 34th Street NEW YORK
IN BOSTON: 140 Newbury Street
If there is no Berlitz School in your city write to our New York office about our HOME STUDY COURSE in
FRENCH
QUICK, EASY, DEPENDABLE

Catalogue and other literature will be sent upon request. Applications for the school year 1929-30 may now be placed on file.

Lower School Upper School
Junior College Summer Camp
Coeducational

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WINNWOOD SCHOOL
LAKE GROVE, L. I., N. Y.
Established 1914

Emphasizes:—
Thoroughness in Academics.
Comfortable and harmonious home environment.
Guidance in right thinking and conduct.

ALL GRADES : HIGH SCHOOL : COLLEGE PREPARATORY
ART : MUSIC : BUSINESS : FINE GYMNASIUM
CO-EDUCATIONAL
SCHOOL OPENS SEPTEMBER 16 Tel. Ronkonkoma 116

Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Ready for the Early Spring Garden

Colorado Springs

THERE is nothing in the world quite so thrilling as to walk out in the apparently lifeless garden in the early spring and find tiny green shoots popping up through the ground. For, if you have done the things that you should do in the autumn to prepare for this spring-time joy, that shoot belongs to a spring-flowering bulb.

True flower lovers plan their gardens so that they will derive all the year around pleasure out of them possible. And there is nothing in the flower line that can give more joy for the money invested, besides greatly extending the period of outdoor bloom, than spring-flowering bulbs. Planted in the fall of the year, during the golden Indian summer days when there is comparatively little work to do in the garden, and popping up as they do in the spring when flowers of any sort are at a premium, they could almost be classed as the lazy man's flower, so little work do they require.

Tulips and Narcissi will grow most anywhere and in any kind of soil. But, like all flowers, they are bound to have a preference. As a general thing they prefer a good, rich, sandy loam. If you think your soil is too heavy, add some sand. If too light, mix in some clay. Manure, especially that which is not well rotted, must be used very sparingly around bulbs. Rather than risk having too much and causing the bulbs to decay, better not use any at planting time, but in the spring, when they are coming up nicely, give them a good top dressing, work it in around them, then soak thoroughly with the garden hose.

Bonemeal is very good to work in the soil at planting time, and if not used in too great quantities, will do no harm to the bulb, and is very beneficial in stimulating growth. Of course, as soon as the bulbs are planted, the bed should be thoroughly soaked. And here in the West, where our climate is very dry, our winter days sunny and not much snowfall, we give our bulbs thorough soakings with the hose at intervals during the winter as we think they require it.

Perhaps the most popular of all spring-flowering bulbs is the Tulip. Here we find several distinct classes and many varieties in each to select from. We may begin with the early, both single and double varieties, then on to the late flowering, or Darwin, Cottage and Breeder. Then too, there are the less popular, but very beautiful Parrot, Rembrandt, and Bizarre, besides the various Hybrids that have come on the market recently. Thus we are assured of a long season of tulip bloom.

Next in popularity comes the Narcissus. Here again, we have a good selection to choose from, although not as great as the Tulips. There is the large Trumpet class; the fragrant Poeticus; the Double Daffodil, and the Jonquil. Narcissi have one splendid advantage over Tulips—they can be used for naturalizing. Planting in drifts at the edge of the lawn and under trees is lovely. A good way to get the irregular effect, is to broadcast them by hand, scattering them freely, then planting where they fall. Grass does not seem to annoy them, so they can also be used on grassy slopes and at the water's edge.

The fragrant Hyacinth is always lovely whether used as a bedding bulb, for a border, or planted in nooks and corners around the house. There is not a great variety of colors, but most catalogues list three sizes of bulbs: Exhibition, bedding and miniature. The bedding size is considered best for outdoor planting, and the exhibition and miniature are mostly used for forcing, although they too can be used outdoors very satisfactorily. One thing that Hyacinths do not like, is too wet a location. So if you think your soil is too wet and heavy, a handful of sand placed in the bottom of the hole to set the bulb on, will keep it from rotting.

There are some very good Crocus on the market today, perhaps the best are the giant flowering types. And one of the best things about them, is their adaptability to most any location. They can be tucked here and there among the shrubbery; between larger flowering bulbs; in the rock garden; the lawn—everywhere. They bloom so early and are so bright that they are bound to be a joy wherever they are.

Another bulb that is too little grown, is the Scilla Sibirica. These little bell-like flowers rivaling the blue Gentian of the Swiss Alps in color, are as early as the Crocus. In fact, when planted with the yellow Crocus, they make a picture that long remains in the mind's eye. There are also other varieties of Scillas in blue, lilac-rose and white.

Then there are the Snowdrops and Winter Aconite (Eranthis Hyemalis), both of which are highly recommended for naturalizing, the first having snow-white flowers as its name implies, and the latter, bright yellow. There is another bulb flower that blends well with these two, and resembles the Scilla very much. It is called Chionodoxa of Glory of the Snow.

Grape Hyacinths are excellent for shady places. They are very robust, generous with their bright sky-blue blooms, and look best when planted in masses. If left alone, they will bloom for several years in the same place.

If you care for oddities in the garden, you will like Fritillaria, which has curious drooping bell-like flowers, most of which are very oddly marked. They are perfectly hardy.

Look out, look out! there are shadows about!
The forest is donning its doublet of brown!
—Eliza Cook.

PLANTING the bulbs in the fall of the year is as fascinating a part of gardening as planting seeds in the springtime. A charming bed planted in the fall with a vision of beauty for early spring will include pink hyacinths, forget-me-nots, daffodils and early tulips.

Tulips look delightful planted in small separate beds such as were used in the old Dutch tulip gardens. Tulip bulbs may also be planted with good effect in groups of a dozen or so in the herbaceous border—the groups spaced according to the length of the border.

Daffodils are loveliest planted so the individual plant has a chance to show its natural growth. Not in masses.

When the early frosts have touched the leaves of dahlias the bulbs must be taken up. L. S. M.

Flower in Five Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yakima, Wash.

APPEARING out of bare ground in August, the hardy lily, lycoris squamigera, has thrilled gardeners, who were so fortunate as to have it, by unfolding its wonderful flowers in the surprisingly short space of time of five days. This rare plant, which bears an umbel of lavender-pink flowers on a tall leafless stalk, is similar to the indoor amaryllis and is usually distributed as amaryllis Halli. Gardeners are inclined to call it surprise lily, because it appears so suddenly.

Its vegetative growth is made in spring when long, strap-shaped leaves appear. These die away the latter part of May and the ground is bare for more than two months. Some morning in August the gardener discovers that it has sprung several inches out of the ground to grow with startling speed and unfold its flowers within a few days. The stalks usually attain their stature of two feet in three days and in two more days the delicately tinted flowers open. An umbel of eight to 12 flowers, each three to four inches across, is borne on each stalk.

Unlike the common amaryllis grown indoors this plant is hardy and persists from year to year in the garden. It is a native of Japan. This lily is as yet rare in gardens and few distributors of bulbs carry it. Well-formed bulbs are three inches or more in diameter. They should be planted six to eight inches in the ground in the fall.

Casements—Inside and Out

By MARC N. GOODNOW

THE word "window" is said to have been derived from Vindr, which in early England meant the "eye of the house." At that time, too, it was but a mere slit in the wall, a sort of peep-hole through which the enemy was sighted. It is also said to have been derived from the word "wind-door"—a door for the wind to pass through.

Within recent years the advantages of the casement window have been proclaimed in no uncertain terms, and as a result more and more houses are being equipped with them. Their architectural fitness, their decorative appearance and their practical utility commend them to the modern home builder who desires a full measure of light, air and convenience.

Long Use

The casement window has long been identified with every type of European house and was also a feature of the early Colonial homes until displaced by the double-hung window. Architecturally, therefore, there is ample justification for the use of casements.

But the casement window has much more than architectural fitness to commend its use to modern Americans. Because of its practical nature, it permits the opening of the window to its full capacity, and in warmer climes this is of extreme value. It is now equipped in such a way that it can be locked into any position, so that it cannot be blown either open or shut.

Another advantage of the casement is the ease with which it can be cleaned, both inside and out. The ordinary double-hung window often presents some difficulty in this regard, requiring a stepladder or other approach from the exterior side. The ordinary casement fastened to the window frame presents no special cleaning problem, and the casement which swings on a pivot presents even less, for in this type of casement the entire window swings inside out.

From the standpoint of design, the casement is also worth considering. The placing of several windows to form a group, which is sometimes difficult with double-hung windows because of the weights that must be concealed within weight boxes, becomes not only simple, but artistic in this type of opening. Such a grouping forms a balance for the house and gives an attractive proportion to the composition.

Decorative Notes

Clear leaded glass, either in square or diamond-shaped panes, lends to the casement window a note of decoration and character that one seldom finds in the double-hung window, no matter how it may be placed or grouped. It is possible, also, further to decorate the casement window, if one desires, by substituting panes of colored glass or by insetting a design or pattern. We sometimes see a large casement, perhaps the central casement of a bay, with a single pane of glass in colors, on which there is a heraldic design or a bird or ship. This one spot in the window tends to focus the eye upon it and stands out in high relief.

Another use revived from olden days occurs where a window is of large area and where all the casements would scarcely be open at one time; here certain small panels are set in the larger casements, to be opened where only a small amount of ventilation is needed, and these little panels are sometimes painted or made of colored glass of a richness which adds much to the window's interest.

Casements made of steel are now so mechanically exact that the utmost in weather-proofing qualities is the result. Where casements open out they cannot by any possibility interfere with window draperies or wire screens, and a form of awning which is already in wide use prevents the interference of casements.

The practice of screening the casement window has been made extremely simple and practical through application of the fundamental of the window shade to the screen, except that, when rolled up, the screen is entirely concealed. This screen is installed on the inside of the casement, and rolls up and down like a roller shade. It may be used with any type of opening. The simple roller mechanism is housed in the head jamb entirely out of sight. No special framing detail is required with this type of screen and its installation is a matter of only a few minutes.

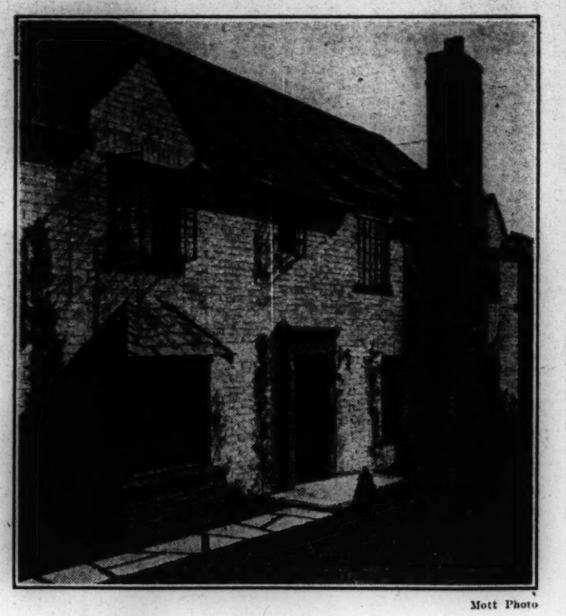
When pulled down, this screen covers the entire window opening, even making it insect-tight at every point. When released, it automatically rolls up into its metal housing, out of sight and out of weather.

The roller type of screen has many advantages for the housewife, but where it is not used, a lever type of casement window operator comes to her aid which eliminates the need of opening the screen in order to open or close the window. This operator projects through the base of the screen, is turned with a handle or lever and has an automatic lock which holds the window in any position.

Another type of window operator sets flush in the window sill and is controlled by a detachable handle. It is hardly visible and is made in a variety of hardware finishes. Still another type of automatic stay or lock operates by hand, eliminating the necessity for thumb screws, catches or ratchets. It is largely used where windows are not screened.

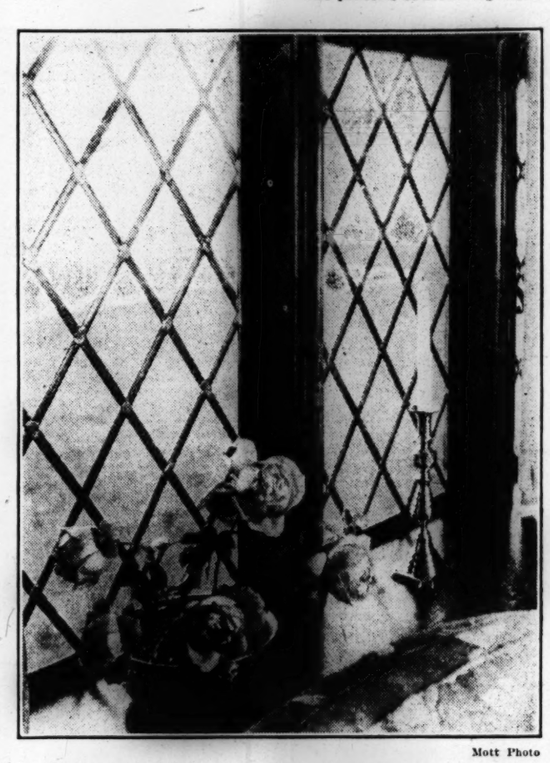
Awnings for casement windows are generally of the hood type, set over a metal frame. These give clearance to the windows and at the same time project out far enough to provide the necessary shade.

A note as to construction will not be amiss here. Wood casements properly made and equipped are generally satisfactory; but poorly made, skimpy sashes will give much trouble through warping and twisting, just as will poorly made doors. All outswung casement windows as indicated on floor plans should be of clear white pine, cypress or fir, 1¾ inches thick, with rails 2½ inches to glass rabbet, except the bottom rail, which should be 3½ inches. Metal casements are already made to size, but if one desires a certain brand of casement hardware it is well to specify same when ordering the metal sash.



Mott Photo

The Casement Itself, as Well as the Shadows It Reflects, Adds Interest and Variety to the Exterior of the House. Hirth Residence, Pasadena.



Mott Photo

As a Background for Window Ledge Ornaments and Flower Bowls, the Casement Is Thoroughly Appropriate, With Its Lattice Effect. Home of Roy L. Goodrich, Bel-Air, Calif. John Byers, Architect.

Begonia—An Ideal House Plant

THE begonia family is a large one—embracing 53 genera and about 450 species. These woody climbing plants are found in tropical climates—mostly in South America. The one well-known native species is our trumpet-creeper.

Because of their tropical nature the soft, woody begonias will thrive best in a warm atmosphere and will even stand furnace air better than almost any other house plant. The sunniest windows in the house should be given over to the begonias. If the flower buds begin to droop and the leaves to turn yellow you may be reasonably sure you have them in too cool an atmosphere.

Begonias are easily raised from cuttings. Any woman who is fond of raising her own window plants for the living-rooms can manage begonias successfully. The cuttings should be about three inches in length and no hard wood should be used, only the tips of the young shoots. They will root readily at a window in a pot of sand and care should be taken that the cuttings are never too wet. After rooting, pot them in small pots in sandy soil and see that they have plenty of drainage.

While many of the rare varieties of begonias are very beautiful, it is best to cling to the ones that we know will live in the environment we have to offer, and that are practical for the average home window. Two dependable varieties are Alba Picta—white flowered, and Corallina Lucerna—the beautiful, familiar coral begonia that we all know and love.

Before Frost

THE dyed-in-the-wool gardener is thoughtful but not discouraged by the hard frosts. The true gardener is a vigorous perennial and enthusiastically tackles the indoor winter garden before the frosts have caught all the late flowers.

Pots of French marigolds, taken from the outdoor garden, old-fashioned balsams, sweet alyssum, giant candytuft will cheer up the living rooms for several weeks.

Nasturtium seeds started out of doors in a good sized pot make a lovely window garden by training the sprays on a trellis.

Jack-in-the-pulpits from the woods are interesting in indoor gardens. Plant them like any ordinary bulb and in the spring transfer to the outdoor garden, where they will live and bloom for years.

Making a Background

ANY garden can be twice as charming if the flower borders are given a proper background. Seen against a bank of healthy green, the form and color of the flowers are doubly appreciated. Aside from that, a foliage screen will tend to transform a mere rear dooryard into a real garden by giving the expanse a well-defined boundary.

Various kinds of backgrounds are possible, and there is one to fit every type of garden. A temporary screen may be planted, composed of such lusty annuals as castor beans or of tall growing dahlias. Shrubs or vine-covered lattices are suitable in any case. As a combination of beauty and utility the grape may be used, grown on a sturdy cedar arbor. When one considers it, few vines can surpass the common grape in beauty. The dull green of its foliage provides a nice foil for flower colors. The best and most difficult background of all is one composed of evergreens.

To qualify for use as a screen the plant subject must have, above all, foliage that appears early and remains in good condition throughout the entire summer. If there be flowers in addition to this, so much the better, but bloom is only a second consideration in this case. Privet hedges are easy and quick-growing, but very commonplace. The forsythia offers us a shower of golden bloom in April, quickly followed by lustrous green foliage. Its uneven habit of growth makes the forsythia especially suitable for informal gardens. The rose of Sharon is interesting and regular in its habit and charming in flower, and is useful if one can pardon its tardiness in leafing out. Japanese honeysuckle is excellent for the trellis screen, keeping green from late April until winter. Hemlock and spruce are the best evergreens for background use, since they withstand gracefully the necessary shearing.

The roots of the shrubbery screen will be troublesome and unless confined in some way, will deplete the soil near by of food and moisture. Sunken boards or trenches filled with ashes will usually discourage any roots wandering in the direction of the flower borders. If these methods prove impractical a path might be laid out around the entire garden, thus keeping the flowers well away from the screen. Such a path would afford an excellent view of the entire garden at a glance.

A Garden From the Back Yard That Was a Hole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

"I CAME to see what anyone could do with that sink hole in the back." That was the greeting I received when I answered the ring at my doorbell a year and a month after we had bought our new home.

"Well, come and see for yourself," I said and led her back to where the irregular stepping stones made steps down into our garden. "That used to be the sink hole." Of course, it never was really a sink hole at all, but it was a sort of ravine about 6 feet lower than the street level and about 3 feet lower than the lot adjoining it in the rear. It was all grown wild with pussy willows, huckleberry, spirea, hazel brush and fern brake. It did look pretty hopeless, but we would not permit a bush cut out until the house was completed and we could see to it ourselves, for we had "ideas." We had invited three landscape gardeners to figure on it, and the lowest figure we received was $500! They all wanted to fill it up and we did not want it filled up. To their amazement we liked it low and we wanted some of those native bushes left right there! Finally, we decided that we should have to make our own garden and we spent just $10 on labor, excepting, of course, the cement work in the pool.

The front of the house is on the street level and our basement door opens on the back yard level, so we put some interesting stepping stones leading down from each side of the house into the garden and grouped a number of them just in front of the basement door forming a terrace. The steps were placed near the house and the slopes converted into rockeries. We began to work in July of 1927 and by the next spring those rockeries were lovely when the yellow saxitile and abretia and arabis were all blooming. A group of small pink dianthus together with the purple viola and the blue of the forget-me-nots made a perfect French bouquet! We had planted a great many tulip bulbs in the rockeries as they were the only spots ready to plant in the fall, and when they were in bloom the rockeries were a joy to behold and our inspiration to carry on.

"That Old Sink Hole" Made Into a Pool and Rock Garden That Is Proving a Joy.

Setting for a Pool

We left two fairly tall pussy willows toward one corner, and a group of spirea and willow toward the other corner made a perfect setting for an irregular pool, in which we put three big rocks. We planted some grasses and iris around the pool. Close to the edge of the pool so that they would cover the cement we put sedums and carpeting plants which dip their leaves in the water where the bright goldfish dart in and out under the rocks and lily pads.

The native trees and bushes that we left have surely repaid us. The pussy willows came out in the spring while we were still struggling with some of the old roots, and they cheered us on our way. And when the spirea began draping her fluffy white plumes above the pool we were really thrilled.

Near the door of the basement we left an old stump (we couldn't get it out) and we planted a wild rose and a snow berry bush close to it and sowed nasturtiums that ran riot over the old wood all summer. It has since proved just the place for a bit of a bird bath; for the birds, especially the humming birds, seemed to like the old thing better than any other spot in the garden. I think the honey in the nasturtiums attracted the humming birds and I shouldn't be surprised but there were some good meals in that old wood for the others.

A Complete Picture

We have endeavored to make our garden a complete picture and have kept this picture as a whole in our mind throughout our planting. An irregular border of perennials and annuals frames the central grassy plot, with the willows and the pool forming the background for our picture. The second season, when the grass was well established, we added a bench under the willows and some garden tables and chairs with a gay umbrella to complete our outdoor living room.

The background of our border, when it is grown up, will be a hedge of flowering shrubs and evergreens that will give seclusion to the garden. This hedge includes some splashy hydrangea, a deutzia or two, some flowering Japanese shrubs, with azalea and mock orange for the lower line. In front of this hedge is the border and at the foot of the evergreens in the rear of the lot are lupin and foxglove, and, later, when they had finished blooming, poppies made the spot gay. Against the green stucco of the house we massed hollyhocks.

Colorful Border

Our border is colorful throughout the summer and included peonies and the tall spikes of delphinium that follow close on the heels of the peonies with splashes of Sweet William and Canterbury bells with snapdragon just bursting forth in the foreground. We planted cosmos near the delphinium and they made their main growth after the delphinium had been cut down. When the cosmos bloom it is lovely to see the second growth of delphinium spikes poking their blue heads through that mass of pinks and reds.

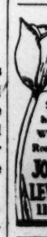
Watching a garden through a season is like watching a play working through to its climax. It starts off with the lovely introduction of the delicate flowerings of the spring-time bulbs and carries through, taking on strength and color, until suddenly, in August, it has reached its climax in one grand burst of glory! There are the great towering dahlias and golden glow, the early chrysanthemums, all in the background, and the colorful nicotiana with its delicate fragrance, the gay snapdragons, the gorgeous marigolds and zinnias all mixed up with the bright red geraniums and the blue, blue lobelia! The climax of a summer's drama—the curtain falls and it is time to begin rehearsing for next year's show.

H. C. C.

Photo by M. E. Hewitt

Petunias Make a Gorgeous Summer Display of Color. Here They Form the Mass Effect to Give Emphasis to the Sundial, in the Garden of Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Southampton, Long Island. Note the Relief From Color Achieved by the Green Background of Shrubs and Trees

Big Profits in Candy Making!
Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows how to make and sell her "APPROVED" Home-Made Candies. Work sheet formulas, equipment boxes, adv. cards, full selling plans—everything provided. Make money first week. $100 profits or money back. Write today for free "work sheet" on FUDGE.
American School of Home Economics
827 E. 58th Street, Chicago


40 Tulips $1.25
TOP-SIZED DARWINS PREPAID
MIXED COLORS—100 for $2.75
Seven Colors: Scarlet, Crimson, Pink, Mahogany, Violet, Salmon, Yellow. Order now. Write for free catalog of Bulbs, Perennials, Roses, House Plants, Vines for Fall planting.
All Sizes Color 40 for $1.25 100 for $2.25
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS SEED CO. 117 Childs Ave., Floral Park, N.Y. 64th YEAR

Model No. 1 $20.00

YOUNG'S Portable DOG Kennels
YOUR DOG'S OWN HOME
Whether you want a Kennel for your family dog or a Breeding Kennel for a commercial plant, we can supply it. Knell Kennels are shipped completely assembled. Breeding Kennels in sections, ready to bolt together.
KENNEL CATALOG FREE
We also make Poultry Houses, Pigeon Houses, and Rabbit Hutches. Write for Catalog, mentioning line that interests you.
E. C. YOUNG 212 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

INTERIOR DECORATION
FOUR MONTHS PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE
Period and Modernistic styles, color harmony, draperies and all fundamentals. Personal instruction by New York decorators
RESIDENT DAY CLASSES start Oct. 2nd. Send for Catalog 16R
HOME STUDY COURSE starts at once. Send for Catalog 16S
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION
578 Madison Ave. Est. 1916 New York

The Floraire Nurseries
H. CORREVON, Prop.
Chene Bourg, nr. GENEVA, Switzerland
SEEDS OF ALPINE PLANTS
We send 50 different species our choice $5.00 (Prices for more or less accordingly).
Send cash registered together with orders. Apply for catalogues.

REMOVES ANTS ROACHES SILVERBUGS AND WATERBUGS
WHITE X
Not One Failure in 16 Years
The same POWDER we use in the largest clubs, hotels, etc. Easy to use. 1-lb. can $1.00; 6 1-lb. cans $5.00; 12 1-lb. cans $9.00. Sent postpaid.
City Exterminating Co.
417 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
Superior 7478 and Delaware 0424

BY APPOINTMENT
JACOB'S CREAM CRACKERS
"the most famous biscuits in the world"
Supreme in their wonderful lightness, flakiness, and distinctive delicacy of flavour, Jacob's Cream Crackers are the original make, and still admittedly the best.
Jacob's make over 200 other varieties, sold everywhere.
Agents in U.S.A.: The Robert L. Albert Co., Inc., 466 Greenwich Street, New York City. IN CANADA: The W. G. M. Shepherd Co., Ltd., Confederation Building, Montreal; Watson and Truesdale, 324 Lombard Street, Winnipeg; The Thompson-Brereton Importing Co., 505 Yates Street, Victoria, and 532 Hosie Street, Vancouver.
W. & R. JACOB & CO., LTD., BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, DUBLIN, IRELAND

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

The Chest From Over the Sea

By MABEL M. SWAN

Dedham, Mass.

WHATEVER its origin or past, there is for me more romance, real romance, bound up in an old chest than in any other piece of furniture.

This is true whether it is an old six board pine affair in the corner of some attic, hinting vaguely of treasures stored away in its depths; a sturdy-framed sea captain's chest still emitting the faint salty tang of the sea although anchored safely in the calm of a barn loft, or even a carved bahut—a real museum piece—reminding one of the early days in France when even royal possessions must be ready at a moment's notice to be transported away from troublous scenes.

This is due in part to its hint of hidden treasure, for from time immemorial the chest has held the choicest of one's possessions. In the early days of France the nobility traveled about with their family goods packed away in huge chests, which at stopping places were used as seats or beds. It was safer to carry one's treasure with him in those days than to leave it for the plunder of the robber barons who flooded the country.

The oak wainscot chair in the rooms of the Dedham Historical Society. Carved on this back are the initials M. M. and the date 1652

Some of these chests were known as the "rooms," and contained hangings which were fastened to the walls of the lodging, wherever that happened to be. These hangings were of tapestry and were selected according to the season of the year of the "flitting." Thus a queen might carry along her Easter Room, or Christmas Room, or All Saints Room.

Uses Almost Without Number

Under these conditions little furniture was needed, and in France with a bench the chest filled the need for a dining table; with a cushion it became a seat; with a mattress, a bed; in time of need it was a writing table; in a church, it held the vestments; in libraries, old manuscripts. It was an indispensable article of furniture, and its great adaptability was a contributing factor of the slow development of furniture in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in France.

French coffres for traveling were of two parts, the large chest holding household hangings and other belongings, and the smaller coffre with domed top, which rested on the large chest and was intended as a convenient receptacle for articles needed on the journey. In all probability the little old leather trunks with rounded tops which we find today in antique shops owe their origin to the traveling coffres of France. They are really "poor relations" of the elaborate French coffres, some of which were carved, some sheathed in red leather, others covered with canvas glued down and painted over.

Elaborate or simple, chests have an attraction of their own. That is why the old oak chest in the rooms of the Historical Society of Dedham has for years been such a magnet, holding even the children fascinated before it, noting the figures on its beautiful inlaid surface. Very little of its history is known beyond that it belonged to Michael Metcalf, a Dornick weaver, who brought it from England to Dedham in the John and Dorothy, which sailed from Yarmouth April 18, 1637.

Michael Metcalf, Weaver and Puritan

Adventurous times those were, and one can imagine the uncertainty and misgiving with which this stanch Puritan sailed away from his own country, his worldly goods safely stowed away in the old chest, to seek a place where he could worship God according to his own ideals. He was a prosperous weaver of Norwich, Eng., and is said to have employed over 100 men in his shop. The following reference to him is taken from Howell's State Trials, concerning the trial of the English bishop who was responsible for much of the persecution of the Puritans:

"That by means of the suspending, silencing, driving away of the faithful preaching Ministers, the suppressing and forbidding of sermons and prayers, etc. . . . many of his majesty's servants to the number of 3000, many of which used trades, spinning, weaving, knitting, and making of cloth stuffs, stockings and other manufactures of wool—that is to say Daniel Sonning, Michael Metcalf, John Besant, Nicholas Metcalf, and many others, some of them setting a hundred poor people to work, have removed themselves into Holland and other parties beyond the seas and there set up and taught the natives the said manufactures to the great hinderance of trade in this nation."

In all probability Metcalf's thrifty wife had stored away in the chest for use in the new home across the sea some of this very dornick, a kind of material used for curtains, carpets and hangings, named from Dornick, a city in Flanders where it was first made.

There have been many who have questioned the English origin of the Dedham chest, its pointed arches and delicacy of ornament suggesting French influence. Others have hinted that it might have been imported from the Continent for Metcalf. Nothing more definite than that it was brought to this country in 1637 by Michael Metcalf was known until I recently came upon the duplicate of the chest in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

Although confronted by familiar outlines, no conclusion could be arrived at until reaching Dedham. Then the picture of the London chest was compared with the old Dedham chest. The dimensions were exactly the same; the inlay was the same except for a slight variation around the panels; the handles were the same style, although those on the London chest were placed lower. The original lid of the Dedham chest had been replaced before it became the property of the Historical Society. In the photograph the London chest gives an idea of the original lid. With these slight variations, the two chests are identical.

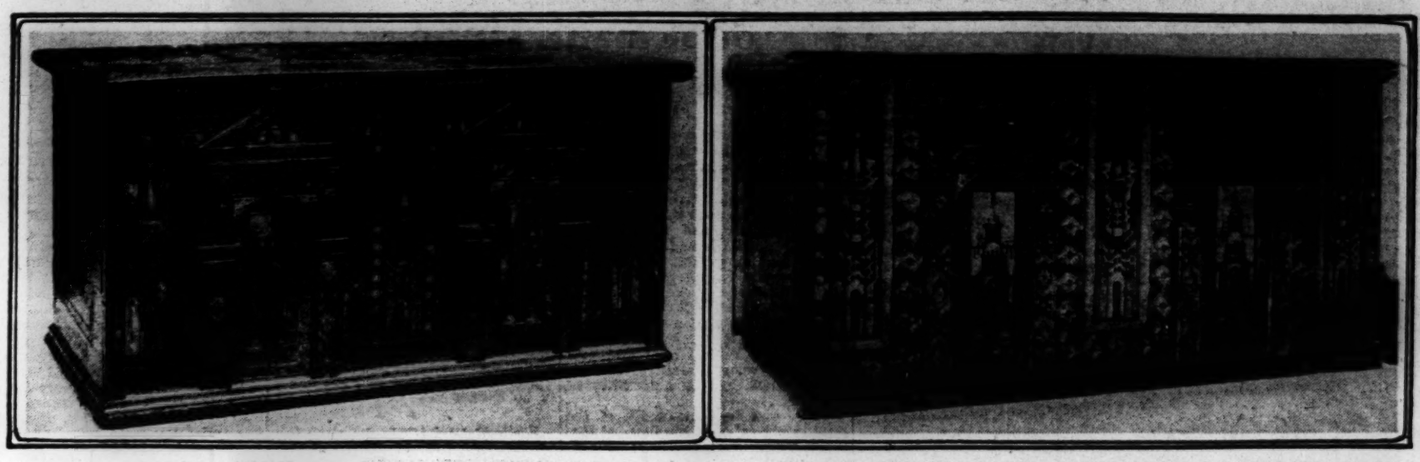
The only information to be obtained at the Victoria and Albert Museum was given in a small pamphlet, issued by the museum, "A Picture Book of English Chests and Cabinets." This states that this is an English oak inlaid chest of the late sixteenth century.

The Metcalf Chair of 1652

The workmanship and style of the oak chair made by Metcalf in Dedham in 1552, precludes the possibility of his having been the maker of the chest. Although an attempt was made at decoration in the paneled back, the chair was made for utility first and last, and was probably designed from Metcalf's memory of the solid paneled box chairs. One of these is also in the Victoria and Albert Museum and was evidently made by the same man who made the chests. While the London chair has open arms and stretchers, Metcalf's has been filled in, perhaps for protection from drafts in the new home in Dedham.

Chairs did not come into general use in England until the seventeenth century. Before that they were reserved for the master of the house, his wife, or an honored guest, benches being more commonly used. In this chair Metcalf was continuing the custom of his father and grandfather, and the solid oak chair remains as a link between those early pioneer days and the twentieth century.

Three centuries old and 3000 miles apart, the two chests remain, both in excellent condition, both commanding the admiration of many people, not only for the lasting qualities of oak but for the unknown maker whose ideals of craftsmanship included not only qualities of permanence, but also of unusual grace and beauty.



The illustration at the left shows an inlaid oak chest of the late sixteenth century, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Its details are strikingly similar to those found in the example at the right, which was brought from England to Dedham, Mass., by Michael Metcalf in 1637

By Permission of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Dedham Historical Society

Hidden Treasures in New England

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE

I

"AN AUTHENTIC antique is a good investment." You hear the statement very often nowadays, and naturally so. A good table, made in the manner of Sheraton a century and a half ago, takes on with each succeeding year's patina an added commercial value, while the Sheraton reproduction made today too often becomes merely "secondhand" furniture when the delivery van has fetched it from the shop and placed it in your home. However, there is "hidden treasure" of quite another character to be found in the game of collecting.

Let us say you are a tyro, a mere beginner in the antiques game. You have inherited from your great-grandmother a chest of drawers, simple in line, of mellowed mahogany, which looks as though bleached by the suns of many summers. You have always loved the piece because of its simplicity and beauty of line, its delicate bands of inlay in tulipwood and ebony, its quaint old oval brasses.

Then you learn by virtue of an enthusiastic "collecting" friend, or perhaps from a magazine article on old furniture, that your heirloom is a swell-front chest of drawers after the manner of Sheraton. You must know more. You begin with "The Practical Book of Period Furniture" (Eberlein & McClure), and presently are engrossed in the study of Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne and Early Georgian.

With Thomas Sheraton's acquaintance, his precursors, contemporaries and successors catch your imagination. You want to learn about Chippendale and his Gothic fret splat chairs and piecrust tripod tables. Cabriole leg is no longer a meaningless term, and Adam takes on other significance than that of chief realtor in the Garden of Eden.

Delightful hours are spent in a neighboring museum in the study of Heppelwhite's graceful serpentine front sideboards with their slender, tapered legs and spade feet. By the time you have become enamored of a Sheraton settee with reeded-vase, baluster arm supports and round reeded legs, you are as averse to the pompous Empire stuff as any anti-Napoleon propagandist could desire.

From furniture it is not a far cry to fabrics, wall and floor coverings and accessories. A new world is open to you. Each day is a fresh adventure. The collecting of good things for the home you may some day build is a game as fascinating as the hide-and-seek of childhood.

If furniture and house building are not in your scheme of affairs, you soon learn that equal charm lies in old fabrics, in a fragment of "copper plate" (the "glazed chintz" of Colonial times), in a wall hanging of quaint toile de Jouy, in a hand-woven coverlet or a spread of hand-blocked homespun.

The patina of old pewter softens the too garish light of modern days, and you begin to study the touch-marks of the old pewterers in an effort to date great-grandfather's platter, or perhaps to establish the authenticity of a piece you have a chance to buy.

Week-ends become eager excursions into the country, or hours of sheer delight in library and museum. History comes alive in the most amazing fashion, as you pursue the columns of old newspapers. In the New York Journal of Jan. 15, 1793, you read that "The Mail Diligence for Philadelphia, will, after the second day of December leave the house of Capt. Verdine Elsworth's at Powles Hook, at sunrise, every morning, except Saturday and Sunday, and start every Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Seats for this stage," (the advertisement tells you) "must be engaged at the office in Broad way, the day before starting." So this is New York!

The legendary origin of Boston's streets takes on the probability of fact when you come upon a notice printed in the Massachusetts Centinal of Oct. 20, 1787, which reads: "A Cow Lost. Strayed from the common in Boston about two weeks since."

Already you are beginning to discover, in the pursuit of this new interest, amusing bypaths in reading, you meet charming people whose kindred tastes form the basis for subsequent friendships which are invaluable. Months, perhaps years slip by. Looking back, you find you have amassed an amazing amount of information on early American history, arts, crafts, literature and politics, and all this without any consciousness of drudgery on your part. Perhaps Mark Twain was right, when he made Tom Sawyer come to the conclusion that "Work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do, and that Play consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do."

Then one day you find yourself arranging your booking on a transatlantic liner. The passport photographer has done his worst; your belabeled bags are already in your stateroom and you wave good-by to New York, intent on saying How-do-you-do to London."

[Next week, Part II, "In Old England."]

The Sandman of Philadelphia

IN THE Early American rooms of the new wing in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, attention has been given to one custom of our ancestors which some other museums in illustrating the same period have neglected.

In the Boston Museum are shown us the Turkish and Persian rugs that were used in fine houses during the eighteenth century, as appropriate to their spacious and convenient construction, their fine carved woodwork, their solid and artistic cabinet pieces and upholstery.

The wealthier colonists imported these very generally as well as the French Aubussons and the English Wiltons and Kidderminsters, which latter went by the name of Scotch carpets.

However, it was only the wealthier class that did so. In considering past customs we should not forget the fact that the beautiful things we see collected in these wonderful rooms are, after all, representative of but a small number of families in proportion to the whole population.

In respect to floor coverings the majority utilized homemade woven rag strips or other devices, in some localities covering their well-scoured boards with sand.

When we speak of sand in this connection we somehow think of father and the boys going out to the beaches after working hours with pail and shovel and digging the neat commodity. This might have been the case in the very earliest days, but as time went on, sand became a merchantable article and the sandman a regular visitor.

In Philadelphia, with all the grandeur associated with the living of certain families in the Quaker City, the majority of its inhabitants were simple in costumes and home furnishings.

In the "Annals of Philadelphia" by Watson, published in 1857 we come across the following—"White sand for floors, being at the time (about 1774) an important article of consumption, the old Sandman from the northern part of the city was looked for the same as the Milkman."

This fellow had his tricks, the tale goes on. Among them was that of sending his horse ahead, and when a customer came from her door, to call after the creature with a sort of yodel, hearing which, the well-trained animal would turn and bring his cargo to the spot.

Parlor floors of "very respectable people in business," the same authority states, used to be swept and garnished every morning with sand sifted through a seive. Sometimes a chambermaid "with a genius for drawing" would smooth it into quaint circles and fancy wreaths with a hair brush, or even "into varieties of fanciful twirls with the sweeping brush."

On these silver-sanded floors were often placed fine, high-back chairs and tables of mahogany or of walnut. Sofas were by no means common. People did not lounge in the eighteenth century.

As for carpets, the people in ordinary knew little about them. One gentleman of years, talking with the author of the "Annals," remembered the first one he ever saw, in 1750. We are told that Benjamin Franklin was among the first to introduce them in Philadelphia. On his first visit to London he discovered the charms of a "Scotch" or Kidderminster, and sent one or two to his wife. Later she became more sophisticated and wrote him that she "should like a Turkey carpet if he could come by one."

It seems that even after a few small squares of carpet began to appear here and there, they were for long confined in their use to the "best room" and were trod with reverence. Visitors from the rural districts unacquainted with their splendors "showed strong signs of distress at the idea of walking upon them, and when urged to come in, stole close to the sides of the room and tip-toed instinctively to avoid sullying them."

But now we must place the old sandman, with his trolling, "White sand! White sand! Ho! A shilling a bush! Soft 'oder! Hard money!" in memory's niche along with the ancient milkman with his covered cans, his ladle and his cheery gossip in morning hours.

Sandpaper Should Be Used Intelligently

IN EVERY article on finishing furniture one reads, "use sandpaper," but just how to use it is rarely told. Skill and judgment are required, for it should be used only to give the finishing touches, never until all of the work with the cutting tools has been finished. Otherwise the fine particles of sand, forced into the grain of the wood, will quickly destroy the keen edge of any tool that may afterward be used.

Sandpaper should be torn in halves the short way of the sheet; one of the pieces may then be doubled, and folded over one side and two edges of a block of wood about ⅞ x 3 x 4 inches. That will enable you to grasp the sandpaper and the block firmly.

In smoothing a straight surface, always use a block; for small inside corners, like fillets of moldings, use a sharp-cornered block.

It is important that the fineness of the sandpaper should be such as is adapted to the work in hand. It is graded by numbers, beginning with the finest, No. 00, and ranging up to No. 3. No. 00 is used chiefly to rub down varnish and shellac between coats; No. 0 and ½ may be used upon mahogany and other close-grained fancy woods, but No. 1 is fine enough for ordinary purposes. No. 1½ is the coarsest grade used on cabinet work.

In sandpapering surfaces that are to be stained or finished in natural color, take care to make strokes parallel with the grain. If different pieces of wood join one another at an angle, as in panel work, finish the pieces in order, around the panel. Do not allow the sandpaper to drag across the grain of any other piece while you are working on one. Smooth, scrape and sandpaper as many parts as possible of a piece of work before you put them together. Otherwise you will not be able to sandpaper all the corners as you should.

Frequent abuse of sandpaper consists in depending upon it to remedy the defects caused by a dull, poorly adjusted smoothing plane or a dull scraper. The wood should be smoothed with a sharp, correctly adjusted plane, and with a well-sharpened scraper, until there is a perfect surface in which neither cross-grained places nor plane cuts are visible. Sandpaper should not be expected to do the work of the cutting tools.

Take care not to let the sandpaper slip off the corner of the wood from the force of your stroke. Such a slip may mar the appearance of the work. If the extreme corner of the outside angle formed by adjoining surfaces is somewhat rough, touch it lightly with the sandpaper, only enough to make the corner smooth, not enough to destroy its shape.

In such woods as mahogany, butternut and sycamore, you will be likely to rub up the grain or cause fuzzy places, unless you allow the sandpaper to cut in but one direction of the stroke and lift it clear of the wood in the other direction.

Authentic Antiques
Personally selected genuine New England pieces. Furniture, Glass, Pewter, Mirrors, and other interesting items.
Goods Carefully Shipped.
ALTON L. DEAN
Catsumet, Cape Cod, Mass.

Wanted — Old Pictures of
Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore or any large U. S. city, also lithographs of American sailing ships and locomotives. No photographs or book pictures wanted.
A. STAINFORTH
59 Beacon Street BOSTON, MASS.

Important Museum Acquisition

THE north wall of the Tapestry Gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is being made ready for the great Gothic tapestry recently acquired by gift from Robert Treat Paine 2d. It will be on exhibition early in September. While abroad this summer Mr. Paine purchased the tapestry from Knole House in Kent, probably the most perfect surviving example of domestic architecture of Tudor England. For more than 400 years the tapestry has hung in the chapel of this famous baronial residence, having been presented to Knole early in the sixteenth century by Archbishop Wareham, then its owner.

While predominately Elizabethan in style, the great house "meanders from Henry VII through Henry VIII to Elizabeth and James I," from the end of the fifteenth century to the beginning of the seventeenth, for Knole, like all great houses of early England, was built in successive stages. Since 1586 it has been in possession of the Sackville family, to whom it passed through gift by Queen Elizabeth to her cousin, Thomas Sackville. According to tradition there are seven courts, 52 staircases and 365 rooms. With the exception of the great halls, the rooms are small, hospitable and essentially livable.

The splendid Gothic tapestry, which has after so many centuries left this house for the Boston Museum, measures 29 feet long and 13 feet high. It was woven about 1490, possibly for a cathedral, from which it may have passed into the hands of Archbishop Wareham. This seems possible since the composition of the tapestry is such as to suggest that the original design included other scenes which may have been cut off at the time the tapestry was installed in Knole, between the years 1503 and 1532, when Archbishop Wareham was in residence there.

Wall spaces in a room cry out for adequate and interesting decoration. The colorful scenes found in the framed pictures on either side of the screen make it the more effective. The screen, on its own account, offers a charming note of variety

Pictures—'Jewels of the Home'

[Note: In printing two weeks ago the article referred to below, we realized that the writer was viewing his subject from only one angle and that another person might be of a different opinion. It seems well to give our readers responsible opinions in matters of taste although they may be divergent or opposed. Accordingly we are glad to print the following letter with its added opinion.—Editor, Antiques and Interior Decoration.]

Dear Editor:

Great was my amazement to read in your issue of Aug. 24, in a conspicuous headline, "Exit Pictures, Enter Screens." And to see, in the opening sentence, "Pictures are disappearing from the home."

You have often, on this same page of the Monitor, printed most appreciative articles, clearly showing the indispensable place that good pictures have in every home of taste and culture, and this article would seem almost a withdrawal of this appreciation of such expressions of art.

Screens, which, it is implied in this article, might be a substitute for pictures, are often indeed most beautiful and decoratively effective. Such screens add variety and interest to a room in which they are. But certainly one beautiful thing in a room need not displace another, or be considered a substitute for it. The presence of an interesting screen need not, surely, banish other interesting objects—and, of all things, the pictures, which should themselves enhance the beauty of all other furnishings, through their artistry of color and atmosphere.

Another point that is made in this article—that screens adapt themselves more easily than do pictures to the packing involved in our present-day moving habits—is hardly borne out by the experience of those who pack the two for transportation, and find how much more difficult it is to cope properly with a screen than with several pictures.

The beauty and perfection of the color reproductions of great paintings, as well as the wide variety of excellent etchings, woodblocks, and other artist's originals which are available at moderate cost, make it possible for those of most modest means to possess beautiful pictures. Interior decorators of taste and imagination use them to determine or emphasize the color key of the rooms they furnish, and to enhance the harmonies of the furnishings.

Let us of course have screens here and there; but is it not misleading and quite without logic to indicate that the presence of screens means the absence of pictures! "We can live without pictures," said some wise man, "but not so well." M. C.

LAMPSHADES-LAMPSHADES
Sold in the better stores and shops
MARSHALL STUDIOS, INC.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

They Beautify Rooms
Decorative Moore Push-Pins
"To Hang Up Things"
10c a block 3 sizes 6 colors All Dealers

Lavinia V. Chapman
Antiques and Works of Art
Things Rare, Authentic and Worth While
ANTIQUE MAPS
Antiques Wanted
729 N. El Molino Ave. Pasadena, Calif.

The Scotch Antique Shop
"THE HOUSE O' WORTHY ANTIQUES"
818 N. Central Ave., Glendale, Calif.
FINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE, ETC.
Closed Saturday Aft., Sundays and Mondays

Antiques
Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

Daniel F. Magner
HINGHAM, MASS.
Dealer in fine Clocks and Antiques since 1898
A choice collection of the finest early American clocks in original condition. Baby Grandfather Clocks by David Studley, Joshua Wilder, Reuben Tower, T. Sibley.
Tall clocks by Samuel Milliken and John Bailey.
American antiques of the better sort and of all kinds.
During seven weeks in England I selected hundreds of choice pieces that are now arriving daily. Many fine sets of mahogany "Phyfe" dining tables and a wide choice of chairs, desks, bureaus, mirrors, sideboards, etc.
12 miles from Boston on the road to Nantasket, 100 yards from Hingham Depot.
DANIEL F. MAGNER, Hingham, Mass.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture
Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

AU QUATRIÈME
The Wanamaker Collection of Antique English Silver
A George III Tea Urn
By Young and Jackson, 1774

IN the 18th Century the tea-urn occupied a position of great importance. A special piece of furniture, the urn-stand, was designed for it, "one of those delightful little pieces that Thomas Chippendale loved to expend his skill upon." The very fine tea urn illustrated is a distinguished example of the Classic style, in the manner of the Flaxman school of design. The graceful body is fluted and ornamented with rosettes, delicate swags of drapery, twining snake handles, and a coat of arms in a wreath of bay leaves. It is 22½ inches high.
FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING
JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK
WANAMAKER PLACE at BROADWAY and NINTH STREET

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

How to Behave

Brothers and Sisters, by I. Compton-Burnett. London: Heath Cranton. 6s. net.

SHAW in the drama and Aldous Huxley in the novel have familiarized us with the uses of volubility. They have turned the world into a debating society, and it has been a very exciting world. We have sat in the tedium of our outer darkness watching the verbal fireworks, which, however, have illuminated and criticized only the world of ideas; they have not, strictly speaking, illuminated or criticized the life over which their intellectual brightness has glittered. That it is possible for the novel of talk to perform this function is shown by this new and masterly little novel by Miss Compton-Burnett, a book which is difficult to read, which is at once bleak, poignant, ironical and humane, which will certainly not be to everyone's taste, but which has the merit of being one of the most original things in modern English fiction.

The reviewer must be allowed his labels even for the most exceptional works, for labels, if they do not describe, at least show vaguely whence the book has come. Here Jane Austen and Emile Brontë suggest themselves immediately. The remarkable thing about "Brothers and Sisters" is that it is written almost entirely in the form of conversations among people who are all related and all of whom are almost morbidly concerned with exquisite questions of attitude and behavior. They are super-gossips convinced of the necessity of talk. They talk about one another as a duty to themselves. They talk their way in and out of tragic and comic situations from attitude to attitude, talk about how they should talk, and when the series of intense crisis through which they pass has been weathered, their endless ironic talk remains.

Yet this is not a trivial book. Miss Compton-Burnett has discovered a convention into which her satire fits like a sword in a hilt. She has for this purpose taken the point of view that talk and attitude are the surface of life constantly changing position like water under varying wind; and under this unwearying surface there are depths which give one pause.

At Morton Edge Manor live Sophia and Christian Stace, with their three children. For neighbors they have three other families, and all prove, in the course of the story, to be related in a curious fashion. It would spoil the story to reveal this relationship, but the whole lies under the cloud of the mystery of Christian Stace's parentage, for he is an adopted son. But the central character is Christian's wife, Sophia, who is one of the subtlest and most brilliant portraits of a dominating mother who is determined to live everyone else's life that we have found in fiction. Sophia absorbs everyone. The detachment of her chattering children is that of the helpless. They read her character easily, see through every pose and can only marvel at her amazing will. But they can do nothing. The analysis is sardonic and exact.

Yet it is not a cruel study. Miss Compton-Burnett is too fine an artist to be embittered by Sophia. There are passages of the most poignant tenderness, where a warm current of pity wells up to the surface. The situation in which Sophia and her relations find themselves is at once shown to be absurd and terrible; and although, true to her convention, Miss Compton-Burnett preserves it as one which demands primarily talk and an attitude, one hears beyond the chatter the "slow, sad music of humanity."

Grouped round the clever-tongued and over-civilized central characters, with their carefully stilted conversation, is a warmer but lesser ring. Cousin Peter, emphatic, hearty, tactless, is a foil to the children; the almost inaudible hopes of his daughter Tilly—"my dear little woman"—and the uncouth silences of Latimer, his son, make small but not unreal problems for Sophia's circle. But these lesser people do not "behave"; they give occasion for behavior. They are beyond Sophia's pale, for "tragedy is by the far the best background, and everyone behaves well in it; it is so worth while." Finally, perhaps the greatest character in the book is Patty the governess, who has been, because of her genuine unselfishness, a mother to the children. Patty is wonderful.

In short, though the irony bites pretty deep, "Brothers and Sisters" is not a bitter book. A theme which might have been most unpleasant is treated without the slightest unpleasantness. There is a certain tedium, but the patient reader who will adapt himself to the author's world will be rewarded by a book which is as profound as it is curious.

V. S. P.

Photograph by Herbert Lambert

WALTER DE LA MARE

Subject of a Study by Forrest Reid (Faber; Holt), Reviewed in These Columns July 10.

The Protectionist Viewpoint

The Tariff: An Interpretation of a Bewildering Problem, by George Crompton. New York: Macmillan.

MR. CROMPTON'S book is timely. The author writes as a protectionist, but as one who does justice to the case of his opponents. Indeed, he admits that their case economically is as good as the case of the protectionists. The free traders, however, are internationalists; the protectionists are nationalists. In Mr. Crompton's view, political considerations overcome economic ones. The state should be self-sufficient. It should protect key industries. It should attempt to become economically self-sufficient even though the attempt will be successful only in the case of powerful countries with great natural resources.

In his preface, Mr. Crompton modestly says that his book abounds in quotaions which are used to support the author's statements "by the authority of a scholarship to which he makes no pretence." The book, however, shows wide reading and complete familiarity with everything worth while that has been said by the economists on protection vs. free trade. The reader, in short, is given a plain and simple discussion of this ancient question so important at present when the American tariff wall will make it more difficult for Europe to pay its war debts and when Europe is seriously concerned about the tariff barriers between the different countries there. Recent discussion in the United States in respect of the Hawley measure has been devoted too largely to specific schedules in controversy. Mr. Crompton has performed a valuable service in calling attention to broader theories and in dealing with the tariff not as a local issue but as an item of public policy.

The Right Kind of Biography

Sarah Orne Jewett, by Francis Otto Matthiessen. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

WHEN the subject and the way in which it is handled are in complete accord, then the worker, whatever his field, achieves art. That is what Mr. Matthiessen has done in his unpretentious biography of the author of "The Country of the Pointed Firs." It would not have done for him to clash cymbals and sound trumpets over the precise and delicate accomplishments of Sarah Orne Jewett. What Lowell said of her may, within reason, be said also of her biographer: "Miss Jewett has wisely chosen to work within narrow limitations, but these are such only as are implied in an artistic nature and a cheerful compliance with it. She has thus learned a discreet use of her materials and to fill the allotted space without overcrowding it either with scenery or figures."

Working in the same harmonious and restrained manner, Mr. Matthiessen has concentrated his attention on the South Berwick girl, accustomed equally to the solid distinction of old mansions, the meagerness of a river port going into a decline, and the humble life of country folk as it is known to a country doctor's family. Sarah Jewett's father is tempting material for a biographer; other friends of hers, like Mrs. James T. Fields, with whom she lived so many years, are fit subjects for full-length portraits, but Mr. Mathiessen keeps his eye on his theme and refuses to be led aside.

The light centers on Sarah Jewett. First, she is a child watching the village life of South Berwick, playing under the elms, going on long drives through the country with her father, becoming a welcome visitor in weather-beaten farmhouses of the North Parish; later, she is seen as a young girl, dashing off to ride along sandy lanes, spending hours on the river or shore, talking with old seamen and their wives, absorbing the speech, attitude and atmosphere of the country of the pointed firs. Then she begins to write, first for Horace Scudder's Riverside, telling her stories easily, impulsively. Soon comes her appearance in the Atlantic, and she is known. She has something to write about that belongs to her, a complete knowledge of her environment, and an instinct that compels her to an accurate representation of it.

She did not attain her full growth immediately. There is a decided progress from "Deephaven" to "The Country of the Pointed Firs," but almost from the beginning Miss Jewett found a niche carved out for her. Her progress was not in attaining to the niche, but in the growing grace with which she filled it.

It is only when Mr. Matthiessen comes to write about Miss Jewett's literary contemporaries that he essays some detailed studies of other persons, and then for the sake of evaluating her work. One of these portraits, that of W. D. Howells, seems to fall just a little short of full justice. We hold no brief for Mr. Howells as a novelist and should be hard put to it to re-read one of his books, even the best of them, today. But we believe that in quoting what Mr. Howells said, Mr. Matthiessen has underestimated what Howells did, as editor and impresario of genius. That, however, is only a faint shadow on the clear and symmetrical structure of this analysis of Sarah Jewett's life and work.

Being a young man and in tune with his times, Mr. Matthiessen is not blind to Sarah Jewett's limitations. In proof that she was "completely a child of her century," he quotes a letter in which she wrote, "No two men I have ever seen came near to Grant and Tennyson in greatness." He finds her letters slightly scented with rose leaves, cluttered with such words as "nice," "little," and "dear." She hated to see the old ways pass. Once she wrote, "We Americans had better build more fences than take any away from our lives." But her biographer sees that her very separateness was part of her small but valuable gift. "The protecting fences might all be broken down by the onrushing crowd, but before their feet had trampled every region to a level of standardization a few writers caught the essence of the old provincial charm."

"The Country of the Pointed Firs" is Miss Jewett's best work. It was one of the things that, to use her own words, "tease the mind over and over for years until at last it gets itself put down rightly on paper." It melts into the land. It does not merely describe Maine; it is Maine. Mr. Matthiessen's definition of style in this connection constitutes the finest paragraph in his whole discerning but sympathetic criticism:

"Serene is the adjective to use. It suggests the unhurried sureness of her pictures of Maine life, the radiant simplicity of her spirit which bathed her scenes and characters in its own delicate but uncompromising light. She has withstood the onslaughts of time and is secure within her limits, because she achieved a style. Style means that the author has fused his material and his technique with the distinctive quality of his personality No art lasts without this fusion."

That fusion Mr. Matthiessen himself has pretty well accomplished in this brief biography.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Louder, and Funnier

AMERICAN book reviewers are a little like actors. They seem, so many of them, to be listening for the cry which you may hear ringing through Christopher Morley's temple of dramatic art in Hoboken, "Louder, and funnier," one gathers, is the demand of the book-review reading public.

This public cannot be blamed. It is both easier and cheaper to read book reviews than to read books. It is also safer, for if you read a book yourself, you may form an opinion of your own, which later you may find to be wrong, because contrary to that held by the authorities of the press.

There can be little doubt of the infallibility of the verdicts of literary journalists. For even supposing that they might nod if left to themselves, they are protected by reliance upon higher authority. Privileged persons, they receive, long before the public has any knowledge of it, the verdict of those literary men who have been selected by the publishers to mold public opinion of a book.

* * *

The literary critic in the provinces, if he is too busy to read a book, is safe enough in printing the official verdict, or its essence, as his own; for he may be certain that in a short time it will be the opinion of the public. The reviewer in the larger centers must be a little more discreet. He should read a part of the book, in any event, and he should see that his opinion, while not contradicting the authorized verdict, differs from it in phraseology.

You'd be surprised, how nearly uniform the judgments are. They could hardly be louder, or funnier. It's the system.

The punishment for the reviewer who fails to line up is mild but effective. He's never quoted in the advertisements. Publishers, naturally, are interested in sales, not in literary values.

* * *

It is quite possible that this situation is responsible fundamentally for the success of the book clubs, which seem to thrive in spite of our efforts to kill them. No doubt those persons who really want to read books have realized that by joining a book club they can have their decisions made for them at first hand, instead of indirectly. Odd, we'd never thought of that before.

No doubt people will flock to the clubs more than ever, now that Mr. Macrae of Dutton has withdrawn his charges of unfair practices by the Book-of-the-Month Club. True, Mr. Macrae is still agin' the clubs, but that detail as likely as not will be overlooked. It was unfortunate that Mr. Macrae's drive against the clubs was actuated, as he himself made clear, by the passing over of one of his titles. But we prefer his attitude, after all, to that of most of his colleagues, which is simply to wait and see which way the trade winds are going to blow.

* * *

According to Little Brown, there are persons who hold that realistic war novels, far from promoting peace, constitute a "sporting challenge" to youth when war is declared. But if this is so, why does the Austrian Ministry of Defence bar "All Quiet on the Western Front" from soldiers' libraries? Has the Austrian Ministry of Defence determined upon passive resistance as a national policy? No; evidently it is under a misapprehension, for its communiqué says: "The Ministry adopts the standpoint that the contents of the book are calculated to impair the military qualities of our recruits."

* * *

It was a New York newspaper man, we believe, who reminded an incredulous world, two years ago, that Colonel Lindbergh was the sixty-seventh person to cross the Atlantic by air. Alcock and Brown were the first, he explained, and then there were two dirigibles, which carried respectively 31 and 33 persons.

Rae D. Henkle takes pleasure in reminding us that Dr. Eckener did not beat the old record by much. For John Henry Mears and Charles B. D. Collyer last summer circled the earth in 23 days, 14 hours and 5 minutes. They describe in "Racing the Moon" how they covered 12,000 miles by airplane and 8000 by steamship.

The record claimed by Puck seems in no danger yet.

* * *

Scribner supplies us with the following, credited to Stark Young, author of "River House," a new novel of the South:

"My cousin Abe McGehee once whipped a man from one of the steamboats because he told him they were making ice artificially, and he meant to take no funny business from city dudes."

* * *

And from Doubleday Doran comes information of a free lesson in automobile driving, given by Henry Ford to a newspaper reporter in 1900, as recorded by William A. Simonds, author of "Henry Ford, Motor Genius": Mr. Ford explained:

"There's little to learn. Ride a bicycle? It's the same thing. If you don't look out ahead, you may get into trouble. That is the secret of it. When you are running fast, you must keep your eyes open. Then you are perfectly safe. I have a speed regulator under my foot. If I lift my foot it stops instantly. What more do you ask? She simply cannot run away."

Nevertheless, when Mr. Ford got the speed up to 25 miles an hour, the reporter tried to climb out.

A Cure for Modernism

The Sun Cure, by Alfred Noyes. New York: Cosmopolitan. $2.

MR. NOYES'S new volume, surprisingly, is not a book of verse, but a novel. Or, at least, a tale; and a good one. As would be expected, the novel is poetic. The plot, to be sure, contains the elements of a farce-thriller, but the treatment is romantic and fantastic. Basil Strode, a young curate, rather a prig, acting on the advice of a friend tries a sun bath in a ruined house on the moors. A tramp steals his clothing. For several days, bathing in the sea, sleeping in a haymow, narrowly escaping detection several times, Basil struggles to regain civilized garb.

Meanwhile a house in the village has been robbed, and the curate's disappearance, with the aid of the livelier section of the press, becomes a matter of moment to all England. He escapes from the moors only to be arrested for the burglary. He is eventually cleared after a series of complications worthy of our best mystery novelists. And Barbara Lane, who in her impatience with the curate's complacency had suggested that she might listen to his suit if he

ALFRED NOYES

committed a burglary, decides that the accusation will suffice.

This, of course, is the bare bones. Basil's adventures on the moors, related with gentle irony, are pure fantasy. "Be kind and courteous to this gentleman," read a note Basil found one morning outside his haystack. And the "Midsummer-Night's Dream" is present in spirit as well as in quotation.

But Mr. Noyes has a thesis, too. His story is really a satire on the literary "modernists," and a plea for traditional values. An eloquent and pointed plea, you may be sure. Basil before his regeneration admires these lines, quoted in an "advanced" weekly:

> They ordered bacon
> And eggs at seven.
> At eight o'clock,
> There was nobody down.
> Only the coffeepot
> Stood on the table.

and also the notice given them: "The old-fashioned reader who would dismiss as insignificant this new and vital work (a striking example of the sharp-edged imagism with which the more adventurous of our younger writers are experimenting today) forgets that every object, even the coffeepot on the table, has a perimeter which not only encloses that object, but also subtends a physical and metaphysical otherness that includes the whole of the rest of the universe."

Alas, it later transpires that the young man of parts who wrote the review had also invented the poem and its author. "There was no such poem, and no such book; and the 'review' was written to see how much the editor and readers of our distinguished literary weekly would swallow."

In a chapter of amusing letters written by various persons about Basil's disappearance there is one communication which includes these words: "I have inscribed some of the wonderful words of Mrs. Eddy on reincarnation. . . ." No doubt this reference, like the context, is intended to satirize the writer of the letter; but as the words convey a wrong impression, it may be well to point out that Mary Baker Eddy, in none of her published works, uses the word, "reincarnation," and she expressly dissents from theosophy.

Mr. Cole Reconsiders

The Next Ten Years in British Social and Economic Policy, by G. D. H. Cole. London: Macmillan. 15s. net. New York: Macmillan.

FOR nearly 20 years Mr. Cole has held a distinctive position in the British Labor movement. He has been its outstanding "intellectual" — an Oxford don, and a Workers' Educational Association tutor. He has become widely known as a historian of the trade union movement in a somewhat different vein from that of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, and he has been an amazingly prolific writer on many phases of industrial and political labor theory and policy.

He was the chief inspirer of the Guild Socialist school which caused for a time a stir out of all proportion to the number of its opponents, and which, aiming at the assumption of "workers' control" of industry by the institution of bodies of workers as self-governing producers in various industries, collapsed suddenly and completely after a brief period of practical experiment in the building trade.

Although so intimately associated with the two sides of the Labor movement, Mr. Cole has always been aloof from many of its adherents. This is explained mainly by his uncompromising intellectual approach, with an element of doctrinaire logic, to industrial and social problems. When, therefore, he sets forth what he conceives to be a wise policy for a Labor government his suggestions cannot be taken as committing in any way the official leaders of the party, and his new book must be read in the light of this circumstance.

It is a long and comprehensive work. It is important and significant by reason of the fact that so distinguished a Socialist writer, despite the detachment just mentioned, should seriously modify, and to some extent disavow, many of the beliefs he has expounded with great force and conviction in past years. What he expresses with unqualified candor is also more or less in the minds of some other prominent British Socialists and Labor leaders who act on the assumption that much is permissible in propaganda which they know well cannot be applied in practice.

Mr. Cole will have none of this comfortable doctrine. He insists that he is "rather more a Socialist than ever," but his conception of Socialism has changed with a changing world. An inner voice on the propaganda platform, suggesting that he was talking "high-falutin nonsense," led him to think things out afresh. The result is the present study in what he believes to be "practical Socialism."

The reviewer has thought it more profitable to indicate the broad scope of this study, and Mr. Cole's place in the British Labor movement, than to attempt the task impossible in limited space of summarizing and appraising the comprehensive contentions and arguments in 450 closely-packed pages. Mr. Cole considers that control in the public interest of the principal industries, while leaving ownership unchanged, is better than nationalization. He regards the Guild Socialist movement as obsolete, because he no longer believes that the majority of the workers consciously want committee control of industry in place of control by experts.

His new views will excite as much opposition in some sections of the Labor movement as outside it, but his book can certainly be welcomed as a stimulating and arresting discussion of difficult problems which will occupy the minds of thinking people more and more as industry, both national and international, becomes increasingly complicated and interrelated.

"A Modern Comedy," by John Galsworthy (Scribner) might be called, as the jacket remarks, the Saga of the younger Forsytes. The three novels, "The Silver Spoon," "The White Monkey" and "Swan Song," and the interludes, "Passers By" and "A Silent Wooing," all previously published, are here offered in a single volume.

Massachusetts' Storied Past

The Commonwealth History of Massachusetts, edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. Vol. III, 1775-1820. New York: The States History Company. By private subscription.

STATE histories seem to be increasingly popular—and numerous. Whether there is a proportional advance in quality is a question upon which not all the authorities in all probability will agree. The public has long been familiar with this type of history through the volumes issued under the aegis of Cambridge University. That is, there are parallel chapters dealing with the development of the political, the economic and the social aspects of the story. In most instances these chapters have been written by high authorities. One has only to mention such names as Davis R. Dewey, Franklin W. Grinnell, Miss Harriet Tarpley and Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham, to indicate what a galaxy of highly competent writers Professor Hart has secured to aid him in his work.

Illustration From "Polichinelle," by J. R. Morsell (Oxford).

Whether the editor has done wisely in admitting but one biographical chapter to each volume, and how well the subjects of these chapters have been chosen, are matters upon which there will also be a division of opinion. Already, there have been some who have questioned the choice of John Adams as the biographical subject of the third volume. If his place should have been given to Samuel Adams, on the ground that the latter belongs more to Massachusetts, while the former is a national character, the same objection may stand when Webster becomes the object of some other biographer's attention, in the fourth volume. No one will be likely to challenge the choice of President Eliot for the final volume of the series. In books as large as these, however, two or even three would not have been amiss. A chapter on at least one of the many noble women the State has given to the nation would also seem in order. The chapters of Miss Tarpley and Miss Bruce, telling of important women in certain periods, may be considered sufficient, but they do not tell the whole story.

Are these volumes literature? Do they constitute a history? Individual chapters there are which must be classed as literature. As a whole, however, it is doubtful whether such a definition may be given to such a series of independent and partially related essays. So, too, the series, in toto, seems to be rather a collection of the necessary materials than a history of the Commonwealth. Of course, that is a criticism which holds true of the Cambridge histories also, and of others produced in similar manner.

After allowance has been made for every weakness, Professor Hart must be given credit for having brought out a splendid piece of work. From now on, certainly, no historian can write the history of Massachusetts who is not intelligently familiar with these volumes. As for students of American history, all future generations should rise up and call him blessed. For he has placed at general disposal a mass of material the sources of which would require a lifetime for the average student to examine.

The Story of France Retold

France: A Short History of Its Follies, Literature and Art, from the Earliest Times to the Present, by Henry David Sedgwick. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50.

"AS A nation, at least for those readers I have in mind, consists not of the dumb many, who move easily under the spur of economic or other elementary social impulses and appetites, but of the few who have stepped out from the multitude to give utterance to the national soul, I have said little of economic or social movements—"

These words, from Mr. Sedgwick's own preface, are at once a declaration of the rather exclusive standpoint he has assumed, and a clear indication of his greatest weakness. For the average reader of today is most certainly interested in those "elementary" movements he treats so cavalierly. Indeed, we had thought that it was just these popular reactions, and not the oftentimes unprofitable accounts of "the captains and the kings," which constituted the chief concern of both the modern historian and his readers.

In the last analysis Mr. Sedgwick has written an historico-æsthetic Baedeker rather than a "brief biography of France." Among the classes of readers which he enumerates this book will probably be of more service to "travelers bound for France" than to any other.

Of course, we do not mean that the author has entirely neglected that political history of which he makes mention in his title; but it is questionable how clear an idea of French history one can gain from reading this comparatively small volume. There is an outline of sorts which develops the story from the days of Celt, Ligurian and Roman down to the World War.

It is in the field of art, however, that Mr. Sedgwick writes at his best—as one might expect. Literature, both prose and poetry, painting, sculpture and above all architecture he discusses at greater length than one would think to find in a volume of such proportions. Sometimes, indeed, one wonders if the author has not reversed the natural order of things. Whether he does not think of Art as forming the character of the people, rather than being only "the outward and visible sign" of a nation's inward and spiritual growth.

Undoubtedly, as we have said, the tourist and perhaps to a lesser degree the art student will find considerable in this book to interest them. Other readers, though they may enjoy the breezy style in which the book is written, may be a bit bored by the over frequent use of French words and phrases. How much anyone learns of French history, however, is a problem which only individual experience can solve.

The Heart of Adams' Journal

The Diary of John Quincy Adams, 1794-1845, edited by Alan Nevins. New York, Longmans, Green.

ONE of the most interesting of the documents left to posterity by the founding fathers is the diary of John Quincy Adams. Harvard professor, diplomatist, Secretary of State, President of the United States, and member of Congress—his diary could hardly help being interesting. What he wrote so assiduously constitutes a political and social history of a half a century. Quorum pars magna fui, he could truthfully have said.

The difficulty has been that "The Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, Comprising Portions of His Diary From 1795 to 1848," edited by Charles Francis Adams, were published more than 50 years ago. They have long been out of print. Even if this were not the case, the 12 volumes in which they appeared would be too expensive and too formidible in number for the average reader to risk. Professor Nevins, therefore, has attempted to compress the 12 volumes into one. The portions he has elided are naturally those of least interest to the general reader. He has reprinted those sections which seem to be of the greatest permanent worth, and which relate to events of general importance, rather than the explosions of wrath and the personal reflections with which the original abounds.

Professor Nevins has prefaced his reprint by an introduction dealing with the author of the diaries. The second Adams, he says—and few historical scholars will challenge his opinion—was "one of the most picturesque, salient and provocative figures in all American history." He was only 11 when he went with his father on his diplomatic mission of 1778 to France. After he became President he served for nearly 20 years in the House of Representatives. "In whatever position he was placed, he made his peculiarities of temperament, his strong views and his intense determination all felt. He stamped himself with the sharpest imprint on his time." Scholars may differ as to the exact outlines of that imprint, but no one can gainsay the interest or importance of the man. Professor Nevins did well to make the essence of his diary available to the general reader.

The Blue Marking CRAYONS
For Lesson References
Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper. Complete outfit by mail *ONE DOLLAR*. Money refunded if not satisfied.
W & K PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd. Mansfield, Ohio

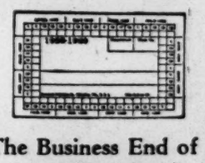
Markilo Book Markers
Postpaid in U. S. at following prices:
TH, VP (holes)....$1.25 TN, VP (notched)..$1.25
TH, Pkt (holes)... 1.25 TN, Pkt (notched).. 1.50
TH, Cith (holes)... 1.25 TN, Cith (notched).. 1.50
TH, Rdrs (holes).. 2.50 TN, Rdrs (notched).. 2.50
Klip (wide only)... 1.50 The Flexible 1.00
The Limp No. 4.... .75 Spot Signal ..... .40
MARKILO CELLULOID COVERS
VP, Quarterly..... .25 Journal $1.25
Pkt, Quarterly..... .50 Sentinel 1.75
Prang charcoal pencil and eraser 25c
Transparent booklet covers, card cases, celluloid envelopes, etc. Samples, circulars, quantity prices on request.
MATHAMERICA, *3rd edition, The American Dozen System of Mathematics*; a booklet—25c.
MARKILO CO., 936 West 63rd Engl. Sta., Chicago, U. S. A.

"HELPS TO BIBLE STUDY"
by Jane Adams Selder
A book 4½x6¼ in., black cloth containing the proper names in the Bible with definitions from Crudens' and Youngs Concordance; also symbolical language with references.
If not for sale in your City, send $1.25 to W. B. CONKEY CO., Hammond, Ind., and a copy will be sent to you.

Transparent Markers
$1.75 per set all regular sizes
$2.00 per set special and large sizes
Postpaid Anywhere
Send for Descriptive Circular or Order Direct
Agents Wanted Everywhere
THE B & C MARKER COMPANY
1436 Malvern Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Phone Beacon 6912

The Individual NEEDS
The Home A
The Church BIBLE
The Lodge
In Every Size, Binding and Price
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

The Putnam Bookstore
London: 2—45 and 5
24 Bedford Street Strand
To obtain or to find out about any book, new or old, wherever published, send to Putnams.
Questions and advice as to books promptly answered. Accounts invited, especially from those remote from good book stores.
We have Customers throughout the world.
Phone Vanderbilt 0860

The Business End of a Sunday School

The cut shows in reduced size one of the dated cards of the Hammond Card System of Sunday School records. This System is a most efficient, economical, and generally useful record system. It is in use in Sunday Schools of every denomination in all parts of the world and has recently been adopted by some of the largest Christian Science Sunday Schools in the United States.
Briefly the System consists of—a dated card for each teacher and pupil, cards are dated to begin at several different times during the year; an envelope for the cards of each class; an offering envelope and card for each class; a compact, comprehensive and complete record book for the secretary and another for the treasurer; all at a cost of not more than two to three cents per pupil per year. These are the principal features of the system—no work at all for the teacher, a minimum of routine work for the secretary, a complete record for the Superintendent, and an incentive to perfect attendance for the scholar. For five cents—stamps or coin—we will send complete description, instructions and samples.
THE HAMMOND PUBLISHING COMPANY
Dept. C. S. M.
49 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

SMITH & McCANCE
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
(Opposite Boston City Club)
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

WHAT ARE YOUR INTERESTS?
Tell us what they are; we will then send you (gratis) our Catalogues and List of books dealing with those subjects. Over 1,250,000 volumes (new, secondhand, out-of-print) on every conceivable subject in stock. Books sent on approval to any part of the world.
FOYLES for BOOKS
119-125 Charing Cross Road
London, W. C. 2, England

The Christian Science Benevolent Association
SANATORIUM
910 BOYLSTON STREET
CHESTNUT HILL
MASSACHUSETTS
A temporary resort providing harmonious environment and proper care for those seeking healing through Christian Science. Opportunity also afforded Christian Scientists for quiet restful study.
Staff of nurses available.
Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application blanks to The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

BOOKS *from* EUROPE
All good books may be had from John and Edward Bumpus, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W 1. Orders are dealt with quickly and accurately. Information about books and catalogues are sent on request. Cambridge Bibles and loose leather covers for books and periodicals are kept in stock.
BUMPUS

THE HOME FORUM

What We See, and Why

WE WERE talking the other day, dear Reader (do you remember?), about that question so much discussed by art critics as to how far it is possible or desirable for the artist to record what he sees. It is partly the question of realism versus symbolism, and as such is attracting much public attention in Great Britain just now in the matter of the national memorial to Lord Haig. I daresay you have seen photographs of the model prepared by Mr. Hardiman, which has aroused a veritable storm of protests from Lord Haig's relatives and old comrades-in-arms — entirely on the point that neither the man nor the charger are in the least like Lord Haig or any horse that he was ever seen to ride. Mr. Hardiman's model is reminiscent of the famous Colleone statue at Venice and other equestrian statues of the Renaissance, and I should have thought the chief objection to it was this, that it expresses the character of Renaissance Italy instead of the character either of Lord Haig or of his country or of his age. It is evidently intended to be symbolic, not realistic; but what apparently neither Mr. Hardiman nor a good many art critics have realized is, that statues like the Colleone at Venice or the Can Grande at Verona, and for that matter many a Tudor memorial in English churches, are symbolical to us of "the form and pressure of their age" just because they were the best their authors could do to copy what they saw, without any theories about what they ought to see. There was abundance of conscious symbolism in Renaissance art — witness Michael Angelo above all — but portraits were portraits, fortunately for us; for what satisfaction should be get from the portraits of Titian and Velásquez, of Donatello or Verrocchio, unless we felt sure that they represented men in their very habit as they lived?

The fact is that art criticism is to a great extent befogged by its own sophistication, and artists in this very self-conscious age are apt to be misled by theories with which they would do better to have no concern. The visual artist, whether he work in the flat, in relief, or in the round, is concerned to communicate to others the vision of his own eyes and thought: for whether his subject be drawn from the actually visible universe, as in portraiture and landscape, or from his own "shaping spirit of imagination," as in symbolic and decorative art, both eyes and thought necessarily co-operate to see as well as to represent the subject. The so-called science of optics can never give anything but the vaguest guesses at the mental or spiritual elements in even the simplest experience of sight.

This seems perhaps a somewhat discouraged view, dear Reader: and I confess that I am a very skeptical disciple of art criticism when it professes to deal with rules of æsthetics. But for all that there are many interesting problems about art with which ordinary intelligence seems competent to deal, at least to the extent of marking analogies and differences, of enjoying some sense of discovery, and of feeling some degree of assurance, or at least hopefulness, in its guesses as to what is art. And to come to the subject, which set me off upon this rather perilous voyage into the uncharted sea of æsthetic philosophy, I have often speculated, rather idly, about the proportion between inborn and acquired elements in my own, or in anyone else's faculty of vision. The speculation is idle, because the subject matter is so complex and elusive. One cannot help being conscious that there is a distinction between inborn and acquired elements. The ultimate difference between great artists, for instance, must be in their native idiosyncrasies. We imply this when we speak of an artist or a poet as "original." Again, the individuality of young children's art, which so often diminishes under the influence of further experience, is another example of the same fact, though from its earliest days the infant is acquiring new elements of faculty by imitation and can only so actualize at all whatever its inborn potentialities may be.

When we come to consider the acquired elements of vision we are perhaps on firmer, though equally indeterminate ground. The influences of education and environment are at any rate obvious in the mass, even if they are usually too subtle and complicated to be distinguished with anything like a complete analysis. Commonplace and inferior art and poetry fall easily into "schools" and "periods," in which fashion and tradition are almost everything, and the originality of the artist or poet almost obliterated. Eighteenth century poetry between Pope and Cowper is the classic instance in English Literature. The great mass of it, which nobody reads now except for some extraneous purpose, is just pompous and mechanical rhymed couplets or so-called Pindaris Odes or wooden blank-verse. Even the few poets who show some native genius, such as Thomson, Gray, Collins and Goldsmith, show also the marks of their age more unmistakably than do the leading poets of most other periods. Their originality had an uphill fight with the age of wigs and Walpole.

The present is, broadly speaking, an age of freedom from convention; or rather the world has become so closely knit and complicated that the myriad fashions and habits of thought and behavior cancel one another, "and," in the words of my father's boating song,

"Each man may choose for his pleasure
The thing that's most suited to him."

The majority no doubt run in the groove of their own little circle of custom. But anyone who is born with a sufficient energy to require an outlet is confronted, not with a solid stream of influence of a particular sort, as has been the case in most earlier epochs, but rather with the immense and perplexing ocean of the past experience of the human race. One result of this is an extreme self-consciousness on the part of many serious artists and poets; and this self-consciousness produces most of the violent and bizarre experiments whether in words or paint or stone which are antiphonally execrated and exalted by a bewildered public. It is all very amusing to the detached onlooker. It might be alarming but for the fact that now as in all epochs, there are plenty of men and women who either by an exceptionally developed character of their own, or by a culture which is sufficiently deep as well as wide, are enabled to look at things with a vision which, while partly inborn and partly acquired, is still their own, individual, sincere. Not all such men and women have the exceptional powers of expression by hand or mouth to become artists or poets for the world to see or hear. But it is from among them that the great artists and poets spring, in times and places that are unpredictable. They may be as saturated with acquired experienced as a Virgil, a Milton or a Goethe, a Leonardo, a Velásquez or a Turner, but their native originality dominates and directs it all. Wordsworth might say, in an outburst of justly deserved gratitude, of his sister Dorothy,

"She gave me eyes, she gave me ears";

but the point is that she gave them to the strong, original and sincere genius who was William Wordsworth.

N. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.....75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
ROME: 23, Via Fontanella di Borghese.
VIENNA: Fernkorngasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Detroit.....442 Book Building
Chicago.....1038 McCormick Building
St. Louis..1778 Railway Exchange Bldg
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Bldg
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....350 Skinner Building
London.....2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin.....11, Unter den Linden
Florence.....11, Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

To an Editor

When I have taught my pen to be discreet
In tracing words and fitting them with care,
I will write a poem like a field of wheat,
With splashes of red poppies here and there;

And cumulated clouds, to cast their shade
Upon the scene; then I will coax a breeze
To sweep across the rime, till it has made
The yellow wheat wave like the summer seas.

When simple words flow gently from my pen,
Into sweet measures cadent and complete,
And leave a picture—I will offer then
A poem, lovely as a field of wheat.

MARY FLORENCE RICHARDSON.

Aunt Kate's Welcome

It was late in the fall when Billy finally saw his father start on his long trip, and faced the blank loneliness of his absence. From the windows of the apartment house in town, where he had been left temporarily, he had watched a colorless autumn harden into a chill bleakness of winter, a thin iciness of sky over a silent park and muted streets, and he had seen winter dissolve into a pallid springtime, before it was finally decided to send him to Lakeville. By the time that decision had progressed to definite action, summer was filling the streets with the warmth of her coming.

He went aboard the train in the cavernous station, the lofty roof of the trainshed incalculably high above him, so high, that to his wondering eyes the upflung smoke of waiting locomotives moved like white clouds across a dingy sky; and in his ears the clatter of trucks, the rush of countless feet, the murmurous reverberation of conversation, mingled with the admonitions and cautionary directions of the trainmen. It all confused him, as the city itself had confused him ever since he had come. And so he went aboard the train, with his impressions and his memories in streaky layers, like the long, fluttering fingers of smoke against the dark ceiling of the trainshed.

When he arrived at Lakeville it was night. A watchful conductor led him with kindly words out of the lighted car to a dark platform, and left him standing before the waiting man, a timid little boy, with the new, far-reaching silence of the countryside closing in upon him and his jumbled memories of strange people and many stations.

He drowsed in his seat in the farm wagon all the way to the farmhouse, and only woke up when he came into the pleasant warmth of the kitchen, straight into the aura of his Aunt Kate's welcome.

Billy had looked forward to this meeting with a little twinge of uneasiness; had looked forward to another meeting with another set of strangers with childish trepidation. And now he stood before his Aunt Kate, a disconsolate little figure, with drowsiness battling the disturbing pangs of shyness. Behind him stretched all the long period of kaleidoscopic strangeness and change, and before him, a vague and unknown road of continued, indefinite unrestfulness.

But all this was before his Aunt Kate came into the circle of lamplight toward him. He saw her advancing, and waited silently for her greeting; straightened his young shoulders, and prepared himself for the ordeal of introduction and questioning. Then with his first glimpse of Aunt Kate, something came to him, and wiped away all the doubt and uncertainty with a single touch. She spoke; no greetings or effusions, just, "You're at home now, sonny. Sit down at the table, and let me give you something to eat."

He satisfied his hunger while his Aunt Kate bustled about the warm, fragrant kitchen, not adding to his shyness by watching, nor embarrassing the boy by trivial questions.

And then he was following Aunt Kate along a dim passage, and up a long flight of steps to a room that slanted from a lofty ceiling on one side, to a low dormer window; a room that was filled with the warm comfort of the day's sunshine. Outside the window there were trees that leaned toward the house, and whispered intimately in the drift of the night wind. And as he undressed, Billy was unconsciously letting go of all the strangeness and change that he had known over the past, long months. He slid into the fresh coolness of the high-posted bed, with the clangor of the railroad station, and the din of city streets drifting away into some dim and distant recess of forgetfulness; conscious only of the present and abiding nearness of Aunt Kate's welcome.

It seemed to him that he had but closed his eyes, and opened them to find the room flooded with a broken, checkered inundation of clear sunlight. All about him was the evidence of affectionate care. He dressed, with the top of the apple tree bowing at his window, and the chatter of a squirrel somewhere just out of sight. Farther away he could hear someone whistling. Just beneath him he heard Aunt Kate open the kitchen door, and call to the whistler, and Billy hurried to finish his dressing, doubt and uncertainty vanishing with the memories that touched him no more. There were no more strangers, no more uncertainty and change, and downstairs was Aunt Kate waiting, with the quick, understanding kindliness in her eyes, and upon her lips the greeting that would complete the welcome of his arrival the night before.

Crushed Mint

Something wakened me at dawn—
Grass was bent beneath the dew—
A sound I could not understand,
A tang of fragrance strange and new.

But when I hastened out to look,
There was nothing but the print
Of a little cloven hoof
Stamped upon a bed of mint.

—ETHEL ROMIG FULLER, in "White Peaks and Green."

Geography

This is the lovely curve where Naples glows
In stark white splendor under stark white sun;
Here on this spot an Alpine flower grows,
And here the river streets of Venice run.
There is a little hill which rises here
Where one may watch the Arno creeping by;
This is where moon and stars become more near
Held in the velvet grasp of southern sky.
Here is a slope of sand like yellow grain
Turned silver overnight by silver moon.
Waves on the shingle sigh, "Come back again."
Waves on the shingle whisper softly, "Soon."
Dust the globe carefully. Put it back once more.
Then go out quietly and shut the door.

—From "Strange Truth," by "ELSPETH."

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Laurels. From a Color-Print (Woodcut) by John Farleigh.

"LAURELS" is painted in two or three colors, or, counting a narrow strip of blue sky at the top of the houses, four colors, but it is in character almost a black and white study, and suffers in consequence little or nothing by being reproduced. In the same way not a few artists chose to heighten the effect and enhance the beauty of their pen-and-ink drawings with some colors in wash. Mr. John Farleigh has printed green and yellow tones in the plant, and some brick red on the wall behind the opened window, and on the wall of the house in the rear; but these colors are, so to speak, subservient to the rich and deep black found in many parts of the print, nowhere more striking than in the long curtain against the window panes.

It is a highly decorative print which bears further witness to this artist's pronounced sense for picturesque arrangement and singularly well-balanced composition. In spite of the bold handling both of the main motif and less important details—with which he, in full harmony with the whole conception of the scheme, has been very sparing—there is no lack of repose in the print. The design is skillful and leaves an agreeable impression of buoyance and freshness, and one enjoys the spirited manner in which the artist has approached and dealt with his subject.

Seaside Nights

What sights and sounds the night brings forth, peculiar on account of their isolation, sights and sounds that would pass unnoticed in the general makeup of the day. The beat on the hard road of hobnailed boots in a great circle of silence. The man who walks alone through the night chooses the center of the road. Paths have no interest for him. He possesses the highway and swings in the midst of it to the tune of his own metallic music, crunching it out with zest as he strides into the shadows. He seldom whistles and never sings, as he might do in the morning. It is enough that his eyes are open while the countryside sleeps; that he is alert, breasting the waves of darkened air, while cottage windows are covered, and no one stirs a hand or lifts a head to see him pass.

Above the edge of the hills two stars nod and bow, dizzy with their recent waking, the one immensely brilliant, the other but a frail little neighbor, holding hands, as it were, to steady one another. Wonderful stars; stars that might leap from their setting, plunge across the headland and break the ocean with their thousand silver fires, believing themselves unnoticed and unmarked, for the laws that govern the day take their rest with nightfall, and who, unless it be the hobnailed stranger, knows what happens then?

It is an unforgettable experience to wake in the night hours and hear the gulls screaming together among the rocks; not the soft, contented mew, drawn forth by the warm air of daylight, that most restful of sea sounds, but a prolonged, excited protest: a series of sharp, clear-cut cries, linked together as by a thin metallic chain. One lies and listens, and sees in thought the slim white wings catching at the stars in their wide circling flight, flinging them into the phosphorescent waves, and the air seems filled with wild movement echoing into the depths of the hour.

"Prøvet For Gud"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DET er en Velsignelse, gennem alt hvad vi oplever, at gøre os klart, at det er den guddommelige, og ikke den menneskelige Yndest, der har Betydning. Da Paulus i sit andet Brev til Timotheus skrev: "Gør dig Flid for at fremstille dig selv som prøvet for Gud, som en Arbejder, der ikke behøver at skamme sig, som rettelig lærer Sandhedens Ord", gav han Udtryk for et viist og hjælpsomt Raad, der med Virkning kan anvendes overfor det, som Mennesker oplever.

At være "prøvet for Gud" udelukker absolut den Frygt og Ængstelse, som uvilkaarligt følger med Ønsket om og Anstrengelsen for at behage dødelige. Det er godt og ønskeligt at undgaa at mishage dem, vi kommer i Kontakt med, naar dette kan gøres ifølge ens sande Overbevisning og i Uselviskhed, Oprigtighed og Visdom. Eftersom vi gør det til en Regel i vort Liv at fortjene den guddommelige Yndest, vil vi finde, at vi er i Harmoni med alle dem, der ligeledes arbejder hen imod det samme lykkelige Maal.

Visselig bør vi i alle Ting søge at være "prøvet for Gud". Intet er for stort, og intet er for smaat, til at underkastes en saadan Prøve. Skal man tage en Bestemmelse, saa er man ofte fristet til at løbe hid og did efter et menneskeligt Raad. Denne Fremgangsmaade spilder Tiden og fører til Forvirring. En alvorlig Samtale med en, der har mere Erfaring end vi selv, og som vil raade os godt og viist, er sommetider til Hjælp, men naar alt kommer til alt, vil det vise sig, at den stille Forening med Gud, resulterer i guddommelig Ledelse, som virkningsfuldt fremmer de bedste Resultater med Hensyn til alt. Og dette stille Samkvem med Gud forhindrer Ængstelse og Indblanding, saa at man ikke kommer til at gøre en Fejl, der er uoprettelig; thi i Guds Nærværelse er der ingen Frygt, ingen Fordømmelse, ingen Begrænsning, ingen unharmonisk Tilstand af nogen som helst Art.

Ønsket om at opnaa menneskeligt Bifald kan undertiden udstrække sig til at man kræver Berømmelse, Popularitet eller materiel Magt. I den Henseende finder man Trøst og dyb og varig Fred ved at betragte den sagtmodige Mesters Fremgangsmaade. Hans Holdning bliver paa en omfattende Maade udtrykt af Mary Baker Eddy, Ondageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, hvor hun paa Side 42 i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" siger disse Ord: "Manden fuld af Pine var ikke stedt i Fare paa Grund af Løn og Popularitet. Skønt han var berettiget til at æres af Verden og fremfor alle andre havde Guds Yndest, blev hans korte sejrrige Indtog i Jerusalem efterfulgt af, at alle forlod ham, alle, undtagen nogle faa Venner, som bedrøvet fulgte ham til Korsets Fod".

De, som har smagt Verdens flygtige Bifaldsskmil, ved, at inden ret længe er det Smil tilbøjeligt til at føre til, at man bliver forladt og ene. Fordi Guds Anerkendelse havde besejret Jesu Gerning, blev hans endelige Sejr, Overvindelsen af selve Døden. Saaledes er det ogsaa med os. Forvisningen om den guddommelige Yndest betyder, at man en efter en overvinder de Forestillinger, der fører en henimod Ulykke og Disharmoni, og denne Forsikring leder os derfor henimod den varige Fred Harmoni og Glæde, som Verden ikke kan skænke.

Hvis der—i det, man oplever—er en Tilstand af Fattigdom eller en Følelse af Mangel eller Begrænsning, bliver dette sandelig ikke godkendt af Gud. Lyt til disse Jesu Ord: "Frygt ikke, du lille Hjord! thi det var eders Fader velbehageligt at give eder Riget". "Riget" indbefatter en Overflod af alt, hvad der er nødvendigt og godt for en selv, saavel som tilstrækkeligt til at give Hjælp til andre. Vi behøver kun stille at forene os med Gud og levende at fatte Hans Riges Rigdomme. Han er saa rede til at give til alle, som er trofaste—som er villige til at være lydige og til i Sandhed at blive prøvet for Ham. Dette bliver dagligt bevist af mange, der ærligt søger.

At være prøvet for Gud" indbefatter endogsaa ens legemlige Tilstand. Et sygt Menneske er ikke nødvendigvis en Synder, fordi det er sygt, heller ikke er det under Fordømmelse paa Grund af sin sørgelige Tilstand; men Sygdom og Lidelse er sandelig ikke godkendt af Gud, eftersom Kristus Jesus i sin Helbredelse af Sygdom og Disharmoni beviste at han var i sin Faders Gerning. Paulus forklarede meget tydeligt, hvad der er Gud velbehageligt, da han skrev til Romerne: "Jeg formaner eder altsaa, Brødre! ved Guds Barmhjertighed, til at fremstille eders Legemer som et levende, helligt, Gud velbehageligt Offer, dette er eders fornuftige Gudsdyrkelse". Sandelig, et disharmonisk, smertefuldt, lidende Legeme er ikke en Gud velbehagelig Gave! De, der studerer Christian Science lærer og beviser, at til den Grad, som deres Tanker—og som Følge heraf deres Handlinger—bliver bragt i Overensstemmelse med den Sandhed, som alene kan forenes med Guds Yndest, vil Sundheden blive manifesteret. Korrekt Tænkning, som er Resultatet af en bedre Forstaaelse af Gud, bringer en til at erfare Sundhed og Harmoni.

Efter som vi lærer at søge den guddommelige Godkendelse i vore daglige Vaner og enkle Hverv, vil vi se, at alt, hvad vi oplever, bliver bragt i Overensstemmelse med, hvad Gud kræver, og som Følge heraf, genspejler større Harmoni. Fuldkommenhed i alt, er Maalet; og det bliver mere og mere muligt for os at nærme os den sande Lykke, Sundhed og Harmoni, efter som vi i Sandhed søger alle Tider at være "prøvet for Gud".

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlaggerfirma" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Nursery Song

Day comes like silver water
On sod of purple sleep.
Her gown of stars unbuttoned,
Count-counting her sheep.
Her black sheep are lonely thoughts
Crying where and when;
Her white ones are flowering
Good wishes of men.
Day comes washed and ready,
To show us grass and springs.
To teach us how to canter,
To rub our folded wings.

—LAURA BENET, in "Noah's Dove."

"Approved unto God"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS a blessed thing to realize in all of our experiences that it is the divine, not the human, approbation which is essential. When Paul wrote in II Timothy, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth," he uttered wise and helpful counsel, which may be effectually applied to human experience.

To be "approved unto God" definitely excludes the fear and anxiety that inevitably accompany the desire and the effort to please mortals. It is pleasant and desirable to avoid displeasing those with whom we associate, when this can be done consistently with one's true convictions, and with unselfishness, sincerity, and wisdom. As we make it a rule of our lives to merit divine approval, we shall then find ourselves in harmony with all those who likewise are working to the same happy end.

Obviously, we should seek to be "approved unto God" in all things. Nothing is too large and nothing too small to be subjected to such a test. Is there a decision to be made? Then there is often a temptation to run hither and thither for human counsel, which procedure wastes time and leads to confusion. Sometimes a sincere talk with one who has had more experience than we have had, and who will counsel well and wisely, is helpful; but, in the end, it is found that quiet communion with God results in the divine guidance, which effectually promotes the best interests of all concerned. And this quiet communion with God precludes anxiety and apprehension lest an irreparable mistake be made; for in the consciousness of God's presence there is no fear, no condemnation, no limitation, no discordant condition of any kind.

The desire for human approval sometimes extends to a demand for fame, popularity, or material power. In this respect there is comfort and a deep and lasting peace to be found in contemplating the way of the gentle Master. His attitude is comprehensively expressed in the words of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, on page 42 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The 'man of sorrows' was in no peril from salary or popularity. Though entitled to the homage of the world and endorsed pre-eminently by the approval of God, his brief triumphal entry into Jerusalem was followed by the desertion of all save a few friends, who sadly followed him to the foot of the cross."

Those who have tasted the world's fleeting smile of approval know that before long it is apt to lead to desertion and loneliness. Because God's seal of approval was upon Christ Jesus' work, his final triumph was the overcoming of even death itself. And so, with us, the assurance of divine approbation means the overcoming, one by one, of the beliefs that tend toward unhappiness and discord; and so leads us toward permanent peace, harmony, and joy, which the world can never give.

Is there an impoverished condition, or a sense of lack or limitation in one's experience? Surely this is not approved by God. Listen to these words of Jesus: "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." The "kingdom" includes an abundance of all that is needful and good for oneself, as well as sufficient to afford assistance to others. We need only commune quietly with God and realize the riches of the kingdom He is so ready to bestow upon all who are faithful,—willing to be obedient and truly approved by Him. This is being daily proved by many earnest seekers.

Being "approved unto God" includes even one's physical condition. A sick man is not necessarily a sinner because he is sick, nor is he subject to condemnation because of his discomfort; but, surely, sickness and suffering are not approved of God, since Christ Jesus in his healing of disease and discord was manifestly about his Father's business. Paul very clearly explained what is acceptable to God when he wrote to the Romans, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Surely, a discordant, painful, suffering body is not a gift acceptable to God! Students of Christian Science are learning and proving that proportionately as their thoughts, and consequently their actions, are conformed to the truth, which alone can meet with God's approval, health is manifested. Correct thinking, the result of a better understanding of God, brings health and harmony into one's experience.

As we learn to seek divine approbation in our daily habits and simple tasks, we shall find all our experience conforming more nearly to the divine requirements, and consequently reflecting greater harmony. Perfection in all things is the goal; and it is possible more and more nearly to approach true happiness, health, and harmony as we seek truly to be "approved unto God" in all ways.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

A New World of Color

In the course of time I have learned to tramp about coral reefs, twenty to thirty feet under water, so unconcernedly that I can pay attention to particular, definite things. But . . . even now, with eyes overflowing with surfeit of color, I am still almost inarticulate. We need a whole new vocabulary, new adjectives, adequately to describe the designs and colors of under sea.

The very medium of water prevents any garishness, its pastel perspective compels most exquisite harmony of tints. Filtered through its softness, the harshest, most gaudy parrotfish resolves into the delicacy of an old Chinese print, an age-mellowed tapestry. . . . The night overhead glories in a single moon; here, whole schools of silvery moonfish rise, pass and set before us, while at our feet rest constellations of star-fish—crimson, sepia and mauve.

An unreal fairy fish of greens and blues and purples appears in the distance, vanishes forever, yet the next moment is close to the glass of our helmet, peering in at us, mouthing soundless Ohs! We try to catch him, with the same success as snatching a sunbeam from the upper air. As he balances calmly, easily, in midwater, we count the distinct colors on his scales, and stop at the fourteenth, for he has shifted slightly and every single tint and hue has altered.

I walk toward a coral palace in the distance and work more magic. It is of the most delicately tinted lavender, picked out with patches of orange. I lean closer to get the exact shade, when every particle of color vanishes—the feathery-headed worms whose tentacles covered the surface have withdrawn like lightning into their tubes, and I see that the orange was merely reflection and that the coral is actually salmon-pink. My hand now brushes the surface and between winks the thousands of minute polyps disappear within their stony home, revealing at last the beautiful clear ivory of the real coral. Bewildered after this three-ply palimpsest of color, I look aside just in time to see a fish, in brilliant shining blue with three broad, vertical bands of brown, swim slowly into a fairy cavern. A few minutes later the identical fish emerges clad in brilliant yellow, thickly covered with black polka-dots.

This spirit of astonishing happenings, of exquisite magic, of ineffable, colorful mystery is the theme of this watery world, and should be the chief motif in any writing or painting inspired or influenced by it.—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Beneath Tropic Seas."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Man." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	$3.00
Oozesheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	8.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	11.50
FOR THE BLIND In Revised Braille. Grade One and a Half Five Volumes	$12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Music News of the World

A One-Man Show

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

PERHAPS the musician may be forgiven a scant acquaintance with Noel Coward's dramatic work. But like the rest of the world, one was familiar enough with his popular reputation as an extremely talented and witty young man, very much of his period, whose rather frank regard of contemporary life seemed to render some of his critics quite incapable of saying anything about him without dragging in the word "cynical." Then there was the revue—written for Charles B. Cochran—with its amusing caricature of the Russian Ballet, in which, by blossoming out as a composer, Mr. Coward went one better than his versatile brother-dramatist, G. Bernard Shaw, who, as a young man, was merely a critic of music. When, therefore, Mr. Cochran announced "Bitter-Sweet," an operetta by Noel Coward, "the entire production by Noel Coward," one went to His Majesty's Theater with considerable curiosity to see what, in this year of grace, the allegedly cynical and up-to-date Mr. Coward had done to old-fashioned operetta. It never occurred to the present writer that old-fashioned operetta might have done anything to Mr. Coward.

Yet at the end of a very interesting and entertaining evening one left the theater wondering if, in "Bitter-Sweet," the author-composer-producer had really spoken to us out of the abundance of a singularly sentimental heart or had cleverly conformed to the romantic conventions of operetta with his tongue in his cheek. Indeed, there had even been a moment or two when he seemed positively to skirt the border line of that æsthetic which, in the words of Mr. Stuart-Wortley, "arouses only a placid affection for children and kittens in ribbons, a watery sentiment for last year's roses, a casual nature-worship roused by a libelous view of mountains at sunset." It was all very surprising.

Mr. Coward the Composer

Of the several Mr. Cowards of "Bitter-Sweet" let us first glance at the one which, to be frank, is the least impressive—Mr. Coward the composer. Apart from the smack of jazz in the first and final scenes, the score reflects all too faithfully those 20 years of the nineteenth century (1875-1895) which it is designed to illustrate. Here is no neo-romanticism, nor neo-anything-else, but the genuine nineteenth century article. And except in the jazz—which today it is interesting to observe only moves by means of a formula as rigid in its way as that of Mr. Rockstro's counterpoint—the composer of "Bitter-Sweet" betrays no sign whatever of any interest in the twentieth century. What one at first mistook for the tongue in the cheek turned out in the end to be a large Victorian lollipop. So far as musical irony, cynicism and wit are concerned, Lord Berners's Valse Sentimentale and the Three Funeral Marches—"For a Statesman, a Canary, a Rich Aunt"—make the score of "Bitter-Sweet" appear as artless as that Victorian song in which the innocent, blue-eyed choir boy ". . . faded day by day until one day he faded right away."

It may be argued that the period music of "Bitter-Sweet" is just as "right" as its period dresses. Yes; but surely a composer is going a little too far when he writes as if musical bustles and side whiskers were still the latest mode? Whether we like it or not, we live in an age when even musical "rabbits" find no particular difficulty in following two simultaneous melodies or even two streams of harmony in different keys. The old distinction between right notes and wrong notes has become almost meaningless, and to a sophisticated contemporary ear perhaps what is most wrong about Mr. Coward's music is its really alarming number of right notes. Its diatonic sweetness never for a moment turns bitter.

Attractive Tunes

But if Mr. Coward's musical outlook is hopelessly old-fashioned he must not be denied an unusual facility in turning out quite attractive tunes—no mean feat in these days, when apparently, "melody" has become the peculiar perquisite of composers who pick it out of the piano with one finger, while an obliging hack does the rest by putting it down on paper, duly harmonized and orchestrated. What one most admires about Mr. Coward's score is its lively rhythm. His music is fleet-footed, and unlike that of some of his more academic contemporaries never attempts to progress by sitting down. Its raptures may seem a trifle cheap to the cultured ear, but unless Mr. Shaw invades his splendid isolation by composing music for "Back to Methuselah"—which ranges chronologically from B. C. 4004 to A. D. 31,920—Mr. Coward remains the solitary emulator of Wagner among our British dramatists. That he possesses musical talent is obvious, but the brilliance of Mr. Coward's other work must not dazzle us into attaching either too much—or too little—importance to that which after all is really a side-line.

"Bitter-Sweet" presents the strange phenomenon of an operetta in which the story is presented with a mastery of stagecraft so consummate that even stronger music than the author's would be pushed into the background. The spectator, however aloof, soon finds himself and his emotions involved in the picturesque adventures of Sarah Millick who, on the night befor her wedding to a tedious young man, ran away, to marry her music-master; in the duel between the musician and an army officer at Herr Schlick's café in Vienna of 1880; in the re-entry into her old social circle as a great prima-donna, and finally her acceptance of the hand of an old admirer, Lord Shayne, after warning him that she has lived her great romance.

Thus at Grosvenor Square in 1929, Lady Shayne recalls her past for the benefit of Dolly Chamberlain, a modern young thing who has just broken off her engagement for love of a jazz pianist with abundant hair and "temperament," but no money. As Lady Shayne's story ends, the reckless Dolly flings herself at her pianist, but alas, perhaps "pour encourager les autres," Mr. Coward makes this callous youth go off saying, "I've just thought of a good idea for a swell tune." And so the curtain is rung down on a very doleful Dolly, minus romance or even a fiancé.

Are highly colored romance and melting hearts the coming mode? Is that which Byron calls "the waste of feelings unemployed" to be checked? And is Lady Shayne's protest against jazz in the last scene of "Bitter-Sweet" prophetic? One thinks of our mechanistic age and wonders. Mr. Coward screws up his romance to what now seems a daringly high pitch but—in the words of another metaphor—really gets away with it. For his stage one can express nothing but admiration. Here is that intuitive sense of the theater which is so devastatingly absent in most of our native composers of serious opera. If only they had more dramatic conscience to make Cowards of them all!

There are two outstanding performances—that of Miss Peggy Wood as Lady Shayne and that of Miss Ivy St. Helier as a cabaret artist. The ensemble is excellent, although some of the cast would not be wasting their time if they took a course of English diction. "Bitter-Sweet" will make the hearts of the public beat quicker for many days to come.

Photograph by Sasha, London

Peggy Wood and George Metaxa in Noel Coward's Operetta, "Bitter Sweet," at His Majesty's Theater, London.

Donald Oenslager's Design for Stravinsky's Ballet, "L'Histoire du Soldat," as Given by the League of Composers, New York. Reproduced From "Theater Arts Prints" (John Day).

Pupils or Artists?

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

LET us continue to point the moral of the Conservatoire examinations. One of the most serious of the mistakes that still persists in our great school of music, one which dangerously falsifies the tests, is the prejudice of scholasticism in the competitions. We have been told in every key that the competitors of the Conservatoire are not "artists," but "students." Very good! We had indeed already noticed that the Conservatoire often turns out prize-winners who were obviously more like students than artists, but we would never have dared to do it the injury of recognizing therein its purest ideal. If the Conservatoire forms pupils and not artists, the Conservatoire should not boast about it.

Of course, it cannot teach them everything, nor give them the experience and maturity with which life alone enriches and sometimes dulls their talent. But the competitions should reward other things than scholastic prejudice. Their mission is to light up the mysterious signs with which art marks the foreheads of the elect.

And for that—it would be childish to seek to escape the fact—the collaboration of a crowd is indispensable. An artist—lyrical tragedian, virtuoso of the keyboard or the bow—cannot give the measure of his capacities until he has accepted the challenge of a public. It is in a full hall that the spark shines that etsablishes a current of sympathy between the stalls and the stage. This is a well-known phenomenon, the effects of which the greatest artists feel. In a deserted theater an interpretation is always mediocre.

"Effectiveness"

This crushing experience for professionals who are surest of their métier is much more decisive still for young talents that are just budding. Everyone who has for long followed the Conservatoire competitions knows that every year, in the most diverse classes, some competitor upon whom his professor built no great hopes suddenly shows himself to be gifted with this mysterious power of dominating a crowd, whilst another, "strong in theory," does not succeed in getting over the footlights. Assuredly, one should not without careful examination accept the popular verdict and transform the competition into a plebiscite. The favor of the public, as we know, is not always, alas, a certificate of good taste. But one has no right to neglect, in a young artist, this coefficient of "effectiveness" which will exercise a decisive influence over his whole career. A competition of art without a public is nonsense.

It is a mistake to humiliate the pupils by reminding them that they are only pupils. Under pretext of suppressing the desire for flight, they clip their wings. The jury has always an annoying tendency to chasten a competitor as soon as he is seen to be applauded by the crowd. This sternness and this "Prudhommesque" attitude are extremely risky. A premier prix in opéra-comique, awarded behind closed doors, is a pilot certificate granted in a room to a pupil-aviator who has never left the ground. It is a purely theoretical victory, the depreciation of which will be rapid.

The distinction, moreover, between the state of the student and that of the artist is often arbitrary and does not apply to every case. For the candidates of the comic-opera and opera classes it is absurd enough. From the disciples of Chérau to the "pensionnaire" of Rouché, there is but the thickness of an official communiqué in the theater post. To establish incompatibility of treatment between two states involves injustice and risk of falsifying tests.

Costume

For the same reason I consider the traditions and rules of the Conservatoire extremely absurd in that which concerns costume in the competitions of comic opera, tragedy or opera. The same pedagogic notions force the pupils to deprive themselves of the air of exact atmosphere. Thus we have a Britannicus in a jacket, Lohengrins in coats and Manons in tailor-made costumes. And as, in spite of all, certain accessories are indispensable, a ridiculous confusion of conventionalism and realism results. In the "Jungleur de Notre-Dame," we are shown a lay-brother in a dinner jacket, carrying a basket filled with cardboard vegetables. This elegant gentleman sits on an upturned stool, takes a penknife from his pocket and pretends to scrape his carrots. It is in these paradoxical conditions that the unfortunate competitor is supposed to touch and move us.

Far from being forbidden, costume as well as make-up ought to be obligatory. It is not a matter of no importance, in awarding an opera prize, to know how a young citizen of the Third Republic is able to wear a toga or a mail jacket. It is not useless to make the test of the Hellenic qualities of a competitor under a cloak. Disharmony between costume and action, the awkwardness shown by a young artist in performing an heroic gesture in a turnout that imposes a phlegmatic-discreet attitude, are not negligible in a competition.

An Apotheosis of Youth

May I be excused if I frankly admit that I do not share the disdain of most of my colleagues for the Conservatoire competitions? I know that it is not useful to encourage the competitors to take to the stage and that they nearly all manifest surprising dispositions on this matter. But a little sooner or a little later, what does it matter? What is the good of delaying an inevitable event? The severity of the school, of the scholastic tests and strict competitions will in no way change the future outlook of our interpreters.

On the contrary, I notice ever year, in the competitions, an apotheosis, occasionally misleading but sometimes delicious, of youth. In spite of their awkwardness, their inexperience and their clumsiness, it is very lovely to see couples of legendary lovers who are of the same age as their parts.

Gentlemen of the jury: To prove to the whole world your ideal of justice; clearly to show that no secret bitterness results from being confronted with your past and with all this young future, renounce, for pity's sake, this disdainful attitude and these scornful rules. Treat the pupils of the Conservatoire as artists. Given them the liberty to arm themselves for the fierce duel against that hydra, the public. Give them the means to win fame that you possess yourselves. You will only see the better the faults of bad students and false artists, and you will have achieved an elegant gesture which will free your conscience.

The Lausanne Conference

By EDWIN EVANS

Lausanne

AMONG the agencies contributing to co-operation between the English-speaking peoples, a high place belongs to that founded a year ago by Percy Scholes on his return from attending the National Conference of Music Supervisors at Chicago, and strengthened further by the Summer Holiday Music Conference just held at Lausanne.

The conference was attended by nearly 400 musical educationists, 250 from Great Britain and the Dominions, the rest from America, except for a small contingent of Germans who had come as guests rather than participants. The chairmen at all sessions were chosen in equal numbers from the two countries. Sir Henry Hadow and Dr. Walter Damrosch were to have been the presiding officers, but the latter was prevented from attending, and his place was taken by Miss Mabelle Glenn of Kansas City, president of the Music Supervisors' National Conference, at which the notion of these gatherings originated.

Sir Henry Hadow made the first address, and read a letter from the British Prime Minister. Other messages were sent by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George. A telegram was dispatched to King George, who sent a reply indicating he "is confident that such meetings cannot fail to help toward development of musical education in both countries."

The civic authorities of Lausanne also displayed interest. M. P. Rosset, the Syndic, welcomed the members at their first meeting, and about 40 of the leading personages of the conference were guests at a municipal luncheon.

In reviewing the addresses delivered, one finds a misleading preponderance of American names because the American contributions consisted of formal addresses duly titled. Mrs. Satis Coleman spoke of "The Creative Side of Teaching Music to Young Children"; Miss Inez F. Damon of "Approach to the Arts Through Creative Opportunity"; Miss Helen McBride of "The Training of the National Chorus"; Mr. Hanns Pick of "The National High School Orchestra." The last two subjects roused in the British contingent a lively curiosity, though on their part they had much to tell their American colleagues concerning choral work in England.

Prof. Arthur L. Heacox described "Methods of Teaching Harmony in America During the Last 50 Years," and Dean Peter Lutkin gave a "Historical Survey of Church Music Conditions in America" covering approximately the same period. The discussion of the educational aspect of radiocasting was a joint affair between Dr. George Gartlan of New York and J. C. Stobart, educational director of the British Broadcasting Corporation. A sympathetically received address was that of Robert Mayer on "Children's Concerts." Mr. Mayer is the founder and financial patron of those given by Dr. Malcolm Sargent with a first-rate orchestra at the Central Hall, Westminster. In fact one might say that, throughout, each side displayed a keen and friendly interest in the narrative of what the other side was doing in the particular sphere affected, and the outcome of these professional consortiums was a feeling of mutual respect.

Such addresses as that of Dr. Augustus O. Thomas on "Music, a Universal Language, and Its Place in Education," and of William Arms Fisher on "What Is Music?" savored perhaps too much of academic discussion to be helpful, though the latter was greeted with warm applause. The former aroused some opposition. Dr. Thomas had just come from presiding at Geneva over the fourth biennial congress of the World Federation of Educational Associations. He came full of enthusiasm for standardization of methods throughout the world, for bringing together nations by teaching them to do the same things in the same way. Europeans are not easily converted to standardization, and there are even Americans who question the advantages to be gained from it in education. It is from the diversity of nations that art draws much of its variety. But other portions of Dr. Thomas's discourse dispelled the clouds he had raised. It was soon apparent that in him the musical educationists could claim a whole-hearted friend, pledged to secure a prominent place for music in any educational scheme.

Prof. Leo R. Lewis found most of his listeners in agreement with him when he spoke on "Mechanism and Artistry," or the era of automatism in music. It is futile to deprecate the coming of the machine. It is here to stay. One can only face the problems of readjustment. And, so far as education is concerned, the new devices are beneficial as soon and in so far as the educationists themselves permit them to be. His only fear was that their conservatism would impede progress. Dr. W. G. Whittaker also found few dissentients when he expatiated upon "The Use of Classical Song in School Work." There remains my own address on "What the Modern Movement in Composition Means to the Teacher," which I refrain from describing beyond confessing that I had profited much from the experience of giving a course of modern music to two sets of students at the State University of Iowa, and adding that the answer to the question contained in the title is that it means a lot of hard thinking which the teacher is compelled to do for himself, whereas in regard to the classics it has been done for him.

A demonstration of eurythmics by Emile Jaques-Dalcroze and pupils; two evenings of sacred music at the Cathedral; a few recitals at which we heard two American violin sonatas respectively by Prof. David Stanley Smith of Yale and Arthur Shepherd of Cleveland, a municipal luncheon and a farewell banquet completed the program of this invigorating confeernce, which brought two English-speaking communities of musical educationists to a realization of their essential solidarity and the identity of their ideals, their aims and their interests.

Some Memorable Rehearsals

By HERMAN KLEIN

III

London

ONLY now, on looking back after a lapse of three or four decades, can one begin to realize the extent of the debt that the University of Cambridge owed to Charles Villiers Stanford for the musical prestige which attached to it during his long tenure as professor of music.

Especially valuable in this direction were the concerts given with the co-operation of the recipients of university honors on the occasion of their visiting Cambridge to receive their degrees. It is customary, of course, to perform in public the work that has been offered as the degree "exercise," and Stanford possessed a peculiar sense of fitness as well as of artistic value in the arrangement of such events. Two of them I can vividly recall, not alone on account of their historic interest, but because I had the good fortune to attend them and to be present at the single rehearsal which preceded each.

The first took place in May, 1877 (practically at the outset of my career as a music critic), to celebrate the bestowal of "Mus. Doc. honoris causa" upon Johannes Brahms and Joseph Joachim. The former had refused to travel to England (because, it was said, he disliked the idea of the cross-Channel trip), but sent as his "exercise" the Symphony in C minor, No. 1, which had shortly before been performed for the first time in Germany. The illustrious violinist had brought with him an overture which he had just composed in memory of a dear poet friend. One work, as we know, was a masterpiece; the other—well, one doubts whether it has ever been heard since.

Joachim in Beethoven

The rehearsal stands out even more strongly in my recollection than the concert, and for more than one reason. It was then that I obtained my initial hearing of that remarkable First Symphony, so well and lovingly conducted by Brahms' great Irish admirer. But yet more, it was then that I heard Joachim play the Beethoven Violin Concerto for the first time, and was thus allowed to note the places, some half-dozen of them, where the soloist himself signaled to the conductor to stop his orchestra and make some alteration in the reading of the passage.

Not less interesting in its way, and as a gathering of a "galaxy of stars" perhaps more notable still, was the Cambridge concert of June, 1893, when the Doctor's degree was conferred upon no fewer than five of the world's most distinguished musicians, namely, Arrigo Boito, Max Bruch, Edvard Grieg, Camille Saint-Saëns and Peter Tchaikovsky. With the exception of Grieg, who was unable to travel, all were present in person at the bidding of the university, and had on the previous day been invested with their robes before a crowd of undergraduates whom the presence of such a collection of musical celebrities had reduced to a state of unwonted silence and good behavior.

The rehearsal was held as usual on the day of the concert, the band only coming down from London on the same morning and returning immediately after the performance. But, in spite of every precaution against waste of time, the period available proved woefully inadequate for the labor of putting finishing touches to what was in the literal sense of the term a "gargantuan" program. Professor Stanford had worked like a lion at the preliminary rehearsals, but that was of only relative value when each composer seemed determined to vie with the others in securing an immaculate rendition of his own particular contribution to the scheme.

Masters in Waiting

Whether they had tossed for the "order of going in," as a cricketer would say, was not quite certain; nor was any announcement made from the platform regarding a time limit. But one could easily perceive that the examination of watches was abnormally frequent. One noted the look of mild envy on the faces of three great men when Max Bruch mounted the rostrum to conduct "The Banquet of the Phœacians" from his "Odysseus"; likewise the calm resignation that was displayed after he had interrupted his forees three or four times for some apparently trivial cause.

Boito gave vent to an audible sigh of relief when at last it came to his turn to try over the magnificent prologue to his "Mefistofele." His sigh, however, changed to delighted approval after he had heard the boys' voices from the choir of King's College Chapel, fluttering with the breeze like those of the passing cherubs depicted in his music. It was, he told me later, the perfect realization of what he had intended.

Next in procession came Saint-Saëns, always impatient and more so than ever now, longing not only to play, but to hear the first notes of his fantasia "Africa," for piano and orchestra, which he had written for this celebration during his accustomed winter sojourn in Algiers.

Saint-Saëns Apologizes

Unfortunately the fantasia yielded many interruptions, and, by the time it had definitely ended, the composer of "Samson et Dalila" was evidently aware that he had monopolized more than his fair share of the time at disposal. Anyhow he went straight up to Tchaikovsky, full of apologies and declaring that if there had been much delay the fault was not his. The reply of the Russian master was not equally audible and the look on his impassive countenance afforded no indication of his real thoughts, whatever they were.

But his action was very characteristic. Standing about a foot taller than Saint-Saëns, he placed a hand upon each of the little man's shoulders and, leaning down to the level of his ear, whispered into it something that must have instantly appealed to his sense of humor; for he burst into one of those loud peals of laughter which as a rule only his own jokes—and he was an incorrigible humorist—were capable of evoking. Only then did Tchaikovsky's face relax into a smile, as he once more glanced at his watch, shrugged his shoulders, and made his way to the platform. A moment later we were listening to his fine symphonic poem, "Francesca da Rimini," produced in Russia about 17 years before, but never previously heard in England.

Birmingham, 1900

Birmingham's Musical Festival of 1900 was made noteworthy by the first performance of Edward Elgar's oratorio, "The Dream of Gerontius." The London band rehearsals in connection therewith were held at the newly erected Queen's Hall, instead of at the old locale, St. George's Hall, which stands in the same block of buildings. The conductor of the festival was Dr. Hans Richter, and to that eminent "chef d'orchestra" Mr. Elgar (as he then was) had wisely confided the direction of his new work, although it was already his known habit in such cases to undertake the task himself.

As it happened, he very nearly found himself compelled to assume the baton, and only a remarkable tour de force on the part of Richter prevented it. Messrs. Novello's engravers had, it seemed, retained the only existing copy of the full score longer than had been expected, and not until the evening preceding the rehearsal was Richter able to obtain his first glimpse of Elgar's rather elaborate orchestration. The question was whether he could possibly learn enough of its content to be able to exercise his usual vigilance when trying it over on the following morning.

But Hans Richter was not the man to shrink from such a task. His skill in the grasping of strange and difficult scores at sight had long been world famous. (Had he not once furnished Wagner with a complete copy of the full score of "Die Meistersinger," written out from memory at Bayreuth, when the original was mislaid?) When Richter took his place to conduct "The Dream of Gerontius" at the Queen's Hall rehearsal, only one or two of those present knew what the Viennese Kapellmeister was about to attempt—apart, of course, from the composer, who stood beside him all through the work.

But it resulted, as it began, in a brilliant triumph; with no one more astonished and delighted than Elgar. As the present writer remarked when recording the achievement: "It was quite wonderful to see how the great conductor detected the slightest error in the reading of this extremely difficult composition. So complete was his mastery of every page that not a single slip was allowed to pass uncorrected." By the way, the names of the soloists who took part in this first performance are often inaccurately given. They were Marie Brema, Edward Lloyd and Plunket Greene.

Now the Rumorharmonium

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

NOISE seems to be the next thing that composers will discipline to musical use. Creak, squeak, swish, rattle, clatter and what not else that enters into the question will be employed in association with the historic material known as tone, and even, as a Parisian engineer, or perhaps artist, in noise, Luigi Russolo, assured me one day, independently of tone. Tap and roll were long ago accepted in instrumental ensembles by way of the kettle-drum; and so through the course of the decades were beat by the big drum, clash by the cymbals, rumble by the side-drum, clang by bells, bang by the gong and whatever you wish by the xylophone.

These various types of disturbance form the percussion element of the modern orchestra; and whereas they can become, when too enthusiastically manipulated, noisy, they as a rule possess a certain degree of tone, any sound of kettle-drum, bell or xylophone, for instance, being a true note of the scale. They are allied, indeed to noise, yet they are scarcely the article itself as the advanced writer of symphonic scores appears to conceive it, or at any rate as Mr. Russolo by means of a mechanism which he has contrived, or invented, produces it.

A Veritable Noise Organ

Lest anyone object that so much as a hint of noise contradicts the very idea of music, let us see. Are we not although averse to noise as hubbub and disorder, often pleased with it as a distraction and, oftener still, as a promise, a reminder or a present indication of something agreeable? We find it at once, therefore, to have an æsthetic aspect, causing likes and dislikes. For that reason I am inclined to grant it must have a place in art; and if not in musical art, I am constrained to ask myself, then pray what kind?

—Yes, to make music with noise, Mr. Russolo confessed to me, is his purpose. His machine, which he invited me to a little picture theater in a side street near the Étoile to see, is a veritable noise-organ; in fact, he so names it in Latin: Rumorharmonium. A rough piece of, well, clap-trap, I ought almost to say, located back stage, it was nothing to entitle its fabricator to a laurel crown. It resembled perfectly my notion of the flying-machine of the old comic poetry. But just the same, it stood there amidst the scenic carpentry an instrument of music, I could not doubt.

The rumorharmonium is completely mechanical; wherefore how else must it look, in these days of electric power, but primitive, something that Darius Green might have hammered together in the woodshed? When it comes to music, possibly the direct mechanical way is regularly advisable. The nearer the sound lies to your hand, the better. Percussion effects, many of them imitative, the instrument provides, such as the croaking of frogs, the buzzing of insects, the moaning of the gale.

And stop! Mr. Russolo talks about a range of five octaves, and he shows you slides and keys, lets you look inside the awful affair at strings, pipes and membranes. The pipes, he remarks, serve as resonators. As to action, he tells you that everything is done by striking or rubbing: no bellows for blowing, or anything of the wind-instrument description. Nevertheless, the player excites the noises by means of pedals; hence, I presume, the appropriateness of the second half of the name, harmonium.

The Theory of Dissonance

To get away from Mr. Russolo's machine for a moment, and to consider again the subject of noise in general, nearly everybody, I doubt not, enjoys the sound of steam trains passing through the valley, crossing the distant trestle and otherwise chanting their way to their destination. The romantic period brought the locomotive, with trailing line of vehicles, into existence and set an impress thereon that remains. On the other hand, comparatively few persons, I fancy, feel themselves put into an exalted mood by the grinding of trolley or tram wheels over rails that are straight or by the shrieking of them around those that curve. The electric street car was, at the outset, an improvisation; and in noise-music, as in tone-music, improvisations seldom, I imagine, bear analysis. They fall short, somewhere, of fine-art standards.

Very likely the theory of dissonance which composers have of late so stoutly upheld originated from their confidence in the expressive value of noise; and perhaps this theory at the same time is of a character a little too negative. Composers have been favoring the achievement of noise through the denial and destruction of tone. Why not make your approach positive? Why not go after your noise directly?

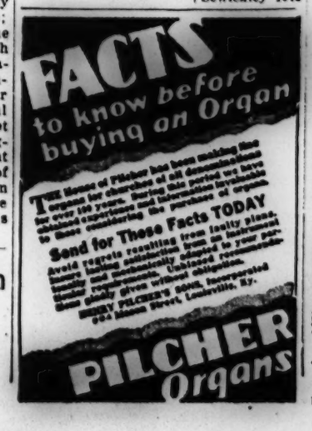
Famous Musicians Interested

Every sort of commendation, then, to Mr. Russolo, who, with his rough-hewn rumorharmonium, his upright piano built out of a packing case, provides honest means for the making of noise-melody, noise-harmony and noise-everything else. Distinguished musicians have called on him to hear him perform, and composers among them. Mr. Stravinsky, I understand, evinced an especial curiosity regarding the noise-color which goes by the name of crepitations. Mr. Ravel, I believe, showed pleasure in that which designates itself Brekekekex. Someone, I do not recall who, experienced delight in ululations. Then, too, the public has listened approvingly when the humorharmonium was used to accompany a film drama, the plot of which concerned itself with the workings of machinery. There, presumably, noise was noise; noise, however, that at least did substitute duty for music.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will visit Minneapolis and Indianapolis on its western trip at the end of October. So far as available records show, these cities will then be visited by the orchestra for the first time. Other cities included in this trip will be Chicago, Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

Florence Middaugh
Contralto
announces the opening of her studio for the season of 1929-30
30 Bay State Road, Boston
Commonwealth 3791

Amanda Vierheller
Art of Singing
RECITAL—ORATORIO—OPERA
McDonough Chevé Method of Sight Singing
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Phone for appointments {Lafayette 0671 / Sewickley 1042



KIMBALL
ORGANS
Installed in Churches throughout the United States. Each instrument is an individual creation designed for the services desired.
Catalog and information on request.
W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY
Established 1857
321 Kimball Bldg. - - Chicago

FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN
Prominent Organ Recitalist of Philadelphia
—writes of the Kilgen Organ:
"The recitals that I have played on your organs, and my personal experience in the churches that have called me in to pass on your instruments, impel me to state unqualifiedly that Kilgen Organs are the finest made today. Had I previously been acquainted with the quality of your organs, every one of the many organs selected on my recommendation during my experience of thirty-seven years would have been a Kilgen."
It is indeed noteworthy that the strongest indorsements of Kilgen Organs come from recognized masters of pipe organ technique. Surely words of generous tribute like these should mean much to the organ buyer.
Geo. Kilgen & Son, Inc., 4027 N. Union Blvd., St. Louis, U.S.A.
Kilgen Organs
There are Kilgen Organs in Many Christian Science Churches.

In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

'The Apple Cart' in England

By PERCY ALLEN

Malvern, Eng.

PRODUCTION in England of "The Apple Cart," as interpreted by Sir Barry Jackson's company at Malvern, proved that the authentic and original Shaw, the modern world's satirist and scourge, was still there, present, both in person and message with faculties unimpaired, and unchanged method, notwithstandin gthe mixed reception of the play, as rendered into Polish and presened for the first time on any stage recently at Warsaw. The faults of this play, in common with its merits—and both are considerable — remain those with which his admirers have long been familiar, and, it is to be hoped, shall honor and dissent from through many merry and thoughtful entertainments yet to come.

The comedy is set away in the future—how far forward one wonders—when Labor has been in power for years; when Ely Cathedral has been removed from its island hill, and re-erected stone by stone, somewhere in New Jersey, U. S. A., and when even the most revered traditional Christmas customs, and festivities, survive only by means of American money, supplied by Chicago millionaires, beneficently disposed toward old-world fashions! "So long as Paris is full of Americans, and Americans are full of money," asserts a cynic in the play, "then all is well with the old West."

Europe's Last King

Yet something seems to be wrong after all; for, as the opening duologue between the private secretaries of Magnus, King of England,—the only reigning king in civilized Europe—soon makes it clear, that monarch has decided, that, to be a mere royal "india-rubber stamp," for the mechanical registration of laws promulgated by his Labor Cabinet is even a sillier business than to play the old style omniscient king. "The divine theory worked," mused King Magnus, "because there is a divine spark in man." At heart he deeply disapproves, and mistrusts, as do some thoughtful men today, the apparent triumphs of "big business," which, though it has won seeming success for industry, and has destroyed poverty, by investing millions abroad, in lands of long working hours and cheap labor, may yet bring about our collapse, along with its own, when dividends in cash or in kind, shall cease to roll in from across the sea.

Diplomatic Informality

Thus Magnus argues, and therefore, in his relations with his Cabinet—"a body that gives the English people the sensation of self-government without its substance"—contrives, by cunning diplomacy, usually, though secretly, to get his own way with these august beings, uniformed in green and gold, especially with their fatuous Prime Minister, known, in the privacy of Cabinet discussion, as "Joe"; while his colleagues, including two women ministers, answer to "Lizzie," "Bob" and so forth—modes of address described, by one of themselves, as "hobnobbing in fried-fish shops."

The loudest and most vociferous of them all, clad in symbolic scarlet, is a Mr. Boanerges, here described as "President of the Board of Trade," but promptly recognizeble as our old friend the labor man redivivus of several Shavian plays. English politics, in days of "The Apple Cart," have grown decadent. Only the king "stands above:" all below are discredited. Upon an eloquent, and beautifully written plea for the recognition of kingship, followed by a burlesque, quasi-Shakesperean episode of comic relief, the curtain falls, after one and a half hours, upon a brilliant, and thoroughly entertaining though too prolix first act, which struck one as being sociologically, despite its subject, a little bit out-of-date.

Secret of Good Manners

The shorter second act is a swift, subtly written duologue, between the already married king and his lady friend, the beautiful Orinthia, who, after the fashion of certain typically Shavian women, would draw the monarch yet closer to her, if she might. "Not so," answer Magnus, in a scene more humanly, and I thought, more intimately written, than are most of the duologues between woman and man in plays by G. Bernard Shaw: "Keeping distance is the whole secret of good manners. Under penalty of disaster, each orb must circle within its own orbit." Upon a physical scrimmage, nevertheless, quite characteristically, the act closes, and, with it, Orinthia's share in the play.

The last act opens with a visit from the American Ambassador, who informs his Majesty that—will he but consent to become Emperor, instead of mere King—America has decided to rejoin the British Empire. Magnus, however, is not simple enough to be thus easily snared. He declines, and declines also to sign an ultimatum upon which his cabinet, resenting his refusal to be "an India-rubber stamp," are awaiting the royal decision. Magnus counters the blow by announcing his intended abdication, after which he will stand for election, as a commoner to Parliament, for the Royal Borough of Windsor; whereupon the Prime Minister, outwitted once more, tears up the ultimatum and the comedy ends just where it began, before the apple cart is irretrievably upset.

Shavian Quips Still Score

The play has some longeurs, which cutting could eliminate, and there are occasional touches of "cheapness"; but the intellectual vigor, the unexpected quips, the daring satires, are as effective and laughter-moving, as ever. There is more talk than drama—except in conflict of wits—and more drama than action.

Occasionally one feels that the veteran dramatist imitates himself; yet no other writer of our day, excepting possibly Mr. Chesterton, could have done anything approaching it: certainly no dramatist of high standing other than Shaw, would have dared to bring on his leading lady, once only, in a part irrelevant to the main issue of the play; or to produce an American Ambassador, at the opening of the last act, only to admit, at the close of it, from the stage, that he "had forgotten all about him."

Some of the speeches, especially those given to the King, or lofty; while those of the "Power-Mistress General" are fine rhetoric, resonantly declaimed by Miss Eileen Beldon; but the dramatist's sense of natural beauty failed him when he wrote that "sea-gulls are not decorative," as surely as it was with him upon a charmingly poetic line concerning blue smoke from cottage chimneys.

The Acting

The acting proved worthy of the occasion. There was not any weak spot in a cast, which, considering the arduous nature of the Shaw revivals to come, has a heavy season's work before it. Special praise must go to Cedric Hardwicke, who, though sometimes not easily audible, and, here and there, dynamically a trifle too restrained, played King Magnus with a quiet distinction, and an effortless economy of means, that greatly pleased a critical audience. This versatile actor is equally at home in cottage or in palace. His intellectual, and penetrative, qualities of imagination enable him to get well within such a part as Magnus, and to uphold, by his own personal powers of indication, that necessary sense of the potential loftiness of kingship, the expression of which, excepting in a speech or two, the author has left largely to the actor entrusted with the part.

Mr. Hardwicke's colleagues played unfailingly well, to each other, as also to him, and Miss Edith Evans took full advantage of her one opportunity to assist, with a regal feminism, in revealing both the strength, and the weakness, of her king's character; and to evoke a stage atmosphere and situation, pleasantly, though subtly, contrasted with that of the first act.

H. K. Ayliff's production was, as usual, thoroughly efficient; and the scenery and mostumes designed by Paul Shelving twice evoked applause.

That afternoon at Malvern was one to be long remembered by those fortunate enough to be present at the performance of a satire which, if hardly among Shaw's best, will delight thousands in the near future.

Mei Lan-fang to Act in America

DURING next season the principal cities of the United States are to have the opportunity of seeing China's most famous actor, Mei Lan-fang. Accompanied by a supporting cast of seven other well-known players, Mr. Mei will reach San Francisco in October, after which he plans to appear in the theaters of about 12 or 15 other large cities. Mei Lan-fang's fame in China is due to his extraordinarily artistic impersonations in women's rôles. He delineates modest young girls, mature matrons, Chinese Amazons, and skittish maid-servants. He has portrayed the notable women of Chinese dramatic history and in these dramas his costumes are always absolutely correct, the result of research.

An American tour has been the ambition of this actor for many years, but the demands of his own country have been so insistent that he has

MEI LAN-FANG

never gone farther away than Japan. Mei Lan-fang appeared at the Imperial Theater in Tokyo after this playhouse was restored in recent years.

It is the removal of the capital of China from Peiping to Nanking that now gives Mei Lan-fang the leisure to undertake his tour abroad, for this city is now no longer able to support the theater lavishly. Nevertheless, although Peiping cannot give Mr Mei the financial returns that a season in Canton or Shanghai now offer, he still prefers to live in his old home here. Mr. Mei maintains an aristocratic estate in Peiping, with rock gardens and picturesque rooms, and also a large house built in European style.

Mei Lan-fang will be missed in China, even though he plans to be absent only a few months. For he has become more than merely an actor in his native land. No welcome of official visitors is considered complete without a performance by the great player in his own Peiping theater, and especially favored visitors are also usually invited to visit his home.

Chinese critics credit Mei Lan-fang with restoring the old Chinese drama. He is master of more than 400 rôles. Most of China's modern playwrights have written for him and he has drawn upon the best of the classical dramas as well. For his American tour he plans to use only six or seven plays, all of which will give him the opportunity to dance and sing as well as act.

Included in his American repertoire will be at least one of the ancient Chinese costume dramas.

Although Mr. Mei enacts only feminine rôles, he is not at all effeminate off the stage. He is handsome and graceful and rather small for a northern Chinese, but withal unmistakably masculine. His modesty and good nature are proverbial and his intimates claim that he has never been known to speak a harsh word to anyone, equal or dependent.

Mei Lan-fang comes from a famous theatrical family, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather all having been successful players. He appeared on the stage for the first time at the age of seven, being trained by his uncle.

The Chicago Theater Society

By WHITFORD KANE

[Other articles by Whitford Kane on his repertory experiences in Ireland, England and the United States have appeared in these columns on April 16, 30, May 7, 21, 28, June 11, 18, July 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27.]

BOB FORSYTHE and I thought it rather decent and human of Mr. Brady to re-engage us after the "Drone" fracas, and it pleased us to know that he held no grudge against us for the play's failure. Since those days I have always held Mr. Brady in high regard, both as a man and as a manager, and we certainly hoped he would have better success with us in his new veuture. Forsythe and I left Boston for our "Hindle Wakes" engagement in Chicago, after we had closed our vaudeville tour, and on the train that night we tried to make the initial study of our parts.

It was our first sleeper jump in America, and this kind of night traveling was new to us. I found myself unable to concentrate, so I was for retiring early, but there were two factors besid_ hard study that kept Bob Forsythe up the rest of the night. One was the embarrassing situation which arose when he discovered that a lady occupied the lower berth in a section in which he had the upper. Such arrangements were not in vogue in his young days in America, nearl_ 50 years before, and, rather than disturb the fair occupant, he remained all night in the club car.

I sat up with him for quite a while and as we chatted I discovered what the other thing was that was keeping him awake. Years ago, in 1869 he thought it was, he had lived over here when he was a boy in his teens, and he had made his first appearance on any stage with the great Charles Fechter in the town of Cincinnati, of which, he said, he had a most vivid recollection. He wished to know, if this train went through that town, and were we allowed any time there? He urged me to look up a map, and I found that we did not. I cheered him a little by assuring him that if we didn't stop there now we would be sure to on our return trip.

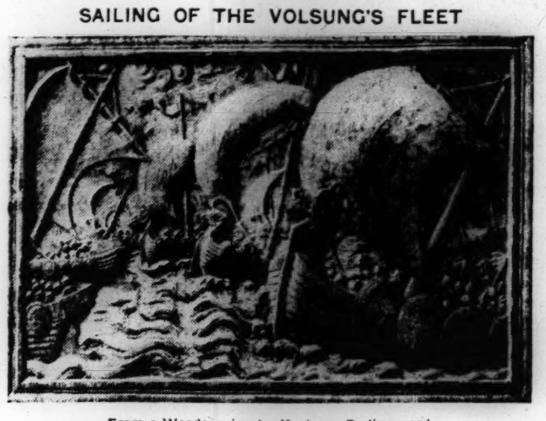
I think his sole purpose in returning to America after an absence of nearly half a century was occasioned not so much by an overpowering love of the theater, but simply to renew once more the youthful days when he played Rosencrantz to Fechter's blond-haired Hamlet, and to lay aside enough money to complete payments on a house which he was buying for his family in Brixton, a suburb of London. To accomplish this he saved religiously, staying at dank hotels and eating at cheap restaurants. There was nothing mean about him, however, as his was a generous nature, and his carriage and vitality at 70 were something to marvel at. Bob Forsythe was always a solitary figure on account of his quiet reserve and dignified bearing. When at last I went to bed he was sitting erect and utterly alone peering out into the night on the hope, perhaps, of getting one faint glimpse of Cincinnati.

We were met on our arrival in Chicago by Herbert Lomas, the chief actor in "Hindle Wakes," whom I had known and liked well in England. He told me that the rest of the company had already come on from New York and were awaiting us for rehearsals. He also informed me that the play was being sponsored by the Chicago Theater Society, of which I had no knowledge, but afterward learned that it was a local organization designed for the support of the drama in that city. This society came into being in the fall of 1912 and its chief aims were to bring a greater number of plays of varied classes, to promote a local attention and to maintain a high standard in the excellence of production.

Now there have been, and for that matter still are, many eminently truthful plays that have perished in their infancy in New York because of a lack of the spectacular and what is generally supposed to be the ingredients of good theater. Many of these plays are of an intimate type and require not only a careful display of judgment in casting, but also a theater of the same small informal character but the manager looking for larger receipts than the play warrants, continues to place this type of play in a theater that is much too large for it, and in doing so many good plays have been lost to the public of other cities.

Hinterland communities, such as Chicago was at one time regarded theatrically, were eventually forced to take matters on their own shoulders and they formed rescue parties for such plays. The Chicago Theater Society was one of them. By sending an emissary to New York during the season they were able to obtain the worth-while plays and have them brought to Chicago by acting as guarantors for the run. "Hindle Wakes" was the third production that came under their auspices and was guaranteed for three weeks.

SAILING OF THE VOLSUNG'S FLEET



From a Woodcarving by Karl von Rydingsvard

Portland, Me.

A BLUE smock on a large, athletic figure, a splendidly proportioned blonde head bending over a dilapidated looking, coverless old sea chest—this was my first glimpse of Karl von Rydingsvärd. A man who gets a lot of fun out of living. A man who can conjure up beauty where no beauty was before, who can take a slab of plain dull flat wood and transform it almost while you wait into a Viking, an Indian, a Bible character, a girl with flowing hair, a serpent, a ship, or what you will, for Mr. von Rydingsvärd is a sculptor in wood.

The son of a merchant in Sweden, Karl von Rydingsvärd at 14 abandoned formal schooling and bound himself to a master. No easy lucrative beginning, his; instead, years as an unpaid apprentice, years of hard work for a growing, fun-loving boy. To make something beautiful, was the youthful Karl's ideal, an ideal to which the older Karl still clings.

After graduating from the technical school in Stockholm, Karl had work promised him in the United States, and a very few years after he arrived he became a free lance wood sculptor. Some of his most elaborate pieces of carving deal with the Volsungs Saga. This carving, in Arthur Curtiss James's yacht, Aloha II, is, both literally and figuratively, outstanding.

American as well as Norse designs are favorites with Mr. von Rydingsvärd. Particularly in his decoration of chests he has carved American scenes. Skilled at mending chests, he cares not how out of repair they may be if only they are well built, and are made of wood suitable for carving.

Mr. von Rydingsvärd declares "although any straight-grained wood can be carved, there is a great difference in the cutting qualities of the different varieties." The woods he uses most are mahogany and oak. Pine splits too easily to be satisfactory, and is suitable only for work to be finished with paint or gilding. Mr. von Rydingsvärd has just done some interesting carving in the French Gothic design on a teak wood chest.

Not only has Mr. von Rydingsvärd carved a great deal, but he has also taught his art to others. For years he had wood carving classes for boys, the kind considered "incorrigibles" and "plain toughs," but whom Mr. von Rydingsvärd ever regarded as human beings with a latent love of beauty, and a latent pride in achievement. He says he was seldom disappointed in any of them. "I have unbounded faith in people anyway, you know," he added.

He has taught teachers from all over the United States. Another large group who have learned of him gladly, are men and women, and even children, of leisure who have taken up wood scultpure as a pastime. But to these people it has not been merely a fad, for "Those who wish to acquire only a smattering of knowledge of the various crafts are not attracted by the art of wood carving. There is too much hard work connected with it for it ever to become popular as a fad," says Mr. von Rydingsvärd.

Through his beloved art he has been able in many instances to replace mental depression and confusion by poise, calmness, and sanity.

"Yes," said Mr. von Rydingsvärd, emphatically nodding his large blond head, and with his pleasing foreign accent more pronounced than usual, "carving can make people forget all that misery that is within them, and one works for the beauty, not just for the money, never just for the money, but for something one can press to his heart."

Enforcing his words with vigorous gestures and with swiftly changing expressions of his sensitive face, Mr. von Rydingsvärd more or less summed up his beliefs about the rewards of the wood sculptor: His is the joy that comes from the evoking of beauty, from an increase in his own appreciation of the beautiful, from having a part in raising the artistic standard in America, and from self-development.

NEW CINCINNATI DIRECTOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—Appointment of Walter H. Sipple, for three years assistant director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, as director of the Cincinnati Art Museum and Art School is announced by the president and board of trustees. He will also be curator of the Taft collection and attached to the University of Cincinnati as a professor of fine arts.

Canadian Art at Vancouver

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vancouver, B. C.

A COLLECTION of paintings is shown this year in the Fine Arts Department of the Annual Vancouver Industrial Exhibition. It may be said to be fairly representative of the work of Canadian artists, although some well-known painters such as Maurice Cullen of Montreal, Curtis Williamson of Toronto, A. H. Robinson, Clarence Gagnon and others have unfortunately not been included. Sculpture, however, is far from being adequately represented since the collection fails to contain samples of the work of such artists as Emanuel Hahn, Frances Loring and Florence Wyle. No doubt, however, the task of assembling the collection, which was undertaken by a committee of members of the Royal Canadian Academy, was by no means an easy one and the results, under the circumstances, are probably the best that can be expected. In all, more than 150 works are exhibited.

The newer school of Canadian painters, inspired by the Canadian environment, has seriously aimed without deviation to express in their landscapes certain æsthetic truths; its members are not concerned primarily with recording natural phenomena. Successfully or not, they have tried in their work to convey something of the glorious and brilliant colorfulness of our land, of the dignity and majesty that abide in its wildernesses and solitary places, and of the significances in the evidences of the labor of elemental agencies which are responsible alike for the splendid peak, the rounded mass of glaciated rock and the rush of water.

The Group of Seven

There is evidence that the manner and methods of the initiators, latterly known as the Group of Seven, are being adopted and imitated by the younger Canadian artists of today, thus, in turn, establishing a tradition of formality and formula. But this has been the case throughout the history of art.

Probably the most satisfying, the most successful and most sincere of all the pictures in this collection are the two examples by Lawren Harris, "Lake Superior" and "Mountain Form." As they are pure abstractions and as far away as possible from realistic art, being based simply on natural forms typically Canadian, many will probably find these two pictures difficult to comprehend. But if we can get away from the idea that it was not the intention of the artist to give in these works a photographic copy of bare facts, but to ask us to share with him his sensations of elevation of feeling when confronted with the glorious facts which he made the theme or motif for his poems in paint, we shall go a long way toward attaining a sympathetic attitude in forming our judgment.

Arthur Lismer

Another distinguished member of the original Group of Seven is Arthur Lismer, who is represented by two paintings and a small sketch. The most ambitious of these is "Evening Silhouette, Georgian Bay." This picture, with its exhibition of power and understanding, would hold its own in any company. His sketch, "Boats, Perce," is complete and convincing. J. E. H. Macdonald is represented by two large canvases. He is essentially a great decorator, and "The Fall of the Leaf" would be a glorious motif for tapestry. A. Y. Jackson shows "Baffin Bay" and "A Street in Baie St. Paul," a charming and characteristic sketch.

One of the original members of the Group of Seven, F. Horsman Varley, is a resident of Vancouver, and for three years as instructor in painting at a local art school has exerted an influence for good of a marked character. "Gipsy Character" is a compelling example of characterization and superb draftsmanship and attests to his great talent as a painter of portraits. The treatment of the landscape "Dawn, B. C. Coast" is distinguished for its breadth and simplicity. The drawing "Girl's Head" testifies to the beauty and sensitiveness of his draftsmanship which gained for him the highest academic honors in Antwerp.

Casson and Carmichael

The work of two other members of the group, namely, "Ontario Village" by A. J. Casson, and "North Shore, Lake Superior" and the "Sand Hill of Oro" by Frank Carmichael, are admirable. Casson's picture, realistic in presentation, in organization is most satisfying. Carmichael's "North Shore, Lake Superior" is a fine piece of painting.

Among the fine painters of Canada not included in the group of Seven but belonging to the Montreal Group, is Mabel May. Her two canvases "Old House, Ile Perrot," and "Autumn," are painted with a directness and sincerity that is refreshing.

Among the older works we have examples of Wilfred Barnes, J. W. Beatty, Harry Briton, W. Brymner, F. S. Challener, F. S. Coburn, Paul Earle, Ernest Fosbery, J. L. Graham, E. Wyly Grier, Clara Hagarty, F. S. Haines, Robert Holmes, Chas. Jeffreys, Franz Johnston, Laura Lyall (Munz), Manly Macdonald, Herbert Palmer, G. A. Reid, F. Horne Russell, Suzor Cote and others. In the work of these artists may be noted the fine quality and treatment of the water in Simpson's "The End of the Season, Montreal Harbour."

The canvases of Mr. Coburn are eminently characteristic of him. For many years past he has painted the same theme repeatedly and his work is highly acceptable to a certain section of the public.

From a technical standpoint, "Daisy Woo" by Robert Watt is meritorious. The large portrait by Ernest Fosbery will doubtless attract attention by reason of the skillful manner in which the textures of the models fur coat are handled. Manly Macdonald's "Fisherman, Lake Ontario" is a sincere piece of work.

Art Notes

The Art League of Springfield, Mass., is to hold its eleventh exhibition of paintings in the City Library from Nov. 9 to 24. There will be a prize for the best landscape or marine and a prize for the best portrait or figure study.

An exhibition, to be held next autumn in the Forum, Copenhagen, will comprise painting, sculpture, literature, drama, music, architecture and dancing. Paintings, sculpture and the other arts by Danish masters of the last four decades only will be exhibited. In a literary salon authors will give readings from their books. Directors of the Royal State Theater and the New Theater have offered their theaters for the performance of Danish plays.

The Art Institute of Chicago will hold its forty-second exhibition of American paintings and sculpture from Oct. 24 to Dec. 8.

Mrs. Mills Bee Lane of Savannah is president of the newly formed Georgia Association of Artists.

In the popular vote at the non-jury exhibition just held by the Oakland (Calif.) Art League public preference has been shown for paintings of modernist tendency. A figure study by William H. Clapp and "Squatters' Mansion," by Paul A. Schmitt, were in first and second place respectively as the contest drew to a close.

The annual water color show, held jointly by the Pennsylvania Academy and the Philadelphia Water Color Club, will be held at the academy Nov. 3 to Dec. 8. At the same time the academy will hold, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, its annual exhibition of miniatures.

Miss Beatrice Winser is the new acting director of the Newark (N. J.) Museum.

"DOCKED"

From a Drawing Made With a Chinese Writing Brush by Anne Wells Munger

ALONG the Mississippi coast the oyster boats and fishing schooners come in at intervals with heavy cargoes, and picturesque groups hasten the unloading. At night, lines of light from the boats on the reefs stretch from the islands about Biloxi to the Louisiana line.

The lights sparkle and glimmer in the twilight that is all too short in the South, and the fires flash in fascinating flares as the men cook their evening meal over the open charcoal furnaces. For the oyster boats stay out on the reefs until they make their load.

Lovers of the sea walk for miles along the sea wall, watching the changing lights at the day's end. Shimmering cloud forms fly over the shallow waters of the sound. Ever-shifting currents, with reflections from the setting sun make endless pictures. The few boats docked silhouette in happy patterns against the evening sky.

Alexander Cerepov, a one-time member of the Moscow Art Theater and formerly manager of the Soviet state film enterprise "Sovkin," has opened a film school in Belgrade.

An oil painting which has been in the possession of Dr. Gilruth of Arbroath, Scotland, for 30 years, is believed by experts to be the work of Velásquez.

ANSON K. CROSS

VISION-TRAINING SCHOOL gives artists success after twenty years of failure; saves this time for students. 800 now gaining faster at home than in school's by old ways. Illustration. Portrait. Landscape. Personal or by mail. Address CROSS ART SCHOOL, Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

Be still and know that I AM GOD

STAR MOTTO

Motto and frame each in beautiful color. Red cloth back. Made to hang or stand in places of quiet contemplation. Address: Star Motto — care of M. R. Pritchard, 32 Washington Square, New York City

SIZE 7" BY 5" - PRICE $4.82 POSTPAID

San Francisco STUDIO OF ORIGINAL Portrait ETCHINGS

AN ETCHING OF YOURSELF

or someone dear to you — made from a favorite photograph for

$15

Special price for extra prints

Money back guarantee of satisfaction. Also sale return of your photograph

Mail photograph by Insured Parcel Post or write for full particulars to 1623 Russ Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

London Summer Salon

By FRANK RUTTER

London

AT THE Redfern Gallery, in Old Bond Street, the summer salon, which is open during the months of August and September, provides an excellent opportunity of examining at leisure small-sized, moderately priced paintings by a large number of contemporary artists. Besides the hundred and more exhibits on the walls, portfolios containing a selection of etchings, wood engravings, linocuts and water colors by well-known and unknown artists can be inspected at will. Specimens of pottery are also on view. The fact that the salon is open all during the period between the summer and autumn art seasons when there are no important exhibitions at the many other galleries of the metropolis, allows the critic that unhurried study of whatever it offers which he cannot hope to enjoy—to the same extent at any rate—when the season is in full swing.

The exhibition this year is representative of much that is most vital in English painting today. It ranges from paintings and water colors—by established masters and those whose work is looked for in the open exhibitions and recognized always with interest and often with pleasure, to paintings by many young people whose "names" have yet to be made, and by members of the East London Art Club, nonprofessionals who can devote to art only the time snatched from their labors in the humbler walks of life.

Lucien Pissarro

Lucien Pissarro sends a delicate snowscape showing a dull London suburb glittering in opalescent beauty after one of England's rare snowfalls. Duncan Grant shows two of his warm-hued "Ste. Tropez" landscapes that bring a touch of lyrical beauty to the walls. John Nash is represented by the superbly finished "Near Nailsworth," which contains some of the choicest color and most delicious patterning this sensitive artist has yet achieved—which is high praise indeed, as anyone familiar with his work in the past will agree.

Edward Wadsworth offers one of his interesting early experiments in tempera. Cedric Morris's "Cormorants," with their dark green-flashing plumage, strike a stimulating and exotic note. Edward Wolfe, in the specimen of his art included, shows a pretty talent for organizing a bunch of shaggy chrysanthemums into the particular gaudy "arabesque" of color he prefers.

Bernard Meninsky is well represented by a thoughtfully painted "Head of a Girl," and Clara Klinghoffer by a subtly modeled study of a Negress. R. O. Dunlop gets surprisingly lucid effects by means of (or in spite of) his palette-knife technique, and Tom Nash illustrates Biblical narrative with naiveté and originality. Water colors are shown by Augustus John and Paul Nash.

Newer Names

Among the less familiar names is that of Henry M. Carr, whose gray-green and tan pastoral "The Pool," which has for subject three gentle cows knee-deep in water, was noted with pleasure, as much for the atmosphere of serenity that pervades it as for the attractive color scheme in which it is carried out. "Hadrian's Villa" by Vernon Wethered, "Ullapool" by Stephen Bone, and Sine Mackinnon's "Old London Houses," are also remembered out of a large number of attractive exhibits on view.

Specimens of the art of the little group of accomplished women artists who work with such charm in the impressionist tradition were also included. Ethel Walker, who may be said to lead the group, sent her decorative design "The Three Graces." Beatrice Bland a sparkling flower piece and orchard scene, M. Fisher-Prout an ambitious study in pink and green and purple of a dancer—a gay and inspiring decoration, this—and Louise Pickard, one of the best known of the school, was well represented by a light-filled canvas entitled "Richmond."

Of much interest were some paintings by members of the East London Art Club, including "Old Houses, Bethnal Green," by W. J. Steggles and "The Coal Shed," by H. Steggles—the latter showing a most original and attractive sense of design. "Blue-bells and cowslips," by George Bissel (who, we are informed, spent most of his life as a coal miner) was noted also as being a very pleasant piece of color and a little work showing promise of better things to come from this artist.

Paris to Hold a Puppet Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Marionettes are held in high regard here, for two important decisions regarding them have been taken. A new theater is to be opened in the Parc Montsouris neighborhood devoted entirely to puppet shows. The second fact of note is that a "world marionette congress" is to be held in Paris during October.

This city has long possessed a theatrical whimsey of its own, and this is its special fancy for the dramas and comedies of the marionette folk. On the boulevards and on the Champs-Elysées, the little open-air theaters have drawn their crowds from time immemorial. These are mainly of the Punch and Judy type, but that the French man or woman never quite outgrows his or her interest was evidenced last winter by the way in which the great Théâtre des Champs Elysées was packed by the grown-up audiences to see and applaud the famous Italian Teatro di Piccoli.

This ancient amusement should be given fresh impetus from the international congress which will take place here. Invitations have been sent to Americans, and many countries will send representatives. Problems to be debated will include the place of the marionette show for educational purposes, questions of costuming and scenery, and traveling arrangements for shows which are touring in various countries. It appears from advance reports that the delegation from Czechoslovakia will be the most numerous, since the marionette theater is a form of popular diversion spread throughout the country. The marionette is used there for instruction in both history and geography.

Schervee Studios, Boston

Several of Lumsden's Indian subjects are on view, filled with the atmosphere of the Orient, executed with the devotion to the elements of the subject and to the possibilities of method that remind one of the Japanese print masters. "Awning and Umbrellas" exemplifies this artist's reputation among collectors as one of the most fastidious of etchers, so stylish is it, so fluent and personal.

Possibly the high note of the showing is Short's "Low Tide and the Evening Star," with Ryer Long Pier, deserted, stretching away from the eye toward the silhouetted town. Here is a print to delight the lover of pure etching, with such exercise of selection by the artist that an utmost delicacy of line serves his purpose of putting down the essence of the scene. More dramatic in intent is the large windmill subject, "April Day in Kent," and for sheer beauty of creamy white spaces there is "The Rising Sun, Kingsbridge." Also on view is his glowing mezzotint, "Orion Over Ranelagh."

Freshness of interest attaches to the newly hung exhibition of etchings at the Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street, Boston. Dominating the show are prints by Sir Frank Short, Ernest Lumsden and W. Russell Flint, artists who have been scantily represented in Boston exhibits.

Just released by the artist are the etchings of W. Russell Flint. Here is an artist at once bold and delicate in his work. He delights in large masses, as in the "Nursemaids at St. Mark's," in which he individualizes a multitude of figures, and conveys the mellowness of the lacy stonework of the great church. Again, in "Spanish Christening," the atmosphere changes with the country, and people and buildings alike take on a different air. "Three Poor Travellers" is fascinating in its design, and in its large simplicities.

Many other prints of interest are shown, including dog and beggar subjects by Diana Thorne, who also has a satirical vein on occasion; lithographs by Percy L. Albee and etchings of horses in action by Carton Moorepark.

E. C. S.

W. J. Gardner Co.
PICTURE SHOP
Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Mezzotints, Carbons, Gravures, Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing, Fine Mirrors.
355 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Exhibition of Etchings

Sir Frank Short, P.R.E.
One of the most versatile living artists. President of the Royal Society of Etchers.

Ernest Lumsden, R.E.
Well known for his etchings of India. One of the greatest authorities on etching. Author of "The Art of Etching."

Russell Flint, A.R.A.
Associate Royal Academy. Well-known water colorist, showing his first etched plates.

September 7 to 30
Mr. J. McLeod Armour in Attendance.
SCHERVEE STUDIOS
INCORPORATED
665 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

PROVINCETOWN
PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING
100-mile round trip Daily to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped [illegible]
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Round Trip $3; One Way $1.75
Special Rates for Clubs, Parties, etc.
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sun. 10 A. M. Daylight Saving Time. Tel. HUBbard 8300
Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Eves. 8:30
THE THRILLER OF THRILLERS!
"THE CROOKED BILLET"
By DION TITHERADGE
First Time in America—7 Months in London

NEW YORK CITY

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs and Sat. Eves. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff
September 7 to 30
Mr. J. McLeod Armour in Attendance.

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with ROBERT HALLIDAY, GUS SHY, CHARLOTTE LANSING
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

A Good Short Wave Receiver

By VOLNEY D. HURD

SHORT-WAVE enthusiasts are becoming quite numerous, indicating that the tedious campaign of the press and manufacturers of the last few years in an effort to convert radiocast listeners into "short wavers" is really bearing fruit. Fans who used to think it wonderful to tune into a west coast station from the east coast or vice versa now calmly talk of receiving England "every evening," as well as Holland, South Africa, Central America, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Inexpensive receivers with the old stand-by circuit of a regenerative detector and two stages of audio have performed remarkable results. But in many instances this same combination has not been so effective. Locations are found to have a decided effect upon regular radiocast reception, and upon short waves where so little is known the effect is also marked.

The method used to overcome location deficiency at radiocast frequencies may also be used on short waves, and that is the addition of radio frequency. This thought is not new, but many experimenters have gone through lots of unsatisfactory tests trying to apply a stage of radio frequency ahead of a regenerative detector at short waves. The common complaint has been that little gain was noticed, the first stage did not tune and adjustments were very critical.

To make such a receiver available for the lay builder seemed rather questionable. However, Robert S. Kruse has worked out a kit which runs through regular production and does just what the short wave fan wants a set to do. It has a stage of really effective R. F. ahead of the detector, the first circuit really tunes there are no critical adjustments and it goes together as easy as the ordinary four-tube radiocast receiver.

The Leading Features

The new set, called the "Super-Wasp," boasts of the following features:

(1) It uses a tuned 222 radio-frequency stage that actually amplifies and tunes. The tube is not a blocking tube; it is an amplifying tube.

(2) It will tune down to 14 meters and up to 500. Two sets of plug-in coils (10 coils in all) are supplied with it. Thus it is an all-round receiver, and can always be depended on to produce some signals, on some wavelengths. On the regular cast band it is the equivalent, electrically, of the Browning-Drake.

(3) The increased sensitivity and selectivity provided by the R. F. stage make the reception of short-wave radiocasting stations easier than with a highly critical straight regenerator.

(4) It is double shielded, there being no interaction between the R. F. and the detector stages.

(5) There is absolutely no hand capacity effect.

(6) It is cheap to build, the complete kit of parts, including the 10 coils, costing less than $30.

By examining the accompanying diagram and illustrations you can obtain a good idea of the general electrical and mechanical arrangement. Briefly, what has been provided is this:

The signals picked up by the aerial pass through the midget coupling condenser C10 to a regular tuned input circuit connected across the grid and filament of the 222 tube. The coil L1 is a plain solenoid on a form which plugs into a five-prong tube socket, while tuning condenser C1 is a regular .00016 mf. variable.

On each of the four small coils (the largest tuning up to 200 meters) there is merely a single winding, one end connecting simultaneously with the G and P pins, and the other to one of the F posts. On the fifth and largest coil, which takes in the radiocast band, there is a primary in addition to the grid coil, connected to the C post and same aforementioned F post. However, the bridging wire between the G and P posts is absent.

Aerial Coupling Variation

By means of this arrangement, the aerial is coupled to the tuning coils of the four short-wave inductors through the midget condenser C10. This condenser is too small for the 200-500 meter region, so when the largest coil is plugged in, it is automatically cut out of the circuit and the aerial coupled to the grid coil by means of the more adequate primary winding. There are no switches to be thrown or wires to disturb.

The plate current for the 222 tube is fed right through the detector grid coil, being kept off the grid of the detector V2 by the grid condenser C9. As the rotor of the tuning condenser C2 is grounded to the aluminum chassis of the set, the L2-C2 tuning circuit is completed by a .01 mf. condenser C5. This condenser, in series with the .00016 mf. or C2, is too large to have any appreciable effect on the tuning, but prevents the "B"+135 from shortcircuiting against the framework. A similar blocking condenser C4, is used in the R. F. stage to allow the grid of the 222 to be biased by the voltage drop across the lapped filament resistor R2.

The detector coils L2 each contain two windings, the usual grid and tickler coils. These also are plug-in coils, which fit in a five-prong tube socket.

The detector is made regenerative by the tickler of L2, the action being controlled by a .00025 mf. variable condenser, C3. The detector is followed by two transformer-coupled audio stages.

Mechanical Layout Good

The mechanical layout of the parts in the Super-Wasp is the result of many trials with seven different experimental models. The front and sub-panels are of metal, accurately drilled for all parts. The components of the antenna and the detector stages, respectively, are inclosed within aluminum shield cans of unique design. These cans split down the center, and are very easy to assemble.

The two audio stages fit neatly along the back of the sub-panel. The under side of the latter supports the .01 mf. by-pass condensers C6, C7 and C8, and the 222 filament resistor R2.

The only long leads in the set are filament wires, which don't count much anyway. There is little wire used, due to one side of practically all the parts being grounded directly to the aluminum framework.

Battery connections are made to a row of insulated binding posts along the back edge of the sub-panel. Separate "B" and "C" posts are provided for each of the audio stages, so that any combination of tubes may be used.

A filament rheostat is used instead of fixed resistors, so that anyone not owning a storage battery can run his outfit on dry cells. As the cells weaken, the rheostat can be turned up to keep tubes working properly. The instrument also acts as a switch for the entire set.

What Will It Do?

Now that we have described the Super-Wasp, you will probably ask, "What will the set do?"

In direct comparison with several untuned screen-grid short-wave receivers of standard make, the Super-Wasp was so obviously superior in sensitivity and selectivity that none of the impartial observers called in to witness the tests even expressed a doubt about it. The screen-grid tube amplifies and the tuning stage tunes. These are the answers to the two questions asked most frequently by radio fans who examine the circuit.

A man in Buffalo, N. Y., who has built seven Super-Wasps for himself and his friends receives regularly W6XAU, Los Angeles, Calif.; QHK2, Vienna, Austria; D7MK, Copenhagen, Denmark; 5SW, Chelmsford, England; FSGC, Paris, France; AFI, Konigwusterhausen, Germany; PCJ, Eindhoven, Holland; and XC51, Mexico City, Mexico—usually with fair loudspeaker volume. Friends doubted his first reports until they saw the cards and letters of verification and heard some of the stations themselves.

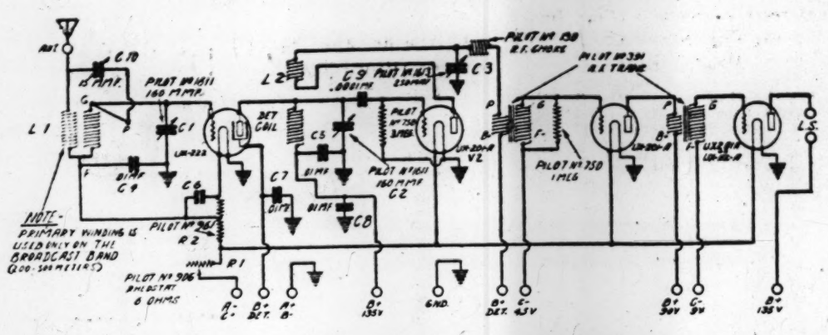
The short waves are a bit tricky, but you can master the tricks after a few evenings of practice. Then you will obtain worlds of fun out of your inexpensive little four-tube set.

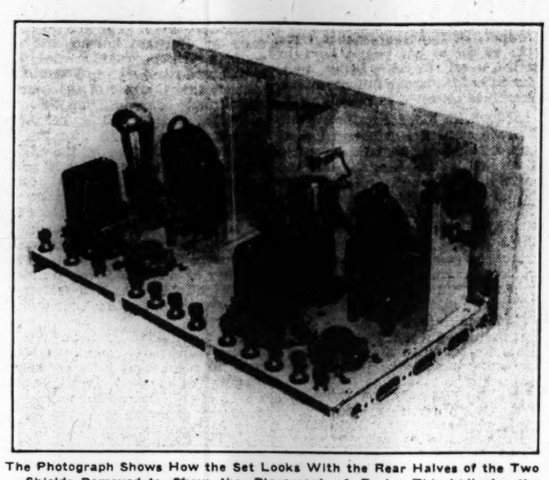
The Necessary Parts

The following Pilot parts are used in the construction of the Super-Wasp:

1—No. 705 metal front panel, 7½x18x⅛ inches, drilled and engraved.
1—No. 706 metal sub-panel, 8x17x⅛ inches, drilled with all mounting and wiring holes.
4—No. 37 metal sub-panel brackets.
2—No. 1611 .00016 mf. variable condenser.
1—No. 1613 .00025 mf. variable condenser with bakelite knob.
2—No. 1282 illuminated vernier dials.
1—No. 906 rheostat, 6 ohms.
1—No. 961 tapped resistor.
2—No. 600 special Super-Wasp shield cans.
1—No. 35 midget condenser, 5 plates.
2—No. 391 audio amplifying transformers.
2—No. 212 five-prong sockets (for plug-in coils).
2—No. 206 four-prong shock-proof sockets (for 222 and detector tubes).
2—No. 213 four-prong sockets (for audio tubes).
2—Pairs grid-leak clips.
1—No. 758 3-megohm grid leak.
1—No. 750 100,000-ohm grid leak.
1—No. 503 fixed condenser, .0001-mf.
1—No. 130 R. F. choke coil.
3—No. 50 fixed condensers, .01-mf.
2—Sets of plug-in coils, made especially for the Super-Wasp: Nos. 601A and 601D.
4—Packages of hardware, including 13 binding posts, 10 sets of insulating bushings for them, four lengths of spaghetti tubing, 12 feet of tinned copper wire, all necessary nuts, bolts and washers, Mueller clip for connection to screen-grid tube, and six special double-end lugs for mounting of fixed condensers.

CIRCUIT OF THE "SUPER-WASP" IS SIMPLE





The Photograph Shows How the Set Looks With the Rear Halves of the Two Shields Removed to Show the Placement of Parts. This Indicates the Simplicity of This Excellent Receiver.

Germany's Radio Capital

GERMANY today is said to possess the greatest wireless station in the world. The original plant was erected by the Telefunken Company at Nauen, some 20 miles from Berlin, in 1906. Now, as a result of short waves, it has had to be enlarged until it occupies first place, and the work is not yet finished.

Long-distance wirelessing was done in the early days with long waves, and the Nauen station was equipped accordingly. In 1919 a world congress decided that the best way to keep amateurs from disturbing official communications was to limit them to wavelengths not exceeding 200 meters. With such waves, it was believed, no harm could be done. But it soon became apparent that the professionals had made a sad miscalculation, for the despised amateurs achieved such results that the long-wave senders began to look more like amateurs themselves.

Such a development naturally had to be coped with, and the great official wireless companies turned also to the short waves, for which the Nauen station, which sends the "transradio" messages, has now had to be rebuilt and enlarged. To the two senders with respectively 13,000 and 18,000 meter wavelengths, seven new short-wave senders have now been added, which work with waves from from 15 to 30 meters long. By the end of the current year another seven shortwave senders, will have been erected.

Great Maze of Antennæ

The mighty maze of antennæ at Nauen, with its 12 high masts, two of them 853 feet high each, seven others each 690 and the other three each 492 feet high, is by now almost antiquated, so rapid has been the advance of technology. The great masts are now used only for the two long-wave senders, which chiefly take care of communication with America and the Far East. Between them stand the new masts, only about 65 feet high, from which are strung the antennæ for short-wave sending. These look but little different from the telegraph wires along the neighboring railroad line.

Two somewhat larger nets of antennæ, hung from masts 245 feet high, are being built for the service to North and South America. These antennæ are so directed toward the destination to be reached as to prevent the waves from going beakward around the earth. With a wavelength of 15 meters by day and 25 to 30 meters by night they take care of the entire short-wave traffic, above all to South America, Siam, Manila and Cairo. This short-wave traffic will soon be extended to Mexico, and perhaps also to the British dominions, in case an agreement can be reached with the British Government.

Underneath the great web of antennæ stands the station's power plant—for all the world like a great spider in the middle of its net. Here the great generators hum their monotonous song, bringing the electrical current up to the vast tension of 120,000 volts for the two long-wave senders. They run day and night without ceasing. One of them has been running ever since 1916 with a pause of but four hours per week.

Operators Are in Berlin

All the senders at the Nauen station are operated from the central office in Berlin. The station hence requires only sufficient employees to guard the plant and see that the purely mechanical equipment functions properly. The entire force consists of only 60 persons.

The enlargement of the station made possible a very considerable increase of its efficiency. In 1919, 1,200,000 words were sent; the number rose to 5,000,000 in 1921; the 10,000,000 mark was exceeded in 1924 and increased to 16,300,000 in 1928. About half of the total sent went to North America; press messages alone made up 2,400,000 words. In part this increased efficiency is due to the improvement of the short-wave sender, which makes possible the transmission of from 150 to 200, and under special circumstances of as many as 300 words a minute.

Nauen is exclusively a sending station. The Transradio's receiving station is in Geltow, near Potsdam. This, too, is being enlarged by a new plant near Beelitz, now under construction.

The latest stage in the advance in wireless communication was the introduction at the end of the last year of wireless telephony with Buenos Aires, a distance of some 7300 miles. This service is to be extended to cover the entire Argentine and also to other South American stations. And the next step will be the transmission of pictures, which now, after long experimentation, is about ready for practical use.

Poland Rebuilds Radio

PLANS for the reconstruction of the network of Polish radio stations have been completely worked out and presented for ratification to the Ministry of Post and Telegraph and approved. A large 120-kilowatt central station is to be erected in Warsaw in the course of 18 months, and this station will have a radius of about 400 kilometers. Besides this central station, a further 2 kilowatt station is to be erected in Warsaw for local purposes.

In Lwow a 10-kilowatt station is to be built within 12 months, and in the meantime a temporary station will work at Lwow with a power of 1½-kilowatt.

The present Warsaw station will be transferred to Vilno and must be put into operation within six months after the opening of the central station. This Vilno station will play the same rôle in the northeast of Poland as Lwow does in the southeast. Relay stations will also be set going within 12 months in Lodz and Torun.

Sweden-South America Radio Well Patronized

The Swedish telegraph line to Argentina which goes over Germany has shown a fair return. It was opened Feb. 8, and up to July 1 27 messages from Sweden to Buenos Aires were recorded. This number is counted as high in comparison with the number of messages between Sweden and North America, which was 29 for the first half year. England has also its line to Buenos Aires, but Sweden does not utilize it, as it had previously arranged the connection with Germany.

Speaking of Feet—

Andy Sannella, who is featured in weekly National Broadcasting Company programs, can play his saxophone no matter what his position or surroundings. One of the announcers, observing that his right foot always tapped rhythmically while he played, remarked that he couldn't play if he didn't have feet. Mr. Sannella immediately flopped down in a chair, stuck his feet high on another chair, and played just as merrily and just as tunefully as before.

V. D. H.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 12

Vocal and Instrumental

"Singers" (Seiberling—WEAF Chain). The Revelers, radio's most famous quartet, fresh from triumphs in London and on the Continent, resume their regular stellar position in this program, featuring James Melton, tenor, and Wilfred Glenn, basso.

"Melody Moments" (Jack Frost—WEAF Chain). Family drama as continuity for concert, featuring Eugene Ormandy, conductor-violinist, and Oliver Smith, tenor. 9:30 p. m.

"In the Dream Maker's Studio" (CBS). Romantic ballads by soloists, mixed quartet and orchestra. 11:30 p. m.

Soloists; saxophonist; orchestra (Philco—NBC Pacific). Opera, light opera and ballads. 9:30 p. m.

Slumber Hour (KGO, KPO, KFI). Simple, well-known classics. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). "Deer Dance," by the American Skilton, on Blackfeet Indian themes. 6 p. m.

"Bits From Hits" (Coward—WEAF Chain). Featuring Fritz Forsch, violinist, and string quartet. 7:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Concert classics. 11:15 p. m.

Symphony Hour (Standard-NBC Pacific). Familiar masterpices concluding with entire suite of "Caucasian Sketches" of Ippolitov-Ivanow. 7:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"The Cape Cod Kid" (CBS). John J. Kennedy's drama of the Joseph Lincoln region in the "Hank Simmons' Show Boat period. 10:30 p. m.

Ancient Legend (KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO). "House of Myths" period. Preceded and followed by music from the Arion Trio and Margaret O'Dea, contralto. 3 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (KGW, KGO). Goshen Center in the "90's."

Rhythmic Music

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6:30 p. m.

"Three Kings and a Queen" (WJZ Chain). Voices, piano and saxophone. 7:15 p. m.

Grace Hayes, musical comedy star; Cavaliers' male quartet; Ben Pollack's orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Sunshine Hour. 8 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental Trio (Tower—CBS). With Norman Brokenshire 8 p. m.

"Serenaders" (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). Singing about flowers. 8 p. m.

Soloists; male quartet; orchestra (Gold Seal—CBS). 9:30 p. m.

Mid-Week Program (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain). Selections from musical comedies of the past decade. 10 p. m.

Recording Orchestra (Radio—Victor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). With feature artists. 10:30 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Roof Orchestra (WEAF Chain). From Mandalay to Chicago 12 p. m.

Max Dolin and his Kylectroneers (United—NBC Pacific). Fox trots, a waltz and a symphonic arrangement. 8:30 p. m.

"Musketeers" (KGO, KPO, KOMO). Walter Beban, director-saxophonist. 11 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Celebrating the "Kingdom of Christ." 7 p. m.

Characteristic

Japanese Program (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Mme. Tamaki Namibu, Japanese prima donna of the Philadelphia Opera Company, sings a group of folk melodies accompanied by a native trio. 10:30 p. m.

Financial Advice

"Old Counselor"; orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). What the well-advised man will do with his money. 10 p. m.

Educational

School Broadcast (Standard—NBC Pacific). Two music lessons, one for elementary pupils on the imitation of nature by sound, the other for more advanced pupils on the poetic suggestion of nature by music. 11 a. m.

New Jenkins Scanner

AN INTERESTING combination of scanning drum and selector shutter has just been demonstrated by the Jenkins engineers. The new arrangement, which takes the place of the Jenkins scanning drum with light-conducting rods and four-plate neon glow lamp, is far simpler, cheaper and more efficient in matters of detail and illumination. In fact, not only are the silhouette or Jenkins radiomovies said to be received with sharp black-and-pink definition, but halftone pictures also.

With experimental transmissions of a closeup film of a girl by the Jenkins W2XCR station, the new scanning mechanism can reproduce the animated pictures with sufficient detail so that the features are readily identified by the lookers-in. There is also a considerable increase in illumination, due to the use of a standard neon lamp with large plates, instead of the former small plates of the four-plate neon lamp.

The main point about this new Jenkins development, however, is that a scanner can be produced at a relatively low cost. With the elimination of the elaborate scanning drum with light-conducting rods and multiple-plate neon lamp, the equipment is reduced to simplest and most economical terms, yet the performance is remarkably improved. The use of a novel selector shutter in combination with a small scanning drum, so that the drum rotates four times in flashing each 48-line picture results in retaining compact dimensions.

Ware Shielding Patent New Issue

MANY new patents have raised their hands for recognition since the first of the year. This was to be expected with the wave of interest which gathered about radio between 1920 and 1924. Hundreds of patents were bound to be forthcoming from the many interested researchers.

This year has seen the R. C. A. facing a $20,000,000 back royalty suit by the Lowell and Dunmore interests, sponsored by Dubilier. A basic patent on gang condensers, their adjustment and intershielding, has been issued to Walter Lemmon which would make every set made today infringing apparatus. Now comes Paul Ware with a patent, said to be basic, on the common shielding used by radio receivers to prevent outside pickup and permit efficient high gain amplification.

Already loaded down with their 7½ per cent R. C. A. patent with its $100,000 per year minimum royalty guarantee, with neutrodyne patents, Latour and others, the manufacturer looks up from his present busy days of getting ready for the heavy fall sales to see a new group of independent patents staring him in the face.

It would be foolish to try even to foresee just what will be the final answer to all these patent suits. In the meantime, it is of interest to study something of the story of the latest member of the patent situation, Paul Ware.

First Shielded Receiver

Mr. Ware undertook an exhaustive program of research to make possible even more sensitive receivers without being subject to interference through signal pickup in the radio-frequency amplifier. As a result, he evolved the fundamental ideas of radio shielding, resulting, not only in broad patent applications, which are now the subject of the present notifications to the industry, but also the appearance of the first shielded receiver on the market. This was the Ware seven-tube shielded battery model, which was widely sold in 1925 and subsequently.

Appreciating the advantages of the Ware shielded receiver, other manufacturers, notably Stromberg-Carlson, and soon thereafter virtually the entire industry began to manufacture shielded models. By the fall of 1926 very few receivers were manufactured which did not use total or partial shielding means. Mr. Ware's patent, however, did not issue until last year, making immediate licensing of the industry impossible.

Without a complete understanding of the status of radio development in 1922, it is difficult to appreciate the originality and ingenuity of the Ware contribution to better radio reception. At that time, shielding was unheared of, and indeed, quite unnecessary, because sensitive multistage radio-frequency amplifiers were then unknown and the low power of radiocasting stations then operating did not make the trouble from forced oscillations as pronounced as it would be today, were shielding not used. Indeed, a sensitive receiver of the type now in common use would be totally useless without shielding because reception would be only a jumble of signals from all near-by high-power stations, no matter to what frequency the tuning controls were adjusted.

V. D. H.

HARMONICA KING SURVEYS SUBJECTS

GEORGE KELTING

HERE we see George W. Kelting, known as "The King of the Harmonica," with a giant-sized harmonica which he made himself. Mr. Kelting has appeared extensively on evening programs over WEAF, WOR, WGBS and in the "School Days" sketches over the CBS. At the present time he is entertaining housewives in the morning hours in the "Something for Everyone" program at 9:15 a. m. on the Columbia chain.

Mr. Kelting is known for the fact that he is able to play with beauty the most difficult classical selections on a little 10-cent harmonica. He has perfected doubles, thirds and runs on the mouth organ, and includes in his repertoire such music as Rimsky Korsakoff's "Song of India," all the Victor Herbert compositions and other well-known melodies.

Music is Mr. Kelting's avocation, for his actual vocation is that of motion picture actor. He appeared with Mae Marsh in "Polly of the Circus" with D. W. Griffith in "America" and in a number of theatrical productions. He was born in Hartford, Conn., has played semi-professional baseball and also appeared in vaudeville as a quick sketch cartoonist. His most recent motion picture appearances have been with Pathe, and as a matter of fact, it was while playing in a humorous serial that he was called upon to take the harmonica seriously. He started playing the instrument out on location, and it pleased his fellow performers so much, that from that time on he took a special interest in developing his talents. He sometimes practices about two hours a day and has appeared on the air over 200 times.

T. R. M.

Aurora Borealis Mystery Lessens

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Result of the investigations of Professor Stormer and Engineer Holms of Norway on radio waves and aurora borealis have been announced at the Scandinavian Congress of National Scientists in Copenhagen. "It has been proved," said Professor Stormer, "that short radio waves under certain circumstances, return echoes from the earth in from 20 to 30 seconds. Echoes are thrown back by electrons coming from the sun, which are influenced by the magnetism of the earth. These electrons produce the aurora borealis or northern lights." It was a discovery made entirely by chance with the aid of Norwegian amateur listeners.

At certain times, he said, echoes are clearer. Prof. P. O. Pedersen of Denmark, who has been studying the same phenomena, said his researches confirm the Stormer-Holms theory.

Professor Stormer gave a demonstration of his invention, which showed that when electrons are high above the earth, so that the sun can shine upon them, an aurora borealis can be perceived some 400 to 500 kilometers above the earth. Under usual conditions this may be seen only at heights above 100 kilometers.

Why Not Meet at Studios?

The following letter was received at the National Broadcasting Company. It speaks for itself!

Will you kindly stop broadcasting on the evening of the third Tuesday of each month so that we can get the members of Branch 637 of the Letter Carriers' Association out to their monthly meeting, and oblige, Morris T. Gifford No. 12.

AVIATION

Washington Aero Notes

AN ANNOUNCEMENT made during the aircraft industrial meetings held in connection with the National Air Races at Cleveland revealed that 3500 commercial and military airplanes, with a total retail value of $25,000,000, were produced during the first six months of this year alone. Airplane engine production also reached the highest peak in the history of the industry, totaling 3865 motors, with a retail value of nearly $14,500,000, during the same period. There were many more commercial than military aircraft and engines.

The 101 Manufacturers

A Department of Labor survey shows that there were 101 firms manufacturing airplanes and employing 16,105 workers in 1928. Twenty-three more firms make airplane motors and they employ 5977 persons. Thus it will be seen that this young industry provided employment for 22,082 last year. Add to this the number of persons employed in the construction of lighter-than-air craft, such as the navy's all metal dirigible recently launched at Detroit and the two giant airships being constructed for the navy at Akron, and the aeronautical labor payroll is substantially larger. The Labor Department also makes point of the fact that employment is also given in the building of factories and hangars, the conduct of schools of instruction, the operation of airports and the manufacture of materials such as metal, wood, cloth, leather and other substances that go into the making of airplanes.

Many Approved Types

At the Cleveland exposition, it was revealed that there are now 232 so-called "approved type" airplanes available for purchase by the American public. An "approved type certificate" is issued by the Department of Commerce to show that a plane has been approved, after tests, for license. Most of the approved planes are biplanes. There are 144 biplanes to 88 monoplanes on the market, and including 10 different amphibians, four flying boats and seaplanes and nine convertible land or seaplanes. Cabin types also predominate over open cockpit types.

Spinning Tests Demanded

Airworthiness requirements under the engineering code established by the Government to guide manufacturers demand that any airplane weighing less than 4000 pounds must be subjected to a spinning test before issuance of an approved type certificate. The plane must be sent into a spin for six full turns before the test pilot maneuvers it out. Then it must return to normal flight after one and one-half additional spinning turns with the controls neutral and the power off. There is a movement on foot to eliminate this requirement as unnecessary in view of advances in engineering design and construction since the test was first applied. The trend in commercial airplanes, it is said, has been toward greater stability with no cause for planes to spin under normal conditions.

Aviation by States

Twelve states have more than 100 licensed airplanes owned by individuals or commercial operators, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reveals. As of July 15, New York State had 753 licensed planes; California, 519; Illinois, 300; Pennsylvania, 244; Michigan, 235; Ohio, 230; Missouri, 193; Texas, 173; Oklahoma, 134; Wisconsin, 121; Massachusetts 109, and Washington, 108. On the basis of population, California appears to have been the best market for airplanes, with one to every 8778 persons.

"Air-Minded America"

The way Americans are growing "air-minded" to the extent of wanting to fly their own craft is indicated by Department of Commerce records which show that 14,850 persons applies for pilot's licenses during the first six months of this year. Most of them, of course, were applicants for student permits. This total almost reaches the total for all of 1928. The Government exercises unusual care to insure that each applicant is qualified to fly by providing stringent examinations of the applicants.

The Feminine Touch

As in automobile salesmanship, the sales agent for aircraft must now pay attention to the demands of women, according to B. D. Ryan of the Ryan Aircraft Corporation. Women often have the "last word" in the selection of aircraft by their husbands, and not a few of them are now buying ships for themselves. Comfort and attractiveness of design are often prime requisites in the minds of the women who examine planes with an eye to possession.

"Then Pull the Ring"

The Department of Commerce is now considering the advisability of issuing approved type certificates on parachutes, and has already submitted an outline of proposed requirements to the industry for comment and criticism. It is intended that the proposed regulations shall apply only to individual man-carrying 'chutes of the general type known as "pack on aviator, rip cord manually operated." These are the 'chutes the fliers have strapped to their backs, but on which they sit while in flight. When a jump is necessary they must fall clear of the plane, count three and then pull the ring at the end of the rip cord.

Flying "Air Cabinet"

President Hoover's "air cabinet" does its traveling mostly in planes. Maj. Clarence M. Young, Director of Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, who on Oct. 1 became Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, flies a Boeing single-seater sport plane, the commercial counterpart of the Army Boeing P-12 pursuit plane. The same type of ship is used by David S. Ingalls, the "war ace," Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics. These planes have a top speed of 165 miles per hour.

Seaplanes for Alaska

Because of the impossibility of carrying out reconnaissances by land, the United States Forest Service is planning to patrol Alaska's two national forests with seaplanes. They will supplement the service provided by the patrol boats.

'Flight Tutor' Thrills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEVELOPMENT at Wright Field, Dayton, O., of a "Flight Tutor," which simulates with surprising accuracy the various maneuvers of an airplane when the controls are manipulated as in a ship, has been announced. Work on the new apparatus must go on for many months in the equipment branch of the materials division under general supervision of Brig. Gen. William E. Gillmore and W. E. Huffman, engineer in charge.

The device consists of a car about six feet in length and slightly smaller than a small airplane fuselage. It contains a pilot cockpit complete in every detail. Controls are connected to the rudder elevator and aileron surfaces as in the airplane and a 15-horsepower electric motor mounted in the nose drives a two-bladed propeller providing a fast air flow or "slip stream" thus creating a "kick" for the student.

The car is so mounted that it revolves about its longitudinal axis. A surrounding framework permits the entire car to move as in a loop while a second framework allows a turning movement as left to right. These movements can be made separately or in any combination desired.

Government airports officials point out that with one of these machines a beginner may accustom himself to the whir of the propeller, the rush of air past his head, the actual controlling of his position and at the same time teach himself to think normally in a thousand different positions. During all this he is never 10 feet above ground.

The new machine is expected to be of great value in air corps flying schools and in commercial schools as well. It is probable that county fairs also will be using them soon to satisfy thrill seekers.

Business-Owned Airplanes

APPROXIMATELY 135 large business corporations now own airplanes for the use of their salesmen, executives, and for the transportation of parts, supplies, and other services, the Ryan interests of St. Louis have found after making a survey of the rapidly increasing use of the airplanes by business interests.

The oil companies own more airplanes than any other industry, practically all the larger ones operating at least one plane, and several as many as six.

The survey disclosed that the four, six and eight place cabin planes, powered with a single motor, are used almost entirely by these corporations, although a few operate the larger 10- and 12-passenger, trimotored ships, and a smaller number open cockpit planes.

Almost every type of business is represented among the operators of planes. Insurance companies, contractors, attorneys, physicians, express companies, power companies, advertising agencies, newspapers, roofing companies, automobile and accessory manufacturers, tool manufacturers, tire companies, department stores, and publishing houses account for the majority of these planes. The results of the survey as given by the Ryan Aircraft Corporation lists business and manufacturing organizations in 45 distinct lines, as owning airplanes.

The survey indicates that a rapidly increasing number of companies are placing their salesmen in airplanes, 10 companies indicating that their planes are used almost exclusively for that service. Most of the others stated that their planes were mainly used by their high-salaried executives for long-distance trips. Other uses listed are the transportation of parts and supplies, delivery of newspapers, transportation of merchandise, taking of aerial photographs, transportation of magazine writers and copy for articles and surveys of power and oil lines.

One company owning ranches in a number of isolated places uses their airplane to locate straying cattle. A lumber company uses an airplane to locate and prevent forest fires. A construction company uses an airplane to get engineers, workmen and supplies to inaccessible regions, and many other unique uses were reported.

An interesting feature of the survey were the figures on cost of operation obtained. The six-place, cabin plane was found to be the most popular type, and the average operation cost per mile of several makes of these planes was $.252. This figure is based on 500 hours operation per year, and includes every expense, such as depreciation, pilot's salary, and mileage bonus, complete insurance coverage, hangar rent, overhauls, gas and oil, and other items. The companies using their planes a greater number of hours per year reported even smaller costs per mile of operation.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CUBS NOW NEED ONLY 13 GAMES

By Dividing Doubleheader Pirates Make the Race Easier for Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	87	52	.626
Pittsburgh	87	55	.613
New York	85	56	.603
St. Louis	82	61	.573
Brooklyn	67	69	.493
Philadelphia	61	79	.435
Cincinnati	54	87	.383
Boston	39	101	.279

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago at St. Louis (rain).

Although Pittsburgh divided a doubleheader with Brooklyn, Friday, it only made the path easier for the Chicago Cubs down the last stretch. Every time a game goes down under the lost heading for Pittsburgh, it means one less game that the Cubs need to clinch the title. They must win only 13 more games to make sure of the pennant, for should the Pirates capture all their remaining games, their total of victories would be only 99.

Although Pittsburgh made nearly twice as many hits as Brooklyn in the first game of the doubleheader, the Pirates lost the game, 6 to 5. Grimes pitched the game and was after his eighteenth victory, but was credited with his fifth defeat.

Pirates Alternating

For the last week, Pittsburgh has been alternating victory with defeat, losing four and winning four. The Cubs have not played for two days, but their record when they left off was five victories in their last six games.

Only one home run was hit in the doubleheader at Pittsburgh, the only games played, Friday. Herman was the hitter, who brought the National League's new record for home runs up to 676. Herman, by the way, made three hits in seven times at bat to increase his leading batting average to .353, one point better than that of F. J. O'Doul of the Phillies.

Flagstead Hitting

Some time ago Pittsburgh secured the veteran outfielder, Flagstead, from the Boston Red Sox. Friday, his double in the eighth inning of the first game as a pinch hitter, brought in two runs, which recalls his triple as a pinch hitter in the ninth inning on Aug. 27. Flagstead is doing remarkably well as a pinch hitter. Since Aug. 1 he has been used in that capacity seven times and has hit safely three times and sacrificed once. In one game as a full-fledged outfielder, he failed to hit safely in three times up but in another he made two hits in five turns. That gives him a record since Aug. 1 of five hits in 14 times up or an average of .357.

Friday's doubleheader was the third straight for Brooklyn. In the six games, Brooklyn has won five. Moss, Dudley, Vance and Clark are pitching fine baseball for the Superbas, so fine that predictions of a fourth place position for Brooklyn is not out of place at this time. The club is only three games behind St. Louis. Friday's scores:

AT PITTSBURGH (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	8	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	10	2	

Batteries—Clark, Morrison and Picinich; Grimes, Fussell and Hargreaves. Winning pitcher—Clark. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Time—1h. 51m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	1	3	1	0	0	X	8	12	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Petty and Hemsley; McWeeny, Moore, Moss and DeBerry. Losing pitcher—Moss. Time—1h. 18m.

O'Doul and Herman Still in Struggle

Close Race Requires Carrying Out Four Figures to Distinguish Difference

NEW YORK (AP)—The scramble between F. C. Herman of Brooklyn and Frank J. O'Doul of Philadelphia for the National League batting championship has tightened to the point where four figures are necessary to reveal any difference between them. The Brooklyn player tops his Philadelphia rival by .3929 to .3926 in this week's averages, issued today and including games of last Wednesday. W. H. Terry of New York has slowed up a bit, and owns a mark of .379.

Other leading regulars are H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .371; Rogers Hornsby, Chicago, .369; J. L. Waner, Pittsburgh, .357; J. R. Stephenson, Chicago, .355; C. H. Klein, Philadelphia, .353; Harvey Hendrick, Brooklyn, .351, and F. F. Frisch, St. Louis, .348.

Hornsby leads in runs scored with 130 and M. T. Ott of New York in runs batted in with 133. O'Doul has 210 hits, the largest total, and J. H. Frederick sets the pace with 48 doubles. Lloyd Waner leads with 16 triples and Klein with 37 home runs. Cuyler has 34 stolen bases, the high mark in that activity.

Guy T. Bush, the Chicago star, is finding his nineteenth victory difficult, but he still leads the league with 18 games won and only four lost for a percentage of .818. Burleigh A. Grimes, the Pittsburgh leader, is only half a game away with 17 and four for .810.

The Phillies, the Cubs and the Pirates are in the .300 class in team batting, the Phils leading with .309. The other two are tied at .304. The Cubs top the list in the field with .975, one point more than the Giants and the Reds show in a tie for second place.

TO COACH AT IDAHO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Leo B. Calland, graduate of the University of Southern California in the class of 1923, this fall becomes director of physical education and athletics and head football coach at the University of Idaho, succeeding Charles F. Erb, California '23, who has held the post for the last three years. To come to Idaho Calland leaves the post of director of intramural athletes, varsity basketball and freshman football coach at his alma mater.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	90	41	.687
New York	74	54	.578
Cleveland	69	59	.539
St. Louis	67	61	.523
Detroit	60	69	.465
Washington	59	70	.457
Chicago	51	77	.398
Boston	46	85	.351

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Cleveland at Philadelphia (rain).

W. T. HALLORAN PRESIDENT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William T. Halloran, well-known football official of Rhode Island, was elected president of the Association of Football Officials of Rhode Island at an organization meeting here Friday night. Other officers elected were: vice-president, Samuel Waughtel; secretary-treasurer, Charles D. Mackay.

Olympic Congress Is to Rule on the Use of Starting Blocks

J. Sigfrid Edstrom of Sweden Banqueted by United States A. A. U. President and Discusses Athletic Subjects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Starting blocks, which have come into large use in the sprinting events of tracks and field athletics in the United States during the last year, are to be the subject of legislation at the meeting of the Olympic Congress, May 25, in Berlin. There it will be decided whether they are to be allowed at the tenth Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932, it was stated here Friday by J. Sigfrid Edstrom, of Stockholm, Sweden, a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Mr. Edstrom was entertained at a luncheon by Avery Brundage, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Other nations have not taken to the starting block as have the Americans, it was pointed out, and in the United States there is a division of opinion regarding them. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has stamped its approval on their use, but the Amateur Athletic Union has so far frowned upon them.

Limitation of the Olympic program, as to the number of sports admitted for competition, as to the number of entries allowed from each country, and as to the number of days devoted to the contests is another subject that is to be acted upon, said Mr. Edstrom. Competition of women also may be eliminated. There is little chance for other sports, such as basketball and billiards, to be added to the Olympic program, in Mr. Edstrom's opinion, as the program is already too extended and some of those now on may be dropped.

Amateurism and its definitions are sure to be thoroughly discussed, he said. He notes a growing sentiment for more leniency regarding amateur rules applying to working men, permitting payment for "broken time" or the time spent away from their jobs while competing in championships, especially the Olympics. This was a controversial point that caused much trouble in association football at the last Olympics and it was settled at that time by permitting the rules of the countries involved to apply as to the qualifications of the teams. A definite international standard on the subject, however, is sure to be set up at the Berlin meeting, he said.

It will be so expensive for European countries to send their delegations across the Atlantic and then across the United States for the next Olympics that there is some talk of limiting the teams to three entries for each event. Heretofore they have been allowed four entries and four reserves. It is likely that the Berlin conference will rule against any reserves being transported. This will favor the small countries, and those which cannot afford to send large delegations, and give them a chance against the United States, which could marshal great numbers with the games held at home.

Reducing the time of the games to 15 days, including three Sundays, may be tried, he indicated. At Amsterdam some of the sports began well in advance of the games. Football, particularly, went on for a month prior to the games, and the Stadium was filled every day. As a result they took much of the edge away from the real games when they began. Shortening the period of competition, he pointed out, will reduce the expense of the visiting countries in supporting their teams.

Mr. Edsfrom estimated that, from reports he has had, 45 nations with a total of 3000 athletes, will be represented at Los Angeles. This is 2000 fewer athletes than appeared at Amsterdam, owing to the distance most of the teams will have to travel. Computing of team honors in the individual events, such as track and field, swimming and skating, may be ruled out by the Berlin meeting, he said, as the Olympic idea is chiefly one of individual supremacy. Japan and China may be outstanding contenders at Los Angeles, he said, as it will be easier for them to send strong teams across the Pacific than it was to send them to Europe. Japan especially he expects to come forward in a startling manner, due to the growth of interest in athletics of all kinds in that country.

At Lake Placid, where the winter half of the Olympic Games is to be held, Mr. Edstrom expects to see 20 countries represemtd, with a total of 1000 athletes. He is going to Los Angeles to talk over arrangements and facilities with the local Olympic committee, and will then go to Japan to attend an international engineering congress. He will also confer with the athletic leaders of Japan regarding the next Olympics.

Buffalo Team Wins World Series Trip

Capture Final of Junior Series Against New Orleans by 11-to-4 Margin

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Three heavy-hitting innings in which the bats of Buffalo knocked in 11 runs, gave Buffalo an 11 to 4 victory over the New Orleans White Sox in the third and deciding game of the American Legion's junior series Friday and made 14 Buffalo lads about the happiest and proudest young men in the world.

The game, played at Parkway Field here, was the finale of a nation-wide series of state, district and regional games in which it was estimated 350,000 youngsters, all under 17 years old, participated. As a result of their victory, the Buffalo boys will receive a free trip to the World Series games in a special car.

Outside of the third and fourth innings, Friday's game was a close one, with neither side having much of an advantage, but in the third and fourth innings, Buffalo drove Savvi Carboni, star New Orleans pitcher, from the box.

To William Joyce, who pitched Buffalo to victory after victory in the march to the finals, goes a large share of the credit for the triumph, but it was the crack of base hits and the sturdy support of Joyce's mates afield upon which he rode to success.

The batting attack was led by Joseph Smith, catcher, who hit four singles in four times up and batted in four runs.

Frank Frederico, hero of Thursday's encounter, was called from second base to the box for New Orleans in the third inning after the New Yorkers had batted in four runs. Frederico strived hard, but the bats of the Bisons would not be stayed. In the sixth he was sent back to second in favor of Beach. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Buffalo	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	11	14	2
New Orleans	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	2

Batteries—Joyce and Smith; Carboni, Frederico, Beach and Passieau.

SIDELINES

NOT in many years has a Brown University head football coach had to face such a difficult task as that before D. O. McLaughry this fall. Not only is the team without a captain due to the resignation of Capt.-Elect C. H. Edwards '30 last spring, but graduation and ineligibity has eliminated no less than 20 of last year's squad.

Harry G. Kipke '24, new head coach of the University of Michigan football squad, is already at Ann Arbor getting everything in shape for the start of practice, which will not be until Sept 16 under Western Conference rules. Kipke coached Michigan State Agricultural College last year with considerable success and followers of the Wolverines are looking forward to his first year as Michigan coach with considerable optimism.

Southern alumni of Yale University are planning to turn out in large numbers when the Eli varsity eleven makes its first appearance in the South at Athens, Ga., Oct. 12, with University of Georgia as the opposing eleven. The Louisville group is to operate two special trains. William N. Mallory '24, captain and center on the 1923 team, is heading the group which is to make the trip from Memphis, Tenn.

Forty-two candidates reported to Head Coach Harry J. Mehr for the first day of practice at University of Georgia. This was a record turnout, but there is only one veteran backfield man and the former Notre Dame player will have to work hard to put together a backfield to meet Yale Oct. 12.

A. K. Marsters '20 of Arlington, Mass., is to be tried out at quarterback on the Dartmouth College varsity eleven this fall. Head Coach Jackson L. Cannell has a number of fine backs out for the team, but needs a dependable man to call the signals.

Ralph Hewitt, one of the best schoolboy athletes New England has turned out in some time, is a candidate for the Columbia University backfield this fall and is expected to be one of the stars of the college gridiron. He was captain of last year's Blue and White freshman team and was one of the best "triple-threat" men on any freshman eleven.

OKLA II WINS PANDORA TROPHY

Yachting Prize Emblematic of Atlantic Coast Star Class Championship

ATLANTIC COAST STAR CLASS YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Yacht and Fleet	Pts.
Okla II, Central L. I. S.	21
Tempe II, Western L. I. S.	17
Tsan, Peconic	13
Kaydet, Great South Bay	12
Lucky Lindy, Gravesend Bay	9
Patty Ann, Barnegat Bay	8
Yankee, Eastern L. I. S.	4

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHPORT, Conn.—The Pandora Trophy, emblem of the supremacy of the Star Class yachts of the Central Long Island Sound Yacht Squadron, will permanently reside in the club house of the Pequot Club here, as the result of the third successive annual victory of a representative of that club in the Atlantic coast championships for that class, which was completed Friday, when Okla II, owned by Joseph F. Watkins, and sailed by the owner and William J. McHugh, took the third race of the 1929 series, following its success in the other two on the preceding days, to score a total of 21 points for the club and the Squadron. The same fleet had won the two preceding years also.

Fluky winds and light, hazy weather made its doubtful if the concluding race could be finished within the time limit, but the winners took advantage of their knowledge of the course, as well as their ability as sailors, to get over the 10-mile course in 3h. 5m., defeating the representative of the Western Long Island South Squadron, Tempe II by more than eight minutes. Tempe II was second, both in this race and in points, for a total of 17 with two seconds and a third. She was sailed by Gordon Curry and Frederick Richard and hails from Manhasset.

Colleen, the winner for the Central Squadron last year, was compelled to accept defeat in a short special race of five miles open to all yachts not engaged in the main event, when Firefly, also of the Pequot Club, owned and sailed by H. L. Nash, won by a margin of 23 seconds. The summary:

THIRD ATLANTIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIP

Race—Start 1:35—Course 10 Miles

Yacht and Fleet	Finish
Okla II, Central L. I. S.	4:39:56
Tempe II, Western L. I. S.	4:48:04
Tsan, Peconic Bay	5:06:34
Kaydet, Great South Bay	5:11:11
Patty Ann, Barnegat Bay	5:15:15
Yankee, Eastern L. I. S.	5:15:15
Lucky Lindy, Gravesend Bay	5:15:20

Open Race—Start 2:05—Course 5 Miles

Yacht and Owner	Finish
Firefly, H. L. Nash	4:03:21
Collen, F. T. Bedford	4:03:44
Andiamo, J. T. Armes	4:03:45
Rootes, G. W. Vanschaick	4:03:51
Shinnecock, Paul V. Schields	4:03:55
Ursa Minor, McMahon and Singleton	4:04:09
Gold Star, Ruth Bedford	4:04:31

NEW COURSES AT RALEIGH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—When the winter season opens at Southern Pines, the Country Club will offer visitors a choice of two full 18-hole golf courses that will be of the highest order. The new course out toward the Bethesda road and the creek is one of the most interesting of Donald Ross's creations. It is picturesque, running over hills, through valleys, across the stream and over tangles that will give the most skilled player full chance to test his ability and his patience. The unusual feature of the fairways opening in and out among the new houses that have been built during the summer and which will be built in the future adds to the pleasing prospect, for all the ground around the links has been plotted into building sites, with streets and drives leading to them, and with the fairways and tees fronting the building lots.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	95	48	.664
St. Paul	84	58	.592
Minneapolis	78	65	.545
Indianapolis	65	76	.461
Columbus	65	76	.461
Louisville	63	77	.457
Toledo	57	82	.410
Milwaukee	58	85	.406

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Kansas City 6, St. Paul 3.
Kansas City 7, St. Paul 7 (9 innings).
Minneapolis 9, Milwaukee 2.

SARAZEN AND FARRELL LOSE

Unexpected Finalists Play for the Metropolitan Professional Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Two wholly unexpected finalists will battle out the metropolitan championship of the Professional Golfers Association today on the links of the Pomonok Golf Club as the result of the semifinal round of Friday afternoon. Eugene Sarazen, the defending champion, was swamped by a 20-year old caddie from the North Hills Club, Walter Kozac, 3 and 2, and John J. Farrell, former United States open champion, was defeated by the most prominent of the Elmsford family, Joseph Turnesa, 1 up, in spite of an uphill struggle during the last seven holes to make up the wide margin of 4 up held by Turnesa at that point.

As on the preceding days, it was the great skill of Kozac in approaching and putting that accounted for his victory. He made a single putt on nine of the sixteen holes played, with six of the holes below par figures.

Farrell was weak at the start of his match with the Elmsford Italian, but after being two down at the turn, and dropping the next two holes by single shot margins, gallantly attempted to make up the margin, and but for a 6 on the fifteenth, might have tied the score at the seventeenth. But the home hole was halved to give the victory to Turnesa.

Farrell also had a hard struggle in the morning to dispose of Wilfred Cox, who staged a comeback in the latter half also, but lost, 2 up on the seventeenth hole. Sarazen, however, had an easy task to defeat Tony Manero, the low scorer of the week, by a score of 6 and 4. The summary:

METROPOLITAN PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round

Eugene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow, defeated Tony Manero, unattached, 6 and 4.

Walter Kozac, North Hills, defeated George Heron, Meadow Brook, 2 and 1.

John J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, defeated Wilfred Cox, Dyker Beach, 2 and 1.

Joseph Turnesa, Elmsford, defeated Sol di Buono, Bonnie Briar, 3 and 2.

Semifinal Round

Walter Kozac, North Hills, defeated Eugene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow, 3 and 2.

Joseph Turnesa, Elmsford, defeated John J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, 1 up.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED DEFEATED

Lose to Portland (Ore.) Police in U. S. Rifle Matches

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—Star pistol shots of the world's most famous police organization bowed Friday to United States markmanship at the national rifles matches here when the Portland (Ore.) police team defeated the Royal Canadian Mounted squad, 1123 to 1054.

Five stages—slow, timed, rapid fire, running man, and targets—were fired.

The Ohio civilian rifle team brought the Port Clinton (O.) trophy back to the Buckeye State Friday for the first time since it was placed in competition in 1920.

The Ohioans shot a score of 554 out of a possible 600. Massachusetts civilians were second, with 551; Washington third, with 550; and American Legion team fourth, with 544.

First regiment of the United States Marine Corps won the Humbold trophy, symbolic of the championship regimental match, for the third straight year, with a score of 553. Second place went to the 186th Infantry team of the Oregon National Guard, with 541. United States Navy team, Division 4, scored another 541, but was outranked by the westerners on center shots.

The enlisted men's trophy went to the United States Navy team for the third consecutive year when the sailors shot 566 out of a possible 600. The United States Marines were second with 63, while the cavalry marksmen shot 561 for third.

Roberts Island Rifle Club of Stockton, Calif., won the civilian interclub match with a score of 363 out of a possible 400. Second place went to Wenatchee (Wash.) Club with 359. Thirty-four teams fired on the 200 and 600-yard ranges in this match.

United States Infantry team fired a score of 559 out of a possible 600 to win the American Expeditionary Force Roumanian Trophy match. United States Marine Corps was second with 550; Louisiana National Guard third with 546, United States Navy fourth with 544 and United States Engineers fifth with 543.

Lieut. R. T. Presnell, Marine Corps, won the rapid fire pistol match with a score of 195, firing on the 25-yard range at the rate of one shot every two seconds. Capt. J. Lienhard, Marine Corps, was second with 190; Sergt. H. M. Bailey, Marine Corps, third with 188; O. Yanick, St. Louis policeman, fourth with 187 and Sergt. R. V. Wilzewski, Fort Bliss, Tex., 8th Cavalry, fifth, with 186.

INTRUDER WINS FIRST RACE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Intruder went into the triangular second race of the annual series for the Lutz Cup for "Q" sloops off Jackson Park Harbor here today favored to win again. The Marconi-rigged boat owned by J. P. O'Rourke and two brothers, captured the windward-leeward event which opened the series Friday. Siren, owned by the Karas brothers of the Chicago Yacht Club, finished second, with Sinbad, owned by Don Byrne of Jackson Park, third, and Princess, the cup defender, owned by Edmund Jedzry-Kowski of Jackson Park, bringing up the rear. The series is to be decided by a third race, quadrangular, Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	97	56	.634
Toronto	85	67	.559
Buffalo	78	74	.513
Baltimore	76	73	.510
Montreal	75	76	.497
Reading	73	75	.493
Newark	71	78	.477
Jersey City	46	102	.311

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Baltimore 3, Newark 1.
Newark 7, Baltimore 6.
Reading 4, Jersey City 3 (12 innings).
Toronto 5, Montreal 1.
Rochester 10, Buffalo 1.

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—Tentative plans for the organization of a Merrimack Valley professional football league were made at a preliminary meeting here Thursday night with representatives of teams from Lawrence, Haverhill and Lowell supporting the project. It is proposed to organize a six-team circuit in each city to have two elevens and each team to play a schedule of 10 games.

CODDINGTON POLOISTS WIN

GREENWICH, Conn.—Led by W. Coddington at No. 1, and George Sherman Jr. at No. 3, the Greenwich polo team defeated the Boulder Brook four, 5 to 1, at the Greenwich Polo Club here Thursday. Coddington starred with three goals, while young Sherman accounted for the other two Greenwich scores. C. Wilson, Boulder Brook No. 3, scored his team's lone tally.

Old Aiken Polo Team Wins, 16 to 8

Defeats Eastcott in Play for the Waterbury Cups at Meadow Brook

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Waterbury Cups, the handicap section of the high goal pony polo carnival at Meadow Brook, got under way Friday, when the initial losers of the first round matches in the open championship, the Anglo-American four called Eastcott, and the Old Aiken team, the national junior champions, encountered each other.

Old Aiken, the youthful four which was raised a total of nine goals in order that it might be eligible for the event, simply ran away from the highly estimated Eastcott team, which had been originally scheduled to concede five goals handicap, but were set back three of these, allowing the undergraduate team only two goals. Even these were totally unnecessary for the Old Aiken victory, as the final score was 16 to 8, and at no time were the losers ahead on actual goals scored.

The Eastcott team included three of the high goal men of England in the lineup for the first half, including Capt. Charles H. Tremayne, who has been selected to captain the challengers for the Westchester International Trophy next year by the Hurlingham Club. But the youngsters fairly swamped the international stars, leading at 9 to 2, when the first half ended, and after the substitution of Capt. Henry Forrester, formerly of the British Army, and a six-goal player in England, for Col. P. K. Wise, adding seven more in the second half, Tremayne was especially easy, playing at back, and Elbridge T. Gerry and James P. Mills fairly galloped away from him on many occasions, one of them holding him with ease, while the other scored.

But for the play of E. W. Hopping, the sole American member of the Eastcott team, the margin might have been even greater, but his play, with some assistance from Cecil Balding, the youngest member of the British polo family, held the former St. Paul School quartet.

The umpires, Capt. Wesley K. White and James C. Cooley, were properly strict with the junior titleholders, and many of the goals for Eastcott came either by free shots or as a result of foul shots, followed up in the play. But even these were frequently blocked by the fine defense of Rathborne, and the internationalists were unable to convert many of them into scores.

Colonel Wise, riding into a scrimmage near the end of the fourth chukker had to retire, and was replaced by Capt. Henry Forrester, formerly of the Seventeenth Lancers team, and now a resident of California, where he played in several games last winter. Forrester, though handicapped by lack of practice, showed good play at No. 3, and fed his forwards so effectively that most of the later goals for Eastcott came with some assistance from him. The summary:

Positions	OLD AIKEN	EASTCOTT
No. 1	E. T. Gerry	Cecil Balding
No. 2	J. P. Mills	E. W. Hopping
No. 3	D. S. Iglehart	Col. P. K. Wise
	Capt. Henry Forrester	
Back	J. C. Rathborne	
	Capt. C. H. Tremayne	

Score—Old Aiken 16, Eastcott 8. Score—Gerry 6, Iglehart 5, Mills 3, by handicap 2, for Old Aiken; Hopping 6, Balding 2 for Eastcott. Referee—Louis E. Stoddard. Umpires—Capt. Wesley K. White and James C. Cooley. Time—Eight chukkers of 7½ minutes each.

PICK-UPS

THE lively ball, according to Fred F. Mitchell, Harvard baseball coach, has changed the whole game of baseball, even the managing end. Managers do not have to be as versatile as they used to be. There is less to baseball—that is, to scientific baseball, and consequently the managers are not required to have as keen an understanding of the game. That is one reason why Judge Emil E. Fuchs of the Braves thought he could make a go of managing. His only experience in baseball was as an executive business man and as an observer.

The major-league record and the National League record have been broken in home runs, but the American League record of 533, made in 1925 is still intact, but won't be much longer with the league total to date this season having reached 529.

There are 21 players in the National League and 15 in the American who have hit 10 or more home runs. The record for the American League was made in 1925, when 19 hit 10 or more home runs, and the National League, usually ahead in that department, also had 19 in that year. The National League already has made a new record this season, while the American will probably set one soon, as two others have reached nine and several more are headed that way.

The 1929 season has certainly been a home-run year. The possibilities of the new major-league total for the year are good for reaching 1400. To date, the total hit is over 1200. In June, for instance, 287 home runs were made. If that many are hit in the remaining month of play, the total for 1929 would be nearly 1500!

The Athletics needed 11 games to clinch the American League pennant and Chicago needed 16, after Tuesday's games.

A World Series between the Athletics and Cubs would not be an unprecedented affair. The two met before in 1910, Connie Mack being pilot of the Athletics at that time and Frank L. Chance leading the Cubs. The Athletics won four of five games played.

HULBERT WINS QUEBEC OPEN

MONTREAL, Que. (C. P.)—Following 72 in the morning round with a steady 75 in the afternoon, A. J. Hulbert, stock professional of the Thornhill Golf Club, Toronto, Friday won the open championship of the Province of Quebec over the course of the Laval-Sur-Le-Lac Golf Club. Hulbert's score of 147 for the 36 holes of medal play was just one stroke better than two fellow Ontarion professionals, Robert Cunningham, of Mississauga, Toronto, and Andrew Kay, of Lambton, Toronto, who tied with Harold March, of Quebec, for second place with scores of 148 each.

HAHLBOHM WINS AT CHESS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Hermann Hahlbohm, of Chicago, by defeating E. J. Roesch, of this city, in the final round, won the championship of the Western Chess Association, concluded Friday at the rooms of the downtown Y. M. C. A. The victor who has frequently been a contender for this title and repeatedly finished high, barely managed to beat out Herman Steiner, of New York; N. T. Whitaker of Washington, and J. Anderson, the St. Louis champion. This trio tied for second place.

ALLISON WINS IN SENIOR GOLF

EAST WILLISTON, L. I.—Scoring a 78 in the final 18 holes here Friday, Samuel Allison of the Hempstead Golf Club, captured the first Long Island senior golf championship over the links of the Wheatley Hills Golf Club. As he made a 79 Thursday, Allison's total was 157, which led his closest competitor by three strokes. Frank H. Hunt, of Engineers, was runner-up with 81-79—160.

ATHLETICS BUY PITCHER

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—John McGrew, right hander with Omaha, Western League Baseball Club, has been purchased by the Philadelphia Athletics, Manager Connie Mack announced. McGrew, one of the topnotch pitchers in the Western League, will report to the major league team next season.

PALFREYS WIN DOUBLES TITLE

Misses Mianne and Sarah Defeat Californians at 6-2, 5-7, 6-2

UNITED STATES GIRLS' DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1919—Miss Elizabeth Warren and Miss Penelope W. Anderson
1920—Miss Virginia L. Carpenter and Miss Helen Sewell.
1922—Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Helen Hooker.
1923—Miss Helen Hooker and Miss Elizabeth Hilleary.
1926—Misses Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1927—Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank.
1928—Misses Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey.
1929—Misses Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the third time since 1926, the Misses Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., are the girls' doubles tennis champions of the United States, as the result of the final round played on the turf courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, in which the Palfrey sisters defeated Miss Helen Marlowe of Hollywood, Calif., and Miss Carolyn Babcock of Los Angeles, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

To reach the final round, Friday, the Palfrey sisters had to defeat Miss Olive Wade of Toronto, Ont., and Miss Marion Hunt of San Francisco, Calif. This they did in straight sets, scored at 6—2, 6—4.

The other finalists, Miss Marlowe and Miss Babcock, had a three-set battle to put Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston, and Miss Evelyn Parsons of Palo Alto, Calif., out of the running. The score was 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

The champions won the first set of the final round match with ease, and were leading 5 games to 3 in the second set when the Californians staged a rally and won four straight games and the set to even matters, but the Palfrey girls showed their championship form and won the deciding set rather handily.

Miss Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. C. C. Madeira, both of Philadelphia, gained the final round in the women's Middle States singles championship. Miss Hilleary defeated Miss Olive Wade, of Canada, in the semifinal round at 6—2, 6—2, and Mrs. Madeira won from Miss Cecelia Rigel of the Germantown Cricket Club, 9—7, 6—3.

Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Hilleary reached the final round of the women's doubles as the result of the semifinal round victory over Mrs. Madeira and Mrs. John F. Gardner of Merion, 8—6, 6—3. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

Misses Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, Ont., and Miss Marion Hunt, San Francisco, Calif., 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Helen Marlowe, Hollywood, Calif., and Miss Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, Mass., and Miss Evelyn Parsons, Palo Alto, Calif., 6—4 4—6, 6—2.

Final Round

Misses Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Helen Marlowe, Hollywood, Calif., and Miss Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—2, 5—7, 6—2.

WOMEN'S MIDDLE STATES SINGLES

Semifinal Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Miss Cecilia Riegel, Germantown Cricket Club, 9—7, 6—3.

Quarterfinal Round

Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Miss Virginia Hilleary defeated Mrs. C. C. Madeira and Mrs. John F. Gardner, Merion Cricket Club, 8—6, 6—3.

Mrs. B. William Endicott, Boston, and Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. O. F. Gray and Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Alice O. Francis, South Orange, N. J., and Miss Ann Page, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, Philadelphia Cricket Club, and Mrs. W. Price Newhall, Germantown Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Miss Dorothy Andrus and Miss Virginia Hilleary defeated Miss Allison Harrison and Miss Kitty Wiener, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—3.

AUSTRALIANS WIN FROM TOURING TEAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND—The New Zealander rates himself as playing Rugby football better than anyone else, except perhaps the South African, with whom honors in tests are even. It came as a shock to him, therefore, when on the recent visit of an "All Black" side to Australia all three tests against the strength of Australia were lost. This has never happened before. It is true, the New Zealander team was not the best—it is more difficult than it used to be to get the best sides together for a tour involving some weeks' absence from work—but credit must be given to the Australians for the fine football they played.

The high standard of the Australians' play and their unprecedented success against the strength of a country so famous as New Zealand has given the Rugby game a great impetus in Australia. Even in the State of Victoria, where hardly any Rugby is played, it is hoped that the game will grow as a result of the visit of the New Zealanders. In welcoming the team on its return to New Zealand, an official of the Auckland Rugby Union said: "We welcome you more heartily than if you had won all your games," and in reply the manager said that they felt they had done an immense amount of good for the game in Australia.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL LEADS GOLF FIELD

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—W. D. Mitchell of St. Paul besides being Attorney-General of the United States plays the kind of golf a person can speak of in a loud voice.

Mr. Mitchell shot a 77 Friday to take the lead in the state senior golf championship. Starting the final half of the 36-hole medal play today he was four strokes in front of the field.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	103	77	.572
Mission	102	77	.570
Los Angeles	101	78	.564
Portland	100	78	.562
San Francisco	99	80	.553
Oakland	93	87	.517
Sacramento	93	88	.514
Seattle	86	94	.478

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Mission 6, Sacramento 2.
Hollywood 2, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 3.
Portland 8, San Francisco 2.

CANADIAN WHEAT ESTIMATE

The Canadian wheat pool estimates that Western Canadian wheat production this year at 272,000,000 bushels contrasted with a final 1928 estimate of 525,000,000 bushels.

Alekhin Wins First of 30 Games for Title

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Wiesbaden, Ger.

DR. ALEXANDER A. ALEKHIN, defending his world chess championship, Friday, won in 26 moves the first game from Dr. E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg, Germany, the challenger. The champion had the whites and adopted the queen's gambit, which Bogoljubow declined.

The players are to meet in 30 games, of which the first eight will be played here. The title has not been competed for since Dr. Alekhin won it from Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba in 1927.

Although Pressed Foxx Keeps Lead

Next in Batting Race Is Only Two Points Behind Leader —Others Gaining

CHICAGO (AP)—Although slumping slightly during the

PROFIT-TAKING GIVES MARKET UNEVEN TREND

Public Utility Issues in Forefront—Sentiment Still Cheerful

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy week-end profit-taking in some of the industrial leaders brought about some irregularity in today's brief session of the market but the general trend was upward, with the public utility issues again in the forefront of the advance.

While traders generally were pleased at the sharp rally yesterday, there was a belief in some quarters that the recovery had been too rapid, influencing conservative traders to reduce their commitments.

Weekly mercantile review reported an expansion in business after the Labor Day holiday, and several favorable earnings and sales reports made their appearance. New rumors of stock splits and mergers are constantly cropping out, but few of them bear out appraisal.

Closing is Irregular

Case Threshing Machine was the spectacular individual feature soaring 29 points to a new high record at 283. Pool operations were again apparent in several of the high priced specialties, Simmons was up more than 12 points to a new high at 170¼, or nearly 100 points above the year's low. Allied Chemical was marked up by 7 points, and Hershey Chocolate and Columbia Graphophone. National Cash Register, Westinghouse Electric Air Reduction and Union Tank Car advanced 4 points or more. American Water Works returned to the leadership of the public utility group by climbing 7 points to a new high at 192, and Standard Gas & Electric attained a new top at the same price for a gain of 3½ points.

Radio was hammered down 4 points. American & Foreign Power 3¾ and United States Steel common, General Electric and Loose-Wiles sold down two points or more.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Convertible Bonds Up

Convertibles moved up from one to more than five points in early dealings on the bond market today. The advance was led by International Telephone 4½s, which soared 5½ points to 218½. Other share privilege issues were able to complete their recovery from the losses they suffered in the Thursday slump.

Trading in the remainder of the list was typical of a dull Saturday session. Gains and losses were about evenly distributed, strong points including Fisk Rubber 8s and White Sewing Machine 6s ex-warrants, each of which rose 2 points. International Cement 5s dropped 1½.

Rails, utilities and United States Government securities were sluggish, and price fluctuations ruled narrow on light turnovers.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: So long as industrial and railroad corporations continue to report increased earnings of 2% per cent in comparison with last year, as many concerns are doing, their securities are likely to be in demand from investors and under such conditions it has proved profitable to buy sound stocks on any periods of weakness.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The selectivity of the advance accomplished during the past few months is a constructive factor on any acute weakness. We believe that many attractive purchases will be uncovered. As yet there are no indications of a change in the main trend of prices.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We believe that this week's reaction has sufficiently corrected the technical position for the time being, and paved the way for a resumption of the advance in the high grade railroad stocks. We think these are the most attractive in the present situation but that later in the steels will again feature the list.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: During the crop moving season the presumption seems generally held that the banks and the Federal Reserve System will extend sufficient credit to prevent any serious money stringency. What may develop after the crops are stored is problematical. But under the prevailing conditions the purchases of stocks for speculative purposes should be undertaken only when careful investigation shows exceptional possibilities, and even then, commitments should be restricted with a view of being able to withstand unusual shocks.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: As we pointed out yesterday, the constructive side of the market predominated, and we would follow the same leading stocks in their transition from a recovery movement to a new phase of advance.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: In view of the financing to be undertaken by the Treasury Department on the fifteenth, we do not anticipate any great stringency in the money market. September promises to be a month of stock dividends and extra distributions which will keep speculative interests keen, and, with the continued cooperation of the banking interests, we are still confident of higher prices.

CHAIN STORE SALES

August and eight months' sales of chain store and mail order houses compare:

NATIONAL BELLAS HESS

	1929	1928	Inc%
August sales	$3,161,919	$1,943,669	62.6
Eight months	29,104,379	24,428,275	19.1

LERNER CORP. SALES

	1929	1928	Inc%
August sales	$1,472,487	$820,928	79.4
Eight months	10,864,664	7,011,448	55.0

BEST & CO. SALES

	1929	1928	Inc%
August sales	$592,192	$482,725	22.7
Seven months	7,526,849	6,629,831	13.5

M. H. FISHMAN CO., INC.

	1929	1928	Inc%
August sales	$216,033	$83,629	158.9
Eight months	1,038,862	412,035	152.1

KROGER GROCERY & BAKING CO

The Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. reports sales as follows:

	1929	1928
4 wks and Aug 21	$21,921,905,167	$15,197,287
34 wks end Aug. 31	190,084,891	129,821,061
No. stores Aug. 31	5,807	4,253

S. H. KRESS CO.

	1929	1928
August sales	$5,316,960	$4,850,125
8 months	39,184,315	36,736,043

G. R. KINNEY CO.

	1929	1928
August sales	$1,645,637	$1,436,395
Eight months	12,713,454	11,438,242

August sales were the largest for that month in the company's history.

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

Quoted by E. J. Kitching & Co., Boston

	Bid	Offd
American Trust Co	685	710
Atlantic National Bank	116	120
Beacon Trust Co New	73	76
Exchange Trust Co	240	..
Federal National Bank	315	..
First National Bank	202	207
Merchants National Bank	550	580
National Rockland Bank	143	148
National Shawmut Bank	117	119
Old Colony Trust Co	920	..
Second National Bank	140	..
State Street Trust Co	330	..
United States Trust Co	190	..
Webster & Atlas National Bank	215	..

STEEL PRICES ADVANCED

Cold strip steel has been advanced by Youngstown steel makers $2 a ton to 2.85 cents a pound for fourth-quarter delivery.

Closing Prices

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 7	Sept. 6
145⅞	93½	..	Elec Boat	200	93½	93½	93½	94
84¾	42½	1	Elec P&L	16000	79¾	78¾	79¾	77
79¾	47	1f	Elec Sto Bat	900	86	85¾	85¾	85¾
123¾	90	5	Eng P S	1600	123½	121½	122½	122½
108¾	95½	5½	Eng P S 5 pf	400	112¾	105	109	..
53	41	2	Equit Blg	200	101	100½	101	106½
66¼	37	..	Erie	32900	40	40	40	39¾
73¾	45½	2½	Erie 1 pf	1100	62¾	62	62	61
			Evans Auto L	200	45¾	45½	45¾	..
52¾	40¾	3	Fairb Morse	1200	52¾	51	52¾	51
110¾	104	..	Fairb M pf	40	106½	106½	106½	..
123	90¾	..	Fidelity Ins	700	116¼	115	115	115½
98½	65	..	Filene	100	72	72	72	71
87¾	62	6½	Filene pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	97¾
20¾	8¼	1½	First Nat St	2900	87½	85¾	87	86
82¾	33	..	Fisk Rubber	1900	87½	85¾	87	86
102	65¾	..	Fisk 1pf cv	250	44½	44	44	43
103	87¼	3f	Fleischmann	400	95¾	95	95	95½
82¾	57¼	..	Fleischmann cts	1800	99	99	99	98¾
75	64	2f	Follansbee B	700	75¾	75	75¾	75¾
101	80¾	..	Foster Wh'ler	1000	64¾	64½	64½	64¾
54¾	37¾	4	Fox A	4000	67¾	65¾	67¾	67¾
			Freeport Tx	1900	50¼	48¾	49½	48¾
25	10½	..	Gardner M	800	11½	11¼	11¾	11
114¾	81	4f	Gen Am Tk	6100	113¼	111¾	113¼	111
94¾	61	..	Gen Asphalt	200	86¼	85¼	85¼	86
69¾	55½	2	Gen Bronze	200	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	8500	58¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	5100	117	114	114	114
402	219	4f	Gen Elec	7500	389	385	385½	389
113¾	70	.60	Gen Foods	5100	71	70¾	71¾	71¾
81¾	62¾	1½f	Gen G&E A	5800	105½	104¼	104¾	104½
109	70	..	Gen G&E 7%.	20	107½	107¼	107¼	..
114½	102	3	Gen Mills	300	107¾	107¼	107¼	..
98¾	66¾	3	Gen Motors	244500	79¾	78	78¼	78
98	57	1b	Gen Pub Svc	800	83¾	81¾	81¾	83
142¾	101	5	Gen Ry Sig	800	123	122	122¾	120½
96	83¾	3f	Gen Refrac	200	82¼	82¼	82¼	81¾
48¾	29¼	..	Gillette	4900	134¼	132¾	133¼	134
90	76½	7	Gimbel Br	300	36	35¾	36	35½
64¾	36¾	1½	Gimbel pf	200	83	83	83	82
1¾	⅞	..	Glidden	2000	60¼	59¾	60	60
66	28¼	..	Glidden rts	3600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
82	53¼	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	300	31⅞	31¼	31¾	31⅞
105¾	71¼	5	Gold Dust	5900	62	61¾	61¾	61¾
114¾	103	..	Goodrich	3000	72¼	71½	72	71⅞
69	33¾	2½	Goodyear	7100	115¼	112¾	115½	112
54	22¼	..	Graham Hos	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¼
102¾	62¼	..	Graham-P	800	23¾	23½	23¾	24
64¾	41	3	Granby	500	85¾	84½	85¾	85
63¾	43¾	3	Grand Un pf	200	47	47	47	46½
144¾	101½	5	Granite City	300	60¾	60	60	59
128¼	100	5	Grt Nor pf	200	135	134½	134¾	135
39¼	25¼	125	Grt Nor pf ct	100	124¾	124¾	124¾	124½
44	32¾	2.80	Grt Nor Ore	200	116¾	116½	116½	117½
119½	112¼	7	Grt W Sug	1200	36¾	36	36¾	36¾
200½	136¾	8	Grt W Sug pf	600	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
63½	55¾	2	Greene-Can	10	115	115	115	..
			Grisby Grun	500	200½	199	199	197
				3300	59¾	59	59½	59½
56¾	31	..	Hahn Dpt St	1300	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼
115	90	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	800	90¼	90	90	90
41¾	20¾	1.20	Hartman B	600	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
68¾	28	3	Hayes Body	600	30	29¾	30	29¾
128¾	80	..	Hershey Ch	1900	127½	125	126½	126
106¼	104	6	Hershey pf	1700	126	123	126	121¾
24⅜	13½	..	Hershey ppf	100	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
51	37½	2½f	Hollander	100	39½	39½	39½	..
109	58¾	1½	Holland P	100	191½	191½	191½	..
82½	56¼	..	Houdaille	300	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
58¾	34½	2½	Houston Oil	500	43	42¾	42¾	42¾
93½	75¼	2½	Howe Sound	200	76½	74¼	74¼	76
82	38½	2f	Hud Man	1200	70¾	69¾	69¾	68¾
			Hudson Mot	5500	55¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
			Hupp Motors	4100	85¾	83¾	84¾	83¾
				300	42	41	41¾	40¾
153½	132½	7	Ill Central	300	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾
39¾	29¾	2	Ind Oil & G	1200	51¾	51	51¾	51¾
32½	13	..	Indian Mot	300	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
51¼	29	..	Indian Refin	3000	48	47¾	48	47¾
135	58	..	Indian Re ct	200	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
205	120	..	Ind Rayon	2000	46½	45¼	46	46¼
113	78½	3½	Ingersoll R	100	86	86	86	..
66¾	38¼	1f	Inland Steel	300	196¾	195½	196¾	194
144¾	81¾	..	Inspiration	500	106	105	105¾	105
178	61½	..	Intercon Rub	5800	49¼	48¾	49¼	48¾
102¾	54½	2	Int Agr	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
142	92	2½	Int Cement	200	7	7	7	7
145	137	..	Int Combus	4100	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½
112¾	65¼	3.20	Int Harv	2000	136¾	134¾	135¾	135
102½	47½	..	Int Harv pf	200	138¾	138¾	138¾	138½
36½	26¾	..	Int Hyd El	1000	49¾	48¾	48¾	49
73¾	40½	2.40	Int Match pf	3700	85	83¼	85	84
37½	24	2.40	Int M Mar ct	1700	36¼	34¾	35¾	33
93	60	..	Int Nickel	7700	53¾	53¼	53¾	53¾
17½	10¾	..	Int P&P A	200	35¾	35¾	35¾	35
106	95	6	Int P&P pf	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
90	55¼	..	Int P&P ct	200	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
119	108	..	Int Print I pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
114½	78	2	Int Salt	200	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
93½	55¼	2	Int Silver pf	29	118¾	118	118	..
72½	64	2	Inter Dep St	35800	146¾	143	144	..
69	49¼	4	Investors Ex	400	58¾	58	58	142¾
			Island Cr	200	65	65	65	58
				100	50½	50½	50½	50¼
84½	69	4	Jewel Tea	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
212¾	152½	3	Johns Man	400	204¾	200	202	203
16½	5¾	..	Jordan Mot	400	6	5¾	5¾	6
112¾	106	6	KC P&L t B pf	50	108½	108½	108½	..
108¾	78	5	Kan City So	300	105¾	104	104¾	..
58½	48	5	Kayser	400	49¼	49	49¼	50
24	7	..	Kelly Spring	900	45¾	45	45¾	45
94¾	53	..	Kelly Spr 8%	20	53	53	53	54
59¾	40½	2	Kelsey Wh	900	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
19¼	12	..	Kelvinator	800	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
96	87	6f	Kendall pf	10	87	87	87	87
56½	27¾	4	Kennecott	48500	95	94½	95	94
44½	27¾	1	Kimberly Cl	700	55¾	54¾	55¾	55
109¾	93¼	8	Kinney	1000	99	99	99	99
78¾	25¼	..	Kinney pf	8800	30¾	29¼	30¾	30¾
60½	32¾	1½	Kolster Rad	300	60¾	57¾	59¾	60
57½	44½	1.60	Kraft Cheese	1100	52¾	51½	52¼	51
25½	12¾	..	Kresge	1100	52¾	51½	52¼	51
114	86	..	Kresge DS	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
46½	33½	1.34	Kress Co	800	89	88¼	88¾	90
122½	75½	1f	Kreuger Toll	4000	38¾	38	38¼	83½
			Kroger	2500	88	87¼	88	88½
33¾	26	..	Lago Oil	100	32½	32½	32½	32¼
65	43	2½	Lee Rubber	300	13	12	12	12¼
102¼	77¾	3½	Leh P Cem	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44
28¾	19	..	Leh Val	200	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
63	42¾	..	Leh V Coal	4100	25¾	24	25¾	24
43	38¼	2.40	Lima Loco	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
61	48¾	2f	Libbey O	100	39¾	38¾	38¾	39
113¾	71¾	4f	Link Belt	500	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
84¼	48½	2f	Liquid Car	1300	36¾	36	36¾	36¼
88¾	56	2.60	Loew's Inc	600	60¾	60	60¾	60¾
59	32¾	1¾	Loft Cdy	1600	77¾	77¾	77¾	8
115¾	138¾	7	Loose-Wiles	19100	87¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
18	10¾	..	Lou G&E A	17600	58¾	56½	57¼	55¾
108¾	66½	2	Louis & N	300	150	149¼	149¼	149½
			Lou Oil Ref	2100	118¾	117¾	117¾	118¾
			Ludlum Stl	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	88¾
104¾	71¼	4	McCall	300	101¾	101¾	101¾	100
113¾	95¼	2	McCrory Str	10	100½	100½	100½	..
115½	97¼	2	McCrory B	300	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
59½	51¼	..	McLellan	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
48	40½	2	McGraw Hill	100	42¼	42	42	..
14½	7	..	McIntyre	100	42	42	42	..
74¾	44½	4	McKeesport	300	74¾	74¾	74¾	74½
74¾	44½	4	MackTrucks	12400	74¾	74¾	74¾	74½
25½	14¾	..	Macy	2000	247	247	247	247
148	80	5	Madison Sq	800	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
25	14¾	..	Magma Cop	500	75¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
60	38	3	Mallinson	400	165¾	165	165¾	165
24	16	..	Man El Sup	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¾
48	32	..	Man El ms	2600	41	39¾	41	39¾
48	32	..	Man El mg	2600	41	39¾	41	39¾
49	32	..	Manhin Rock	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
40	24	4	Marmon	2800	82¾	80	81¾	81¾
8	3	..	Mart-Parry	100	8	8	8	8
2b	1	..	Math Alkali	1200	58½	56¾	58½	57¼
8	3	..	Math Alk rts	22000	2¼	2	2¼	1¾
4	2	..	May Dept S	5000	82¼	81½	83¼	82¾
2f	1	..	Maytag	500	24¾	24	24¾	24
			Mexi Seabd	200	36	35	35	35½
4	2	..	Miami Cop	300	47½	47	47½	46½
2	1	..	Mich Steel	100	108	108	108	..
2	1	..	Mid Cont	500	34	33½	33½	33¼
2	1	..	Mid States	2300	24¼	24	24¼	24¼
2	1	..	Mid States ct	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	17¾
31	18	..	Miller Rub	300	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
54	35	..	Min Moline	3700	35½	34	34	34½
66	66¾	..	Min & SSM	3700	35½	34	34	34½
65¾	42¾	2	Mn & SSM ll	1000	49¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
107½	102	2½	Mo K&T	1700	58	58	58	57¾
101¾	62½	2½	Mo K&T pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
147	120	..	Mo Pac	500	93	94	94	94½
80¼	60½	2½	MoPac pf	400	141	141	141	141
156¾	90	2½	Mohawk	300	68	66	68	66¾
6½	2¾	.40	Mont Ward	14400	133¾	130¾	132¾	132½
60¾	12½	..	Mother Lode	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	25¾
31¾	26	..	Motion Pc	1000	42¼	42	42¼	42¾
142	96½	2	Motor Prod	1000	29½	28¾	29¼	29¾
81¾	53	2	Motor Wheel	300	122	121¾	121¾	120¾
16½	12¾	..	Mullins Bdy	900	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¼
100¾	62	3f	Murray rts	400	37¼	36¾	37¼	36¾
50½	40	..	Murray Bdy	1500	60½	58	58	58
			Meyers Bro	500	48¼	48	48¼	48
118¾	81¾	6	Nash Mot	2900	86¾	85	85	85¾
41¾	28¾	..	Nat Acme	900	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
71	34	1f	Nat Bellas H	500	35	35	35	35½
216¾	166½	6	Nat Bisc	2300	40½	38¼	40¾	37¾
148¾	96	3f	Nat Cash R	300	209½	208¾	208¾	208
27¾	21¼	..	Nat Dairy	3200	139¾	132¾	139	129
37¾	28¾	1½	Nat Dairy rts	12000	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
68	33	..	Nat Dept St	700	31¾	28¾	28¾	29½
62¾	42	..	Nat Distil	2200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
178½	132	1	Nat Enam	2200	51¾	50	50	50½
141½	138½	6	Nat Lead	700	55¾	55	55¾	..
71¾	42¼	1	Nat Lead pf A	100	120½	120½	120½	..
153	101	5	Nat Pw & Lt	100	139	139	139	137
122¼	100	5	Nat Surety	6000	68¼	66¾	67¾	66½
39¼	25¼	125	Nat Tea	100	120	119	119	120
44	32¾	2.80	Nev Cons	31500	24¾	24¼	25¾	25
119½	112½	7	Newport Co	200	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
200½	136¾	8	NY Central	4600	93	92	93	91¾
63½	55¾	2	NY C&StL	4600	248¾	246½	247¾	247
			NY C&StL pf	800	185	184	184	184
			NY Dock pf	100	105½	105½	105½	105
			NY NH&H	100	83¼	83	83¼	82¾
			NY N&H ll pf	4200	127¼	127	127¼	127¼
			NY Ont&W	1100	27¾	27¼	27¾	25¾
			NY Ry pf	5500	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
			NY St Ry pf	1000	..	..	..	97¾
			Norf South	200	41	41	41	41
			Norf & West	300	286	285	285	286
			No Am	4200	175¾	174	174	175½
			No Am pf	200	51¾	51¾	51¾	52¾

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 7	Sept. 6
163¾	99¾	6	No Am Ed pf	200	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
64¾	43¾	2.41	N Ger Lloyd	200	52¾	52¾	52¾	51¾
118¾	95½	5	No Pac	600	110	109¾	109¾	109¾
50	42¼	..	Nor-west Tel	10	46	46	46	..
6¼	1¾	..	Norwalk T	300	2	2	2	2¼
32	16¾	..	Oilwell	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
64½	34¾	..	Oliver Farm	2400	44	43	43¾	43
99½	30	3	Oliver ppf	200	92¾	92	92	91
69¾	49¼	3	Oliver cv pf	800	55	54¼	55	54½
431	276	6f	Otis Elev	800	420¼	420	420	423½
37¾	27	..	Otis Steel	2400	49¾	49	49	49¾
96¾	78	4	Outlet Co	300	78	78	78	78
98¾	75	4f	Owens Bot	200	77	77	77	77¾
97	53¾	3	Pac Gas	6900	91½	89	90¾	90¾
134¾	70	3	Pac Lighting	2100	129½	127¾	127¾	125¾
1½	1	..	Pac Oil	800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
220	159	..	Pac Tel&T	100	206	202½	204	204
156½	116½	3f	Packard M	5700	152¾	150¼	151½	150¾
31¾	26¾	..	Packard n	31900	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
69	40¾	..	Pan-Am B	4200	65¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
74	13¾	..	Pan-Am WB	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
15¾	5¾	3	Paramount	4300	71¾	70¾	70¾	71
14¾	7½	.80	Park Utah	1500	6	5¾	6	5¾
30	13¾	..	Pathe Exch	2900	10	9¾	9¾	10
47¾	34½	2.92c	Patino M	400	20½	19¾	19¾	19¾
22¾	11¾	..	Peerless Mot	1000	41	40¼	41	41
60¾	35¼	2f	Penick & F	2200	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
12	5½	..	Penn C&C	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
27	8¼	..	Penn Dix C	200	10	10	11¾	11
110	72½	4	Penn RR	10300	107¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
404	208	8	Peoples Gas	1000	378¼	378	378¾	377
101	96	5	Pere M ppf	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
250	157½	3	Phelps Do	6800	68¾	66	68	65
45½	30	1.50	Phila Co	200	280	254	260	..
54	50¾	3	Philips Jnss pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	31½
34	17¾	..	Philips Pet	100	52	52	52	52¾
96	83¾	7	Pierce Air	500	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
47	35	1.50f	Pierce Ar pf	50	84	84	84	..
37¾	27½	..	Pierce-Ar pf	600	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
87¾	72½	6	Pierce Oil	800	84	82¼	84	..
3¾	1¼	..	Pierce Oil pf	500	2	2	2	..
63¾	39½	2	Pierce Pet	300	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
83¾	64¾	2.88	Pillsbury	1400	51¾	51	51¾	50¾
27½	26¼	1.40	Pirelli Co	1000	63½	62¼	63¼	62¾
148¾	125¾	6	Pitts S&B	200	73	73	73	74¾
43¾	26	1.50f	Pitts WV	500	139	136¾	139	138¾
105	101½	7	Post Toas pf	1200	38¾	37	37	36¾
52¾	50¾	..	Prairie O&G	100	103½	103½	103½	103¾
65	53¾	3f	Prairie P L	3500	60¾	54¾	54¾	53¾
98	90	2	Press Steel	100	61¾	60	60	60½
237¾	111¾	2	Procter & G	900	74¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
81¾	75	2.60	Prod & Ref	100	15	15	15	..
123½	103½	6	Pub Ser Col	28000	128¾	125¼	125¾	125¾
134¾	117¾	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	107
91¾	74	6	Pub Serv 7%	900	107¾	107¾	107¾	107
20¾	23¼	1.50	Pullman	3500	86¾	85	85¾	85
148¾	109¾	4	Pure Oil	400	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¾
			Purity Bk	200	142	141¼	141¼

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Domestic Trade and Industry Active—Mixed Conditions Abroad

Trade and industry have passed what is regarded as an excellent summer season, from the standpoint of volume and profits, and is entering upon autumn activities with an optimism and vigor more pronounced than average.

Whatever predictions of a dire nature that have been made in recent months have all come to naught. Credit, while tight, has been ample for business and crops; retail sales have held up remarkably well; the anticipated slump in automobile buying has not materialized, wheat prices have gone up sufficiently to offset the decline in yield and steel production has been well maintained.

Consumption of steel has held at surprisingly high levels and though there has been a slight recession in the last week, it still holds up well above last year. New records for output were made for the first eight months of the year and production of pig iron set a record for August. The average of the industry is above 90 per cent, with no important change expected in the near future.

Automobile production increased in August after the recession in July necessitated by the bringing out of new models and the taking of inventory and was estimated at 5 per cent above August last year. Output for the first seven months of this year of 3,329,545 was a gain of 43 per cent over the corresponding period of 1928 and is largely accounted for by the increased activity of the Ford Company. The motor trade continues optimistic over the sales prospect for the rest of the year.

Good Pace for Industry

Building thus far this year has not fallen off to the extent predicted, in view of the rather tight credit situation. Preliminary August figures indicate awards of approximately $490,000,000, which would bring the total contracts up to Sept. 1 around $4,175,000,000, which compares with $4,345,000,000 in the like period of 1928. This is a decrease of only 8.2 per cent, and is regarded as favorable. The heavy construction by public utilities has been a big factor in keeping the country's building program at high levels.

Among other industries it might be noted that radio manufacturers are speeding up their programs for an expected profitable winter season, that furniture factories have taken out large contracts for radio cabinets, that shoe factories are busy at most centers, and that the textile industry is reporting good orders, particularly for rayon and knitwear.

The production of crude oil is still too high, having reached a new record last week. However, gasoline sales are at record levels, and it is felt that the demand for oil for motor fuel will continue to increase. It is hoped that producers in the California fields will get together on a program of curtailment soon.

The movement of commodities as indicated by freight car loadings was substantially greater than in the like week of last year. The output of bituminous coal exceeded the previous week and the similar week of 1929. The volume of money turnover for the week ended Aug. 31, as indicated by check payments, was lower than in the preceding week, but higher than in the corresponding week of last year.

Earnings of utilities in reports coming to hand the last week showed increases last year and chain store sales have shown significant gains for August and the eight months, some as high as 45 to 60 per cent. Only $11,191,000 of new bonds were marketed in the week ended Sept. 7, compared with $52,316,000 the corresponding week of last year.

Reports From Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—Commercial conditions are on a somewhat better level than a year ago, especially in the coal and steel industries. Unemployment is slightly reduced, and work has been resumed in the Lancashire cotton industry. The engineering and chemical trades are steady. The electrical equipment industry is working full time. The shoe and leather trades are slack.

NORWAY—Conditions in Norway are quiet, with summer dullness evident. Labor conditions are fairly stable, following the settlement of a number of wage disputes. There is good demand for small cargo steamers, especially for timber. The money situation is without feature.

BRAZIL—There is better sentiment over the general business situation. Trade is showing some improvement, although money is slightly tighter. It is believed that the run of important failures is practically over. Report for the first six months of 1929 shows a favorable balance of trade of £1,103,000, which compares with the 1928 balance for the like period of £5,452,000.

MEXICO—There has been substantial improvement in the textile industry, sales and output having increased 15 to 20 per cent in July. Credit conditions are better, rates on loans within recent weeks having been placed as low as 8 per cent compared with as high as 18 per cent in March and April.

Leading Stock Markets

The security market in New York this week gave a good account of itself from the standpoint of bullish interests during the first trading days, but experienced a drastic break on Thursday which was evidenced by a decline in the industrial averages of about 10 points. The slump was attributed to fears of tighter credit due to payment of taxes and government financing, accentuated by Babson's prediction of a collapse in the market structure. Stocks recovered on Friday with almost equal facility, the industrial averages regaining 6½ points. The increase of $134,000,000 in brokers' loans to a new peak was ignored.

The London stock market was rather hesitant most of the week due to uncertainty over the British bank rate. Gilt-edge issues were heavy. When the rate remained unchanged, securities failed to show any strength, though a boom started in American Celanese shares. Margarine issues were active and higher on announcement of the amalgamation with Lever Brothers. The graphophone shares were strong, but Swedish Match B shares dropped to a low for the year.

On the Paris Bourse, the wide advance of Monday was followed by profit-taking, but gains were consolidated in the following two days. The volume of business held high. Rentes were in good demand. Banks showed good gains, despite realizing sales. The bank statement was regarded as favorable.

The mining, artificial silk and electrical groups were generally higher this week on the Berlin Boerse. Ford shares were depressed, falling 13 points to 251. Thursday, Reichsbank shares were weak falling 8¾ points on Wednesday on a rumor that shareholders' rights would be curtailed by a change in the bank's charter necessitated by the Young plan. Trading was not especially heavy.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is reported in the market for 55,000 tons of rails.

N. Y. BONDS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abitibi Pow 5s	84	84
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	79	79
Ala G & So 4s '43	93	92
Allegh Corp 5s '44	111⅝	110⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Allegh 5s '49	111⅝	111⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s 41	106	104
Am I G Chem 5½s	117⅝	116¾
Am Inter 5½s '49	113	112¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	98
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	99¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¾	102¼
Am T & T 4½s cv	217½	215
Am T & T 1st 5s '50	101⅝	101⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¼	105¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '43	96¾	96¾
Ann Arbor 4s '95	72½	72½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¾	89¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	86⅞	86
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	85⅛	85⅛
Atch T&SF cv 4s '55	90⅝	90⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94	94
Atch T&SF 6½s C&A div 62	102	101
Atch T&SF 4s T S L 58	86½	86½
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	88	88
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	72	72
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Baldwin Loco 5s 40	106½	106½
B&O cv 4½s '48	96⅝	96⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¼	100¼
B&O 5s series D	100	99¾
B&O 6s '29	107½	107½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101	101
Beth steel con 5½s '56	104⅛	104⅛
Beth steel con 6s A '48	104⅝	104⅝
Boston & Me fifi 5s	94½	94⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	58	58
Bowe-Biltmore s f g 5s '34	100	100
British City Br 1st 5s '41	83	82
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	90	89¾
Brklyn Queens Con 5s	71⅞	71⅞
Buff B & P 4½s '97	87	87
Bush Term con 5s '55	94⅞	94⅞
By Products 5½s '45	99¾	99¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	98	98
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	96⅛	95¾
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99¾	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99¾	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¼	92½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	92½	92½
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	114
Can North sf 7s '40	111¾	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	82	81¾
Cen Hudson Gas 5s	100	100
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	72	72
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅛	98⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	89¾	89¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95½	95¼
Ches & O rfg 5s '29	99	99
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	74¾	74¼
Chi G West 4s '59	65	64
Chi M&StP gen 5½s '89	70	70
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	79¼	79
Chi M StP&Pac 5s	93½	93½
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	92¾	92¾
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99	99
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	91½	91½
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	85¼	85¼
Chi St L & Pitts 5s	89½	89½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	115
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84⅛	84⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	93½	93¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58	94¼	94¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	97⅛	97
Colum Gas & El 5s '52 May	96⅝	96⅝
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	45½	45½
Comm Trav Trust 6½s	107	106
Comm-Trav Trust 6s	91	90½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	96	96
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104⅝
Container Corp 6s '46	92¾	92¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	57	57
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	83½	83½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	98	98
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	61½	61
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	89¾	89¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98	98
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88¾	88¾
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	89¼	89¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '53	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '53	100½	100½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99¼	99¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102¼	101½
Duke-P Power 5s '66	104⅝	103⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97	97
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	87¼	87¼
Edith Roch McC 6s	101½	101½
Erie cv 4s A '53	82½	82½
Erie 5s '67	92½	91½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Erie gen lien	75	75
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94	94
Fisk Rub 8s '41	100	98½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68	68
Gannet 6s	92	92
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	98	98
Gen Cable 5½s	94⅝	94⅝
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	104⅝	104⅝
Gen Pub Serv 5½s	112½	112½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	101½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	102	101⅞
Gen Pet 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	90½	90
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	91	91
Grand Tk Rv Can 6s '36	102½	102½
Great Northern 6½s '32	106	106
Great Northern 7s '36	109¾	109¾
Green Bay & West deb B	27	27
Hudson Coal 5s '62	73	72¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	74	74
Hud &Man rfg 5s '57	90	89½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	100½
Ill Cen 4s '52	86¾	86¾
Ill Cen 6½s '66	95⅞	95⅞
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	95	95
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99½	99½
Ind Steel 5s '52	104½	104½
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	99	99
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	35	34½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '56	64	63½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63½	63½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100½	100½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	100⅝	100⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	89
Int Paper 6s '55	90	90
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	93	93
Int Rys C Am 8s '72	76½	76½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	91
Int T & T 4½s cv	218½	215
Keith 6s '46	81⅞	81⅞
Kinney Co 7½s '36	104	104
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104⅜	104⅜
L'Antaro 6s rct ww	99¼	99
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84½	84½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102	102
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	98½	98½
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	74	74
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	106½	106½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	91⅝	91⅝
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	81	81
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	87¾	87¾
McCrory 5½s '41	96⅜	96½
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	99½	99½
Met West Side 4s	72	72
Midvale Steel cnl 5s '36	100	99⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98½	98¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98	97¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	20⅞	20⅞
Min St L & SSM 5s gold	94¼	94¼
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	85	85
Mo Pac 5s E '78	95¼	95¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71	71
Mo Pac 5s F '77	95½	95½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	116⅞	116
Montana Power 5s A '43	97	97
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96½	95⅝
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97¼	97¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	95	95
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105¾	105
N Y Chi & StL 4½s	93	93
N Y Edison nrfg 6½s '41	111	110½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	86	86
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	76	76
NY NH&H cll 6s '40	104½	104½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	98½	98½
NY NH&H 6s w	135¼	134
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	26	26
NY State Ry 6½s B '65	31¾	31¾
NYTel gen 4½s '39	97⅝	97⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107¼	107
NY Trap Rock 6 s'46	96¼	96¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82	82
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	68½	68½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100¾	100¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99½	99½
No rPac 6s B 2047	110½	110¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	99
Nor State Pow 6s B '41	104¼	104¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	102	102
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¼	99¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99	99
Pac of Mo 2nd 5s	98¼	98
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	110	110
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98	98
Paramount Rwy 5½s '51	89¾	89½
Pathe Exc inc 7s	70	70
Penn RR 3½s C	83⅝	83⅝
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	78	78
Penn R R con 4½s '60	99	98⅞ 99⅞
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	95½	95
Penn R R 5s '64	102½	102½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	101¾	101¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108¼	108
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅝	100¾
Penn R R 4½s '63	96¼	96¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89¾	89¾
Phil Co 5s '67	94½	93⅝
Phil & Read C & I 6s	107	106
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	102½	102½
Postal Tel Cable 5s	91¼	91¼
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	278	278
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97⅞	97½
Purity Baking 5s '48	92⅞	91½
Read rfg 4½s '97	87	87
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95¼	95¼
Remington Rand 5½s ww	98⅝	98
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102¼	102¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	80⅝	80⅜
Richfield Oil 6s ct	101⅞	101⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	92¼	92¼
St L&SF 4s A '50	82⅝	82⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	87	84½
St L S W con 4s '32	94½	94½
St P M & M con 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '29	55	54
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	56	55
Seabd A L con 6s '45	73½	73
Seabd A L adj 5s cl	55¼	55¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97	97
Shell Union 5s '47	95⅞	95⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	74	74
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96	95¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅛	98⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¼	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92⅝	92⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s 5½s '29	89¾	89¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
So & No Ala RR 5½s '63	99	99
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	87	87
So Pac 4½s '68	93⅛	93⅛
So Pac col 5s '44	100½	100½
So Pac 4½s ww	100	99⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	85¼	84⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	105⅛	105¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	112½	112
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117⅝	117½
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	87¼	87¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	93	93
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	72	72
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	104⅛	104⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98¼	98
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rct	95⅛	94⅞
Tol St L & W 4s '50	87	87
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99¼	99¼
Traux T Coal 6½s	92¼	95¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅜	102¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	103	102¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99	99
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	98½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	97	97
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93	93
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86¾	86½
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96	96
Union Pacific 4s '68	81⅞	81⅞
U S Rubber 5s '47	86	85½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	99⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	97
U S Smelt R & M 6s '26	109½	109½
Universal Pipe 6s '36	78¼	77¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	90¼	90
Washington Wat Pow 5s	100	100
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 5½s '75	101	101
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	62	62
Warner Sug 1st 7s 41	102	101
Warner Quin 6s	96¾	96¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	106½	106½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92	92
Western Pac 5s A '46	96⅞	96
Western Un r e 4½s '50	93⅝	93⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	108	107½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	101	100¾
Wheeling St L 4½s	85½	85½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99½	99½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	84½	84½
White Sew Mach 6s x-w	88	88
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	42½	42½
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	62	62
Youngstown 5s '78	100	99⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	98⅞
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	85¾	85¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Sept 7	Sept 6
1st 4¼s '47	98.26	98.26	98.26	98.26	98.30
4th 4¼s '38	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.2
US 4¼s '52	106.20	106.20	106.20	106.20	106.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Akershus 5s	86	85⅞
Antioquia 7s '45 C	86	86
Argentine 5½s '62	92	92
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98⅞	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98⅞	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	99
Australia 4½s '57	86	86
Australia 5s '55	94½	94
Australia 5s '57	94½	94½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	96¾	96¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	85½	85½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91	91
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105	105
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅜	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¾	105¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108	108
Berlin 6s	82¼	82⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	92⅜	92¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	89
Berlin Electric '51	89½	89
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	84½	84
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100	99⅜
Bolivia 7s ct	81	81
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Brazil 6½s '26	88¼	88¼
Brazil 6½s '27	88¼	88¼
Berlin Elec 59	91	91
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	104½	104¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105¼	105
Bremen 7s '35	100	100
Brisbane 5s '57	90½	90
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	97½	97½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90½	90½
Bulgaria 7½s	84	84
Cahlas (Rep) 7½s '46	90¼	89½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅜	100¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102¼	102⅛
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s June '61	91¼	91¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91½	91½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	91½	91½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98	97⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91¼	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	90¼	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Sept '61	90¾	90¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100	100
Christiania (City) 6s '54	110⅝	110⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	78	78
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	87⅜	87⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	85½	85½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	79¾	79¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s Oct '61	78⅝	79
Coph'n Tel 5s ext	90	90
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	91½	91½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101½	101½
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	77	77
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109¼	109¼
Denmark 4½s '62	85⅝	85¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103½	103½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97	97
Denmark 5½s '55	99⅝	99⅝
Dresden 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102½	102½
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	102	102
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Est R R Co 7s '64	102⅝	102⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90½	90½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92	92
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99½	99½
Finnish B 6½s '54	91⅝	91⅝
French Nat 8S 7s '49	102¼	102¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	108⅞	108⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112¼	111¾
Germ 7s '49	105⅜	105¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85½	85½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79⅞	79⅞
Germ G E 6s '48	91⅝	91⅝
Graz 8s '54	96	96
Greek 7s '64	94½	94
Greek 6s '68	82¼	82¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	99	98
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	95¾	95⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89½	89½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90¼	90¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	87⅞	87⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	96	96
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¾	92½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100¼	100¼
Kreug & Toll 5s rct	101⅜	101¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98	98
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99⅜	99⅜
Meridionale El 7s '57	96	96
Medellin 6½s '54	76½	76½
Minas 6½s	89	89
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85	85
Nor Ger L L 6s '47	91⅛	91⅛
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103¼	103¼
New So Wales 5s '57	92	92
New So Wales 5s '58	92¼	92¼
Nor Hydro El 5½s	89⅜	89⅜
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	101⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	93⅜	93⅜
Norway 5½s '65	99⅜	99⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅜	102⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	101	100⅞
Oriental 5½s '58	87½	87½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99½	99¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	103	102⅝
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100	99½
Peru 6s '61	84	84
Peru 6s '60	83¾	83⅝
Peru 7s '39	99½	99½
Poland 7s '47	85	85
Poland 8s '50	94¾	94⅞
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	96	96
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	101½	101¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	109½	109½
Rhine Main 7s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	106⅞	106⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98¼	98¼
Rhine West 6s '53	90½	90¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	83½	83⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105	105
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	93	93
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105½	105
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s	81½	81¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87	86⅞
Rio G do Sul 7s '67	90⅛	90⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	110	110
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	96⅞	95
Sao Paulo (Ex) 7s '36	98	98
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	90	90
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	109¾	109¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	102	102
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	94¼	94¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105⅞	105⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	84¾	84¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	74	73¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99½	99¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108	107¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103	102
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	95⅞	95⅞
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	87	86¾
Trondhjem 5½s '57	91⅜	91⅜
Tyrol 7½s '55	92	92
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	96½	96½
Unterelbe 6s '53	84	84
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '27	102⅜	102⅜
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s	86½	86½
Vienna 6s '52	85½	85¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	84¼	84¼
Warnaw 7s '58	77¼	77¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅝	95⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106⅝	106⅝
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90½	90½

Exempt from Massachusetts Income Tax

FOR SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

Conveyancers Title Insurance & Mortgage Co.
5% Certificates due Jan. 15, 1934

Secured by First Mortgages on improved real estate
Insured as to principal and interest
Readily marketable

PRICE, 98¼ AND INTEREST, TO YIELD 5.40%

Descriptive circular on request

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
FOUNDED IN 1865

BOSTON PROVIDENCE NEW YORK NEWARK

We Pay MORE THAN 7 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

This Company has the proud record of not having lost a dollar. It has always paid more than seven per cent dividends, payable quarterly; does not employ solicitors nor charge a membership or withdrawal fee. All shares are non-assessable, sold and redeemed at par, plus declared dividends.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON JACKSONVILLE HOMES ONLY

[ALL LOANS FULLY COVERED BY WINDSTORM INSURANCE]

April 5, 1921,	$0.00	March 31, 1926,	$1,208,168.28
March 31, 1922,	$147,608.20	March 31, 1927,	$1,557,991.60
March 31, 1923,	$272,463.58	March 31, 1928,	$2,116,982.70
March 31, 1924,	$500,130.44	March 31, 1929,	$2,735,050.05
March 31, 1925,	$750,097.74	June 30, 1929,	$2,904,521.54

Authorized capital, $5,000,000.00. A Mutual Company under State supervision.
We respectfully solicit your investments Write for further information

HOME BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY

C. S. PIKE, *President

ANTWERP GIVES FREIGHT BONUS TO RHINE SHIPS

German Interests Surprised at New Program to Attract Commerce

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The German press continues to draw attention to the efforts now being made by Antwerp to attract foreign shipping.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt points out that even without the new harbor legislation which comes into force on Sept. 1, 1929, the tonnage of German ships touching at Antwerp has been steadily on the increase from year to year. In 1926, 1680 German vessels, totaling 3,600,000 tons; in 1927, 1873 ships, totaling 4,319,000 tons, used the port. In 1928, however, the figures rose to 2022 ships and the tonnage to 4,965,000 tons.

The journal ascribes some of this increase to the efficiency of the new German freighters, which it says have special facilities for the transport of heavy goods. It instances the sensation caused in Antwerp by the big crane on board the Lichtenfels of the Bremer-Hansa Line, a crane which is capable of lifting 143 tons and has a reach of 21 feet beyond the ship's side. With this the Lichtenfels was able, unaided, to lift onto its deck a 46-ton tug that had been ordered for the East Indies.

Freighters leaving Antwerp with cargo for upstream ports will receive as from Sept. 1 a bonus of 2½ francs per ton. The bonus is meant to enable Belgian shippers to quote the same, or even lower, freights to Antwerp and other Belgian ports as are quoted to the more accessible Dutch ports of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dordrecht, etc. 2½ francs being the amount by which freights to Antwerp on an average exceed freights to Rotterdam.

The Hamburg press says that much surprise is felt in Rhine shipping circles at this new measure on the part of the Belgian Government. After giving Antwerp's freight shipping the benefit of a tug-service gratis, and after releasing shipping from all surtaxes, the Belgians are now giving a bonus on tonnage to boot.

"The purpose of the new measure is," says the Hamburger correspondent, "to draw the attention of shippers to the advantages offered by the Belgian harbor and thus, by developing trade with the German hinterland, justify by the extra business done the considerable and costly harbor extensions projected by the Antwerp harbor authorities."

The large sum of 25,000,000 francs has been set apart for the purpose of increasing the traffic of the port, and 8,000,000 francs of this are to be spent during the last four months of 1929.

The Hamburger Correspondent is very skeptical concerning the effectiveness of the new subsidy. It remains to be seen, says the paper, whether the action of the Belgian Government will be attended with the success hoped for by the promoters of the scheme.

INDIAN CONCERN TO BID FOR RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The Tatanagar Foundry Company, which came into being two years ago for the manufacture of cast iron sleepers and castings of a general nature in workshops on the outskirts of Jamshedpur, has embarked upon a new enterprise. They are now buying down the necessary plant for the manufacture of steel carriage and wagon wheels, in the hope that orders for these which have hitherto been purchased by the Railway Board from abroad, mainly from the United States of America, will be placed in India.

This extension will comprise an up-to-date iron foundry, a brass foundry, a steel foundry, and a machine shop. The new buildings will occupy an area of 850 feet by 225 feet, adjacent to the existing foundry.

Whereas hitherto the Tatanagar foundry has not been able to manufacture castings weighing more than 12 tons, the installation of overhead traveling cranes in the new foundry will carry crucibles containing 40 tons of molten metal.

The output of the steel foundry is expected to exceed 2000 tons monthly. If the company's expectations are realized, empolyment will be provided for an additional 1500 men, thus nearly doubling the present labor force of 2000.

GRAIN PRICES HAVE SAGGING TENDENCY

CHICAGO (AP)—Wheat prices eased down at the opening of the market here today, as bigger offerings of Argentine wheat at Liverpool depressed values there. The Southern Hemisphere crop situation remained unchanged, with no rain yet in the drought afflicted regions.

Wheat was off ⅝@1⅛c at the opening, and corn was down ¼@⅜c. Oats opened unchanged to ⅜c lower, while provisions were off 5@12c.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Sept., 1.32½; Dec., 1.40⅜@1.41; March, 1.46¼; May, 1.50¾. Corn—Sept, 1.04@⅛; Dec., 1.01@¼; March, 1.04⅝@1.05; May, 1.07⅛@⅜. Oats—Sept., .50⅜; Dec., .53⅞@.54; March, .57⅜; May, .58⅝@⅞.

Strength at Minneapolis and short covering at the last lifted wheat fractionally above Friday's close, wheat finishing firm at the same as yesterday's finish to ⅝c higher; corn closed easy ¼@⅞c lower, and oats finishing firm at the same as yesterday's finish to ⅝c higher; corn closed easy ¼@⅞c lower, and oats finished easy at declines of 7@12c for laid and bellies, and ribs unchanged.

DIVIDENDS

New England Equity Corp. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

D. C. Heath Co. declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 28.

Graham-Paige Motor Car Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Nipissing Mines Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7½ cents, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Celanese Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative prior preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

J. C. Penney declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 6. Regular quarterly dividend of $2 per share was also declared on the 8 per cent preferred, $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $1.25 on the no-par $5 preferred stocks. Regular monthly dividend of 50 cents a share was also declared on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred. All dividends are payable the same dates.

Manhattan Shirt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Insurance Securities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 a share, payable Oct. 7 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Eastern Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of 87½ cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept 10.

The New England Gas & Electric Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the $5.50 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6.

General Water Works & Electric declared initial quarterly dividends of 50 cents on class A common and $1.62½ on the $6.50 preferred and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 preferred, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record. Sept. 16.

Murray Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and ¾ per cent in stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Foster Wheeler declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Cannon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 70 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

American Express Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13.

American Commercial Alcohol declared regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common, payable Oct. 17 to stock of record Sept. 20, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

The J. C. Penney Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1.75 on the, preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Duke Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Waltham Trust Company directors declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on present $10 par value stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21. Stock was recently split 10 for one. This dividend is equivalent therefore to $20 annually on the old stock, which had been paying $15 annually, including an extra of $3 at the end of the year.

Dominion Glass Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the common and preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Graham Paige declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

National Standard Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK—The movement of American cotton into-sight was larger this week than in the same week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into-sight this week was 400,267 bales, compared with 302,458 in the like week last year. The total into-sight during the season to date is 1,097,702 bales compared with 698,746 in the corresponding period last season.

UNITED-CARR FASTENER CORP.

Arthur W. Kimball has been elected general manager in charge of operations of all plants of the United-Carr Fastener Corporation. Mr. Kimball has for 12 years been associated with the Cinch Manufacturing Corporation of Chicago, the principal subsidiary of the United-Carr Fastener Corporation. He will remain as president of that unit.

BUSINESS FORECAST

This week's United Business Report, in summarizing the opinion of various business and financial authorities, forecasts that general business will continue at current high levels for the remainder of the year.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE IS FAIRLY STEADY

NEW YORK (AP) — Bradstreet's weekly business review says:

Unusually hot, dry weather and the suspension of business activities at many centers over the holiday combined to retard wholesale and retail trade this week, and the turnover of goods in most lines was not better than a year ago.

The heavier industrial division showed some slackening, although most plants were operated at higher levels than at the corresponding time last year, while the lighter branches of manufacturing generally displayed some quickening of pace.

State fair and market weeks at many points helped to offset somewhat the handicap to trade of intense heat, while buying by country retailers was checked in certain areas by the irregular outlook for crops.

"Sales" of leftover summer stocks were mentioned less frequently in trade reports, and most dealers appeared to have been successful in clearing their shelves for fall lines.

JOHNS-MANVILLE EARNINGS HIGHER

Johns-Manville Corporation is enjoying the biggest year in its history. Gross sales will run well over $60,000,000, as compared with just under $48,000,000 last year, the record showing to date.

The company has acquired several small concerns this year, thus not only widening the scope of its operations, but making possible the merchandising of the largest number of separate products in its history. Insulating materials continue to be the backbone of the business.

Based on results for the first eight months and assuming a good trend for the balance of the year, Johns-Manville is expected to earn net after all charges this year of more than $8,000,000. This would be equivalent to a balance after preferred dividends of $10 a share for the 750,000 common shares and would compare with $5,589,000, or $6.75 a share in 1928.

GENERAL MOTORS IN THE RADIO FIELD

NEW YORK—General Motors Corporation is negotiating with Radio Corporation for an arrangement which concerns manufacturing and merchandising of radio equipment. The corporation recently took steps to enter the radio field with a proposal to acquire Day-Fan Electric Company, radio manufacturers, of Dayton, O.

It is understood negotiations with Radio Corporation concern corporation's plans for development of this business as well as possible equipment of some of the corporation's cars with radios. Reports that the corporation plans to enter an extensive merchandising arrangement whereby radio products would be sold through its dealer organization are erroneous except in so far as such equipment might be merchandised as auxiliary equipment on automobiles.

100-STORY BUILDING IMPOSSIBLE

PARIS—The 100-story skyscraper is an economic impossibility, in the opinion of Irwin S. Chanin, constructor of the 55-story, $15,000,000 Chanin building in New York. "From an engineering point of view, a building of 100 floors presents no difficulties," Chanin said. "Economically it is out of the question because the owners of such a building would be forced to demand rents that no one would be willing to pay."

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
4 Acetol Prod	20	19½	20
25 Acoustic Prod	6	4⅝	5⅛
24 Aeronaut Ind	27⅜	26	27
6 Air Invest pf	36	36	36
1 Aero Sup B	18¼	18½	18½
8 Allis Chalm	79½	78⅝	78⅝
9 Aero Underwrit	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
5 Agfa Ansco	24	23⅝	23⅝
24 m Equit	31½	31⅛	31⅛
4 Ainswth (2½A)	50	49⅞	50
2 Allied Avia	13	13	13
8 Allied P&L	91	89⅝	90½
1 Allied P&L lpf (5)	79½	79½	79½
2 Alpha Pt Cem (2)	26	25⅞	26
1 AlumCoAm pf (6)	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Alum Ind (1½)	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
1 American Bev	9½	9½	9½
5 Am Br Bov B	19½	19⅛	19⅛
1 AmCitP&L A(3)	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
18 AmCP&LB(10%A)	50	49½	49⅞
2 Am Colortype (3B)	38	36⅞	36⅞
4 AmCmPwA(.30A)	29½	29	29⅜
22 AmCmPwB(.30A)	46	45½	45½
8 AmCmPw war	9¼	9	9⅛
19 Am Cont Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
48 Am Cyan B (1.60)	64½	62⅝	64½
1 Am Cyan pf (6)	125	125	125
2 Am Dept St	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
28 Am&FPw war	148⅞	144	144
2 AmG&E (1A)	219⅝	217⅞	217⅞
14 Am Invest B	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
1250 Am Lt & Trac	224	220½	224
1 Am Phenix	69½	69½	69½
6 Am Solv & Chem	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛
225 Am Super Power	65⅜	63⅝	64
1 Am Super-pof lpf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
14 Am Invest rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12 Anchor Post ence	62⅝	59½	59½
1 Anchor Post m	21½	21	21⅛
2 Anglo A Oil vcod	15	15	15
1 Anglo A O nv cod	13	13	13
1 Anglo C Con Nitr	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
3 Apex Electric	33⅜	31½	32⅜
1 Arctrus R Tube	41	41	41
410 Arkansas N Gas	24½	24	24½
222 Arkansas N G A	24½	23⅝	24½
3 Ark Nat Gas pf	8	5⅝	8⅝
8 Asso El Ind Ltd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
159 Asso Gas & El	72	71	72
326 A G & El deb rts	26	5.25	25⅜
1 Atl Fruit & Sug	12	11	11
6 Atlas Plywood	66	66	66
15 Autom Vot M cvt	23½	22	23⅛
24 Blaw Knox (1)	62⅜	58½	61
1 Bliss Co (1)	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2 Brazil T&L (2)	69⅛	68½	68½
1 Brit Am Oil Coup	70	70	70
133 Blue Ridge	22⅞	22	22⅝
6 Blue Ridge pf	51½	51½	51½
4 Budd(EG)(1¼B)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
5 BNiag&EPA(1.60)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
3 Bulova Watch	31	31	31
2 Burma Ltd (.31B)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Cable Radio T	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝
2 Cable & Wire A	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
35 Cable & Wire B	4⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 Cable & Wire pf	4½	4½	4½
40 CAM Co vtc	2	1⅝	2
3 CAM Co pf (3½)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Camdn Fire 1 (1B)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
14 Capital Adm rts	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
114 Can Marc Wrless	8⅞	8½	8⅝
28 Capital Admin A	68⅞	65½	68
1 Cent St West Ut n	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1 Carib Syn new	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Carnation Milk	50	50	50
1 Carnegie Metals	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Celanese Corp Am	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
2 Celanese ptc 1 pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
35 Central At States	14⅜	14⅛	15⅜
2 Cent Pub Sv A	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
18 Cen States Elec	79⅞	78⅞	79⅛
4 Bell Tel rts	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
3 Cen St El cvtpf n	204	203	203
25 Chain Stores St	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞
12 Checker Cab	72½	71⅝	71⅝
128 Chile Sr	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
1 Cit Serv pf	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
1 City Mach & Tool	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
72 Clark Equip	61	60	60
22 Cleve El Illum	107½	103⅞	107½
2 Colgate Palmolive	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝
20 Colo Inv Trust	85¾	83	83
332 Cons G NY rts	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
285 Conwlth Pw pf	23½	23	23¼
12 Conwlth &Sso war	9¼	9	9¼
2 Comstock Tun new	1	1	1
3 Cons Aircraft	34	34	34
6 Cons Coo Min	9	9	9
13 Cons G&E Balt	137⅜	135	136
12 Cons Gas Util A	34	33¼	34
1 Cons Laun Corp	15	15	15
18 Corron&Reynolds	34½	33⅝	34
14 Corron&Reylds pf	103½	102⅞	103¼
4 Corden Oil	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
81 Cord Corp	37	35½	36⅞
9 Creole Syndic	9	8⅞	8⅞
3 Cresson Gold	½	½	½
425 Crocker&Wheeler	50½	50⅛	50⅛
15 Crown Central	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
8 Curtiss Flight war	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
1 Darby Pet	13	13	13
31 Dayton Airplane	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
28 De Forest Radio	17⅛	17	17⅛
3 DeHavilland new	7	7	7
4 Detroit Aircraft	16	15⅜	16⅛
5 Dixie Gas Util	27	26	27
12 DoehlerDie-Cast	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝
4 Dixie G & U rts	4½	4¼	4½
4 Durant Mot	9	8⅜	8⅝
4 Eastern Util A	30	28	30
15 Elder Elec	27½	26½	27½
261 ElBond & Shr	182⅛	182⅛	182⅛
1 ElBond&Shre pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
41 East Fuel&Gas	55	53½	55
12 Elec Invest	285⅝	281	281
12 Earl Radio	8¼	8¼	8⅝
168 El Pow Assoc	90⅜	88	89⅜
78 El PowAssocA	90½	88½	88
4 ElPw&Lt op war	54	52	54
8 Elec Share (1A)	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
4 Elec Share pf (6)	136½	136	136
4 Empire Pow (2)	52¼	51⅞	52
1 Fageol Mot	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Fairchild Aviation	10	10	10
1 Fairey Aviation	6¼	6¼	6¼
12 Falcon Lead Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Fandango Ltd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Fansteel Prod	19½	19½	19½
2 Fed Sc Corp (3¼)	72	71⅞	72
18 Fed Wat "A" (2.40	54⅞	52⅞	52⅞
2 Federated Metals	37	36½	37
2 Fiat Corp	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2 Fla deb rts	7	7	7
18 First Nat Stre rts	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
23 Ford Mot France	13½	13¼	13¼
24 Fourth Nat Inv	55½	55	55½
4 Finan Invest (8J)	27	26½	27
1 Firestone T&R (8)	240	240	240
4 Fokker Aircraft	49½	48¼	49
5 Ford Mot Can "A"	41⅜	41	41⅝
5 Ford Motor Ltd	18⅜	18	18⅜
1 Foundation Forn	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8 Fox Theater A	27½	26½	27½
5 Garlock Packing	34	33⅞	34
4 Gen Am Inv Co n	25	25	25
14 Gen Baw new	6¾	6½	6⅝
8 Gen Bak pf 6	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
6 Gen Cable war	42⅞	39½	39½
25 Gen Elec Eng rcts	15¼	15	15¼
1 Gen Elec Germany	46	46	46
1 Gen Ldy Mach	20	20	20
15 Gen Realty&Util	39½	38¾	39½
15 Gen Realt&Util pf	112⅞	112	112⅝
12 Gen Theater	38½	37	38
1 Gen Wat&El A	27	27	27
3 Gerrard	30	30	30
5 Gen Asphalt rts	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Gen Empire	34	34	34
5 Globe Underwriters	28	25⅞	26
11 Golden Center Min	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
2 Golden Coin	⅝	⅝	⅝
45 Goldman Sach	109⅜	108	109
15 Gold Seal Electric	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
9 Grocery Stores	17	17	17
4 Graymur	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
120 Gt Atl&P Pac n	370	269¾	370
1 Greenfield T&D	23	23	23
6 Ground Gripper	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞
1 Ground Gripper pf	40¼	40¼	40¼
9 Guardian Fire	94	91½	93⅞
8 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	202⅞	200⅛	201⅝
1 Hap Candy Inc	7½	7½	7½
7 Haygart Corp	67	65⅝	65⅝
2 Hercules Motors	33½	33½	33½
1 Hazeltine	17½	17½	17½
2 Hires Co	26⅜	26	26⅜
4 Homacka Oil	4	4	4
4 Horn & Hardart	61	60	60
4 Houston Gulf Gas	19⅞	19	19⅞
4 Hudson Bay M&S	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
8 Humble Oil&Ref	122	120	121⅞
11 Illinois Pipe Line	307	307	307
1 Imp Chem	8	8	8
4 Imp Oil Can n	39⅜	39	39
14 Inter Equity	20⅜	20	20⅜
4 Inter Equity ctfs	65½	65	65⅜
4 Insull Util	112	111	112
1 Ins Co N Am	86½	85	86½
2 Insurance Sec	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜
11 Insurance Shares	23⅜	23	23⅜
5 Intercon Petrol	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
14 Int Pet new (.37½)	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞
29 Intercoast Trade	31¼	31	31⅛
2 Int Projector new	34½	34½	34½
4 Inter Shoe (2½)	75	74	75
19 Int Sup Pw (1A)	90½	90¼	90
44 Int Utilities B	18½	17⅝	18
4 Irving A Chute (2)	30⅛	30	30
84 Ital Suppower	27⅝	25⅝	26⅛
14 Ital Superpow db rts	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
14 Kolster Brandes	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
2 Lackawan Sc new	39½	39½	39½
1 Lairre Liquid	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Leh Coal & Navi	168	168	168
1 Leonard Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Ley Co	608⅞	604	604⅝
28 Lib McN & Libby	19½	16½	18
8 Lily Tulip Cup	22⅝	22	22⅝
2 Lone Star Gas nw	51⅝	51½	51⅝
6 Louisiana L & E	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 MacMarr Stores	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1 Magdalene Syndic	4	3⅞	3⅞
2 Mangel Stores	32⅞	31½	32⅛
8 Marconi Inst Mar	13⅜	13½	13⅜
2 Marion Stm Shov	27	27	27
150 Maryland Casualty	130	130	130
1 Mason Val Mines	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4 Mavis Bottling	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 May Flower Asso	93	93	93
6 Memphis Nat Gas	18	17½	18
1 Metal&Min	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
4 Metal Text p pf	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
1 Metro 5s to 50cStpf	71	71	71
2 Metro Ch Stores	84½	83	84½
3 Mexico Ohio	27	27	27
21 Middle West Util	450	444½	450
42 Mid West Util new	41	42	42
19 Mid W Util rts	51⅜	50½	51⅜
1 Midland Steel	120	120	120
2 Miller&Sons	53	53	53

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
4 Mo Kan Pipe Line	25	25	25⅞
1 Montecatini rts	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Murphy Co	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Nachman Spring	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
1 National Aviation	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
19 Nat Fam Stores	32	30½	32
2 Nat Fuel&G (1)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 Nat Invest	270⅜	268	270⅜
6 NatPbSvA(1.60)	32⅜	30½	30½
1 NatSugRef new(2)	40½	40½	40½
1 Nat Un Radio	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2 Nat Trans(1¼B)	22	22	22
1 Neet Inc A	25½	25½	25½
1 NewmontMin (4A)	227⅞	225¼	227¼
1 Nebi Corp (1)	25	25	25
3 NY Auc(A(1¼)	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞
150 NYTel6½%pf(6½)	113½	113½	113½
90 Niag Hud Pw	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
205 NiagHudP Awar	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 NiagHudP Bwar	18	18	18
6 Niles Bem Pond	53	51⅞	53
1 Nipissing Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3 Noranda Mines	63⅞	63½	63½
12 North Am Aviation	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1 No Am Util Sec	18	18	18
2 Northeastern Pow	70	70	70
8 No States Pow A	262	251	260
1 Nortwest Eng	30	30	30
2 Novadel Agene	24	23⅝	23⅝
25 Ohio Cop	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
8 Ohio Oil	76½	76⅛	76⅛
2 Oil Stocks A	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Outboard A	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Outboard B	12½	12½	12½
2 Pac West Oil	19⅝	19½	19½
1 Packard Elec	32½	32½	32½
1 Pandem Oil	1⅞	1¼	1⅛
1 Pentepec Oil Venez	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
16 Paramount Cab	24	23	24
2 Parmelee Trans	31½	30½	31½
6 Patterson Sargent	35¼	33	35¼
3 Penney Co	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
120 Penney A pf	95½	95¼	95½
1 Penn O Ed	95	95	95
70 Pen O Ed pr pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
40 Pennroad Corp	27	26⅞	27
2 Penn Wat&Pow	107⅜	104½	104⅞
2 Peoples Lt&Pow A	52½	52⅝	52½
1 Pepperell Mfg	108	107	107
10 Petroleum Co	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
2 Philippe (D) A	26⅞	25½	26⅞
12 Philippe (L) B	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
54 Pilot Radio	29⅝	28	29
20 PitneyBowes new	27½	27½	27½
12 Plymouth Oil	25	24⅞	24⅞
1 Powdrell&Alex	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
9 Pratt&Lambert	80	74	78
56 PropperSilkHos	24⅞	24	24⅞
90 Prudential Invest	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜
1 Q R S	50	50	50
4 Ry&LgtSec	105½	105½	105½
1 RainbowLProdA	33⅜	33	33⅜
5 RainbowLProdB	16½	15⅞	16⅜
6 Raybestos Manhat	55⅝	54	55⅜
12 Reynolds Bros	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
19 Reliance Manage	63⅜	60	62
2 ReynoldsMetalB	73	73	73
2 Richfield Oil pf	24	24	24
1 Roan Ant Cop	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 Rolls Royce Ltd	13	12⅝	12⅝
1 Ruberoid Co (4)	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Russeks Fifth Ave	29½	29½	29½
2 Ryan Con	5⅞	5½	5⅞
26 St Regis Paper (3)	191⅜	189	189
1 Safeway opt war	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
2 Secnd Nat Invest	178	177	178
4 Sisto Financial	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛
8 Segal Lock (½)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
90 Selected Indust	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
20 Sel Ind pt pd (5½)	100⅛	100	100⅛
3 Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	65½	65½	65½
4 Sentry Saf Contl	19¼	19	19⅛
300 Shattuck Denn	16⅛	16	16⅛
60 Sheaffer Pen (2B)	68	66⅞	68
80 Shenandoah	33⅜	32½	33
46 Shenandoah pf (2)	53½	52⅜	53⅜
1 Sierra Inc Elec (2)	65	65	65
4 Silica Gel Corp vtc	31⅜	29⅝	31⅜
136 Southern Corp	19½	17⅝	17⅝
3 Southland Royalty	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Sowest Dairies	19⅜	18½	19½
16 Sowest Gas Util	20⅝	20	20⅝
1 Span & Gen Corp	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Standard Dredging	36	36	36
3 Standard oMtors	3	3	3
68 Stand Oil Ind	56⅞	55⅜	56⅛
1 Stand Oil Kan	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
6 Stand Oil Ky	37⅜	37	37
3 Stand Oil Ohio	118	116	116
58 Stand Prow Ut	138	136	137½
1 Stand Pw & Lt pf	99	99	99
6 Starret Corp	41⅝	41	41⅜
2 Stein Cosmetics	19⅛	18½	19⅛
1 Ster

CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Germany

BERLIN
(Continued)

Leinen- und Wäschenhaus
HESSE & WIEBE
Wilhelm Str. 42 a. Ecke Zimmer Str. Established 1865. Tel. Zentrum 558
Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear Bed and Table Linen. House Linen, Bathing Suits and Towels. Quilts.
Speciality: Complete Trousseaux
Herrenwäsche — Damenwäsche — Kinderwäsche — Bettwäsche — Tischwäsche — Küchenwäsche — Badewäsche
Daunendecken
Specialität: Lieferung kompletter Brautausstattungen

Crystal Mirror-Glasses
Automobile Glass Plates
Any Quantity Delivered Immediately
HUBERT ABICH
8 W. Gneisenau Str. 66. Tel. Baerwald 8239
Spezial-Betrieb für
AUTOMOBILVERGLASUNG

CAFE *TEA ROOMS*
High-Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1865
24 Leipziger Strasse (City)
Branch: 202 Kurfürstendamm (West End)

KARL LINDE JUN.
BUILDERS and DECORATORS
Berlin-Neukölln
Richard Platz 25. Tel. Neukölln 8381
Sämtliche Maurer-,
Zimmer- u. Putzarbeiten
Hausreparaturen, Fassadenarbeiten

Shoe Repairs of All Kinds
within 12 hours. Shoes called for & delivered.
Shoes to Measure.
KARL ZICKERT
Charlottenburg, Schlüter Str. 15
Schuhreparaturen innerhalb 12 Std. Schuhe nach Mass. Freie Abholung und Zustellung

Canned Goods
Flour and Other Mill Products
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schönweerg, Kolonnen Str. 48-49
Tel. Stephan 2413
Konserven, Mehl u. Mühlenfabrikate

DELICATESSEN
Speciality: Country Sausage
HELMUT NATHAN
Charlottenburg, Olbers Str. 8
near Jungfernhöfde Station
Feinkost. Spezialität: Landwurstwaren

ELECTRICIAN
HANS JUST
Landhaus Str. 45. Tel. Pfalzburg 4376
ELEKTR. ANLAGEN—
BELEUCHTUNGSKÖRPER
Member of "Elektrissima"—Organisation of the Berlin Electrical Works.
Mitglied der Elektrissima—Organisation der Berliner Elektrizitätswerke.

Soaps—Perfumes—Toilet Articles
G. HELLING
Potsdamer Str. 99. Tel. Lützow 6294
am Bahnhof Bülowstrasse
SEIFEN—PARFÜMERIEN
TOILETTE-ARTIKEL

Duplicating—Manuscript Typing
Frau Lore NEUKIRCH
Wilmersdorf, Mannheimer Str. 36
Tel. Pfalzburg 271
VERVIELFÄLTIGUNGEN
SCHREIBMASCHINENARBEITEN

CLICHÉS
DRAWINGS DESIGNS
ARTISTIC PRINTING
ARNOLD GOTISCHLING
BERLIN S 14 WALLSTR 66
ARGO

TAILOR
RICHARD TETZLAFF
Friedrich Strasse 39
Phone: Donhoff 4625
Own stock of materials

CARPETS LINOLEUM
M. LAMMFROMM & VOGEL
Potsdamer Str. 127. Tel. Nollendorf 1120/22
TEPPICHE LAUFER LINOLEUM
Decken aller Art
Monteur Leser erhalten Sonderrabatt, ausgenommen Linoleum u. Markenartikel

ROMAN KLINKE
O. 112 Proskauer Str. 37
Tel. Andreas 1878
Electric Wiring (strong & weak current)
Electric Fixtures
Elektrische Stark- u. Schwachstromanlagen
Beleuchtungskörper

DRESDEN

DECORATORS
Varnishing, also Façade Painting
FRIEDRICH WEISE
Louisen Str. 21. Tel. 58007
DEKORATIONSMALEREI
Lackierrei sowie Fassadenanstriche

Linen and Cotton Goods
WÄSCHEHAUS JOSEPH MEYER
Walsenhaus Strasse 27
Leinen- und Baumwollwaren

GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES
to Measure and Ready-Made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moszinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mantel/Kostüme

HABERDASHERS
S. Borchardt
Established 1870
Pillnitzer Str. 38 (früher Johann Str. 17)
Telephone 20813
Schneiderei-Artikel

FRIEDRICH ULKE
Jeweler and Goldsmith
All orders executed, also repairs
Lindenau Str. 37. Tel. 40752
Juwelier und Goldschmied
Neuanfertigung und Reparatur

FREIBURG I. BRG.

Black Forest, *Freiburg i/Brsg.*
POST HOTEL
View of Park
Good table. Rooms with running hot and cold water and bath. Garage. Telegrams: Posthotel Freiburgbsg.

HAMBURG

Concert and Oratorio Singer
(Contralto)
MARGARETE JANDA
Hamburg 39, Gellert Str. 25
gives also singing lessons and trains pupils for appearing in public

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Germany

HAMBURG
(Continued)

COAL *COKE*
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37, Hamburg 15
Telephone: Alster 3958-3180
Kohlen — Koks — Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

Confectioners and Café
The very place you are looking for in HAMBURG
Neuerwall 49 and Alsterarkaden 9
„PREDIGER"
Konditorei und Café
Lieferungen ausser dem Hause
Tel. Ct 4 Dammtor 4251 und 2520

Ladies' Hairdresser
Hair Shingled and Trimmed
PAULA KRUSE
Hamburg St., Georg, Alexander Str. 34
Telephone: Elbe 5122
Damen — Frisier — Salon
Bubikof — Schneiden — Pflege

Automobile Oil & Grease
in 25 & 50 kg barrels and original casks
Emil F. Rosch
Burg Str. 50. Tel. H. 2 Elbe 8539
Auto-Oele und Fette

Best quality BEESWAX
yellow & white, 10-pound bucket M 8.-, 5-pound bucket M 4.50.
FRIEDRICH MEYER, Bergstedt bei Hamburg
Postscheckkonto 76 184
Delivered free — Lieferung frei Haus in Bohnerwachs

Butchers and Sausage Makers
H. Holting
Schlachterei & Wurstmacherei
Hamburg 21
Hofweg 54. Tel. B. 2. Uhlenhorst 2784

KÖNIGSTEIN I TAUNUS

SUMMER and WINTER RESORT
Comfortable Rooms with or without board
Frau Anna ROGGE
Sommer- und Winterkurort

LEIPZIG

GROCERY STORE
F. A. SCHILLER NACHF.
Ranstädtersteinweg 29. Tel. 11615
KOLONIALWAREN

REICHSKANZLER
CAFE *TEA ROOMS*
High Class Confectioners
Goethe Str. 8, Ecke Brühl. Tel. 20213
Erstklassige Konditorei

MÜNCHEN

COPIES OF OLD MASTERS
Finest Workmanship
PORTRAITS, STILL-LIFE, etc.
EMILIE BECKER, *Artist*
MÜNCHEN, ZIEBLAND STR. 16 II

STUTTGART

High Class Tailors for Ladies and Gentlemen
Matth. WERNER
STUTTGART, Kirch Str. 10
Tel. 20324
Feine Damen- und Herren MASS-SCHNEIDEREI

Holland

AMSTERDAM

This travelling Grocery Shop calls at your door and can fill your orders at once

Service and Quality Combined
Shipchandler Verkade's Biscuits
J. CASPARIS VAN DER LAAG
71 Overtoom. Phone 81936

BROEKMANS
EFFECTENKANTOOR N. V.
(Original firm established 1869)
444 Heerengracht
ALL BANKING BUSINESS

Wambersie & Son
General Forwarding Agents
Custom house, insurance-brokers.
Agents to Holland-America and other regular lines.
Passage-Agents to regular lines.
de Ruyterkade 108

Ladies' Hats, Coats & Dresses
Speciality: Better Class
Viennese and Parisian Ready-Made Clothes
FIRMA BUYSMAN
82 van Baerlestraat Phone: 21105

J. A. STRAUSS
P. O. Box 934
PRODUCE BROKER & AGENT

DRUKKERY
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office—All Printing
249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

THE HAGUE

Heldring & Pierson
(Original firm established 1873)
1b Korte Vyverberg
All Banking Business

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES COATS FURS
Lange Voorhout 50-52
The Hague Phone 10613

FLOWER SHOP
D. MAARSCHALK
Valeriusstraat 113.
Tel. 34850 THE HAGUE
Modern Flowerwork
Flowers: Tokens of Joy

H. A. VERHOOG
FAMILY BUTCHER
We Stock Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Piet Heinstraat 81
Tel. 30358 The Hague

JAC KOETSIER
Fahrenheitstraat 772 Tel 34326-27
Meezenlaan 61 Tel. 36908
MARMITE BOVRIL

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Italy

FLORENCE

COUNTESS CASSINI
displays
LATEST PARIS MODELS
Gowns, Wraps, etc., at her shop Via Tornabuoni 13, first floor, Opposite the Strozzi Palace.

GEORGE A. COLE *Art Dealer*
Covers made to order in the following sizes:
6½ by 4⅜ 9¾ by 6⅜
10 by 6¾ 15 by 10⅜
3 Borgo San Jacopo

Norway

OSLO

SCHELLER & CO.
Proprietor S. SIVERTSEN
Tollbodgt. 6, Oslo
OIL, PACKING AND SHIP STORE DEALER

ASTRID SANDMO
Valkyrie gt. 17, Oslo
Telephone 63547
PERFUMERY
Powder, Creams, Shaving Articles
Toilet Requisites

Sweden

GOTHENBURG

LEOPOLD LINDBERGS
FLORIST
Norra Hamngatan 34, Gothenburg
Tel. 17918

Swedish Bookseller
Assorted stock of Swedish and Foreign Literature and Fine Stationery
MEDÉNS BOKHANDELS, A. B.

Konsthandel
Alma Peterson
Oil Paintings, Watercolours, Glazed Ware, etc.
Kungsgatan 41

STOCKHOLM

John Sörman A/B
4 Regeringsgatan (Established 1832)
High Class English and French Goods (Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electro Plate, etc.)

Depot and sole Sale
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

Firma Sven Myrstedt
5 Kungsgatan
CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES

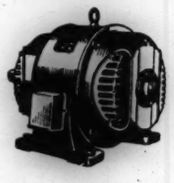
Hotel Pension "Cosy"
formerly Pension Kindlund. Modern bedrooms with telephone and running hot water. Bath. Lunch and Dinner Guests received.
Mästersamuelsgatan 9. Tel. N. 310 05

KERSTIN RUNBÄCK
PIANIST
TEACHER
Hjorthagsvägen 5 Tel. 739 63

Restaurant
Operakällaren

TENERIFFA-MAGASINET
Biblioteksgatan 5
Real Laces Embroideries

VESTERÅS



We make all kinds of electrical machinery and apparatus

ASEA
Vesterås—Sweden

Switzerland

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne Zürich
THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

G. HEFTI
MODES
Special Service
Rue du Marche 40, 1st floor

BEST COAL
WOOD, BRIQUETTES, COKE
A. RIS-EGGER
Berne, Marktgasse 40
Tel. Bollwerk 14.55 & Zähringer 10.61

COAL, WOOD & BENZINE
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 1840

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Switzerland

BERNE
(Continued)

If You Have Never Tasted
TOBLERONE
the delicious Swiss chocolate with milk, honey and almonds, you have missed a good thing.
TRY IT TODAY
You will find it always fresh in our stores.
"MERCURE"

KÄSERMANN
KOLONIALWAREN
GROCERY
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. Chr. 35.39

DRESSMAKING
E. MISCHLER
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Zeughausgasse 18, 2nd Floor
Tel. Chr. 58.66
Adelboden, Sternen, during December and January

So sheer, you'll be surprised at its long wear quality.
Pure Silk
Frs. 5.90
Sole Representative
AU BON MARCHÉ S. A.
Spitalgasse 3-7. Berne

AL. SIMON, *Cutler*
Waisenhausplatz 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket-Knives
Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks & Spoons.

Silks *Velvets*
Shawls
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
JUCKER & CIE
Theaterplatz 13. Tel. Bollwerk 3730

M. VIFIAN-ZBINDEN
Gentlemen's Shirts Made to Measure
TROUSSEAUX
Marktgasse 50 Tel. Ch. 2670

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE BERNE
6 Rue Christophe 6
EXCHANGE OFFICE
Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Cashed
International Banking Facilities

FIRST CLASS MILLINERY
VOLKMANN-REINHARD
Schwanengasse 4, Berne

A. RUOF
JEWELLERS
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
Souvenirs
Christoffelgasse 7. Tel. Bollwerk 4986

TÜRLER
First Class Watchmaker
MARKTGASSE 27.

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
BERNE, SWITZERLAND
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. Bw. 23.31

HAIRDRESSING
MANICURE *PERFUMERIE*
MAISON WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. Bw. 3208

Vegetarisches Restaurant "Ryfflihof"
TEA-ROOM
Neuengasse 30 Near Station

GENEVA

MLLE. RHEINWALD
welcomes 4 or 5 people to her comfortable, centrally-situated boarding-house, facing park.
12 RUE DE CANDOLLE

Grocery *Haberdashery* *Hosiery*
JAQUES
4 Rue des Asters (Servette Ecole)
Telephone 25215 English Spoken

Maison de Haute Couture Parisienne
O'Donnell-Garnier
12 Rue de la Croix d'Or
Our aim is: Quality—Service.
English Spoken Tel. Stand 40.49

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
Office Supplies—Repairs
O. BACHMANN, Passage des Lions 7.

TEA ROOM
H. PIQUILLOUD
4 Rue de Rive
Best Chocolates, Delicious Cakes
ICES

COAL COKE WOOD
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman

LAND & HOUSE AGENCY
Messrs. Barde & Beraud
6 Boulevard Georges Favon
Town & Country Houses for rent & sale.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Switzerland

GENEVA
(Continued)

E. MOTZIG
Rue du Vieux Collège 4
High Class Bakery & Confectionery
Comfortable and luxurious Tea-Room
SALON DE GLACES
ICES

PIANOS HARMONIUMS
BECHSTEIN
and all best Swiss and Foreign makes
FOR SALE AND HIRE
BRUCKNER GUIGNARD
Rue du Rhone 102

HOTEL PENSION BRISTOL
Well recommended
NEAR LAKE AND STATION
Pension Rates from Frs. 12.-

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES
A. STEULET
19 Rue Versonnex

CHAUSSURES "LA RATIONELLE"
Arola S.A.
18 Rue du Marché
"Bally" World Famed Footwear

STATIONERY
Papeterie
W. BERTRAND
92 Rue du Rhone

A L'ART FLOREL
HIRT
FLORIST *DECORATOR*
16 Cours de Rive Telephone Stand- 12.60

COIFFURE & BEAUTÉ
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
GEISER & NEUHAUS
3 Rue Bonivard English Spoken
Beside the English church

PRINTING OFFICE
EMILE GRIESSEN
6 Rue de la Bourse

PELLET PUTHOD
8 Rue de Cornavin
PARISIAN DYER
Instant Dry Cleaning and Pressing

NON-ALCOHOLIC
PURE APPLE JUICE
SOCIETE EMENTALOISE
SOLD by:
L. BUSSARD, Route de Drize 22
Depot: Rue Dancet 1 Tel. Stand: 40.12.

LIBRAIRIE KUNDIG
1 Place du Lac Tel.: Stand 684
THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKSTORE OF GENEVA

PRESSING des LIONS
4 Passage des Lions
INSTANT STEAM PRESSING
Dyers and Cleaners
Garments Mended

Entreprise générale de location
FURNITURE FOR SALE & HIRE
Francis Poncet—MEUBLES—G. Weber fils & Co.
Decorations
64 Rue du Rhone GENÈVE for Exhibitions Congresses Fêtes, etc. 13 Rue du Rhone GENÈVE

HOTEL PENSION CITY
Rond Point Plainpalais
Close to Church
Moderate Prices *Home atmosphere*

The Misses Long offer
Comfortable, Nicely Situated Home
French Conversation
6 Rue St. Victor. Tranchées.

INTERLAKEN

Before you shop see our large assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF & NEATS LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at cheap prices
FRAU Wwe. MÜHLEMANN
Interlaken, Switzerland

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING Studio
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

MONTREUX

The best
COAL & WOOD Dealer
A. H. CALLIAS, S.A.
MONTREUX
Tel. 34 rue Ind. Tel. 124 Gd Rue 12

JERSEY HOUSE
A. HOSTETTLER
Grand' rue 96, Montreux Tel. 12.63
Special firm for
STOCKINGS, SPORTS ARTICLES, UNDER-CLOTHING

NEUCHATEL

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Food Products
Sold by Zimmerman S. A.
Rue des Epancheurs
MADAME SANDOZ-MOLLET
2 Rue du Seyon
BOOKS—STATIONERY

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Switzerland

ST. GALLEN

C. FEDERER & CO.
FINE LEATHER GOODS
The Swiss pencil Caran d'Ache in all qualities
First Class Stationery
Neugasse 6.

ZURICH

PRIVATE HOTEL
PENSION FLORHOF
RUNNING HOT & COLD WATER
Florhofg. 4, near Central Station & Lake. Delicious cooking. Garage. Inclusive terms from fr. 11.

PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL
PENSION FORTUNA
55 Muhlebachstr.
Opposite Christian Science church. Moderate rates, delicious home cooking. A stay for a day, a home for a year.

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
PARADEPLATZ
All Necessary Cleansing Creams and Powders. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressing Saloon.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

HOTEL LOUIS
Right on BEACH Front
MARINE PARADE
Surf Bathing, Tennis, Garage, Bedrooms with phones; also Hot and Cold Running Water.
P. O. Box 136 Telephones 269 & 295

James Downing
Leatherwear
Tartan Goods
Household Linens
Babywear
Kilts to Order
Art Needlework
Irish Linen Store

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
513-515 WEST STREET
HOME FURNISHERS and UPHOLSTERERS
Telephone: 3299 Central

NATAL CO-OPERATIVE
Phones: Durban 3114, MBurg 2309
EGG CIRCLE, LTD.
Head Office: 15 Plowright Lane, Durban
Branch: 276 Longmarket St., Maritzburg
GUARANTEED NEW LAID EGGS
Packed and Tested by European Labour
Orders Delivered Daily

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
328-330 West Street
STATIONERS & BOOKSELLERS
All classes of stationery, fountain pens, standard literature, latest fiction, school books and requisites; juvenile & toy books.

For All Your Electrical Work
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Lamps—Stoves—Fittings
Repairs Speciality
557 WEST STREET Phone 847

Telephone 4088
CECILE'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Specialists
also
Continental Novelties Shop
23 Gardiner St. (next Wm. Cross & Co.)
Proprietress, Mrs. Ada Brown
Phone 1442

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
70 PRINCE EDWARD STREET

G. V. HARRIS
THE CORNER STORES
C/r Umbilo and McDonald Roads
Confectioner and Butcher
CIVILITY and PROMPTNESS
Phone 1085

TYPEWRITING—DUPLICATING COPYING SPECIALIST
Printing Executed at Short Notice
Prompt and Personal Attention
MISS A. M. ROSS
23 Acutt's Arcade. Phone 629

JOHANNESBURG

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & CO.
Sacke's Bldgs., 25 Joubert St.

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(M. & E. HUDSON)
Foundry Plumbago & Coal Dust, Pipe & Flange Joint Compound, "Murella" Roller Composition, Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 Anderson Street Phone Cent. 2560

WHOLESOME PURE SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY TEA ROOM
BIDEN'S CANDY KITCHENS, Ltd.
Walter Mansions, 106 Eloff Street

FAIRHAVEN RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Charlton Terrace, Johannesburg
offers comfort and quietness. Pleasant grounds, 2 tennis courts, garages. Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church. Phone 00165
Tel. "Fairhaven," Johannesburg.

PIETERMARITZBURG

B. SEIGEL, *Bootmaker*
Hand-made Python and Lizard Boots and Shoes
Ladies' Handbags a Specialty. Repairs.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
212 LONGMARKET STREET

PRETORIA

GRIFFITHS & RORKE LTD.
Phone 2428 P. O. Box 635
Trysa Buildings, St. Andries Street
PRETORIA
Auctioneers, Real Estate, Insurance Financial and General Agents
WE CAN ASSIST YOU:
To Buy a comfortable house on your own terms.
To Buy a nice little farm within easy reach of Pretoria.
To Advise and assist you to buy or start a business.
To Raise a loan and transact your financial affairs.
To Insure your house, furniture and motor car at low rates.
To Let your house to good tenants and collect your rents.
To Sell your property and furniture by auction.

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent & Trade Mark Agents
UNITED BUILDINGS, BANK ST.
Cables: *Judgment*
(P. O. Box 276) PRETORIA

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

BRISBANE

Overells'
Established (1863) Ltd.
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE

The Marberete Co. Ltd.
cnr. Brunswick and Amelia Streets, VALLEY.
Phone C. 1197 Established 1911
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE
Manufacturers of
SYNTHETIC STONE, TERAZZO, COMPOSITION FLOORS

Leslie-Rallings Organization
SERVICE PRESS
Printers and Stationers
Grey Street Phone
South Brisbane J-4831

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Edward St., near Elizabeth St.
Leichardt St., Spring Hill
Old Cleveland Rd., Coorparoo
Lutwyche Rd., Lutwyche

COSTUMIERE
Good Fit, Reasonable Prices
MISS IRENE BUTT
Rowe's Central Buildings, Edward St.
Agent HEMSTITCHING and VEINING for Mrs. Swiney—Phone M6592

Ladies & Children's Drapers
Boys' and Men's Mercery
Millinery and Fancy Novelties
F. O. HEIDEMAN
London House, Lutwyche Rd., Lutwyche

Western Australia

PERTH

For good work
Consult
ALFRED HART
Painter—Decorator—Renovator
At Your Service 2 James Rd., Swanbourne

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

ELOCUTION *and* DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
NAARE HOOPER, L.T.C.L., 242 Fitzgerald Av.

FERNLEAF DAIRY
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER
Drinks, Confectionery, Hot Milk, etc.

PETONE

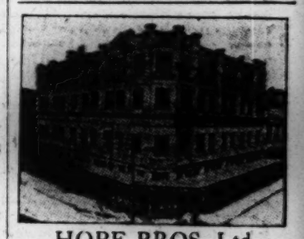
NORRIS & CO.
General Drapers
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters
255 Jackson St., Petone Phone 46.619

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Zealand

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
DIC
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON



HOPE BROS. Ltd.
The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
83-85 Cuba Street Phone 22.686

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; Also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods—Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

SCOULLARS
FOR SERVICE
THE SCOULLAR CO. LTD. WELLINGTON
For Furniture That Is Better

G. G. MacQuarrie Ltd.
Electrical Contractors
Crosley Radio, Sales and Service Agents for "Toleco" Silk Shades
The Armstrong Table Stove Stocked
95 WILLIS STREET Phone 45.565

S. E. CHILMAN
Bookseller and Stationer
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens Stocked
144 LAMBTON QUAY

ARTHUR LEE
"The Silk Centre"
Opp. G. P. O. Phone 41.210

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
IS FOR SALE IN

AUSTRIA
Vienna—Lechner Library (Wilh. Müller), Graben 30/31.

DANZIG
Danzig—Danziger Verkehrszentrale, Stadtgraben 5.

DENMARK
Copenhagen—Aviskiosken paa Hovedbanegaarden; Tourist Kiosken Hotel d'Angleterre, Kongens Nytorv; B. V. Centralens Avis-Boglade, Raadhuspladsen; Crome & Goldschmidts, Avisvalg, Ostergade Nr. 34

FRANCE
Beaulieu Sur-Mer—Librairie Parisienne, 2 Avenue du Marechal Foch
Biarritz—Librairie Tujague, 16 rue Gambetta
Juan-Les-Pins—Book Lounge and Circulating Library, 17 Galeries du Casino
Lille (Nord)—Librairie Générale A. Taillandier, 17 rue Faidherbe.
Marseilles (Bouches du Rhone)—Kiosque Place de la Bourse
Kiosque la Canebière, corner Rue Longue
Monte Carlo—Kiosque 1 bis Bd de Moulins
Kiosque, donest Kiosque near Casino
Nice (A. M.)—Kiosque No. 9 Avenue de la Victoire, facing Galeries Lafayette
Kiosque No. 13 Jardin Public, facing Hotel de France
Kiosque No. 14, Promenade des Anglaise, facing Hotel Rohl.
Paris—W. H. Smith & Son, 248, Rue de Rivoli
The Galignani Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli
Messrs. Brentano, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra
Elysée Building, News Stand, 56, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré
Kiosque No. 77, Place de l'Opéra (N. E. corner)
Kiosque No. 131, Place de l'Opéra (facing Café de la Paix)
Kiosque No. 10, Bould. des Capucines (corner of rue Scribe)
Kiosque No. 137, facing No. 2, Place de la Madeleine, opposite Thomas Cook & Son.
Kiosque No. 136 corner of Rue Royale and Faubourg, St. Honoré
Kiosque No. 219, Avenue Matignon (corner rue de Ponthieu)
Kiosque facing No. 33, Avenue des Champs Elysées
Kiosque No. 165, at Etoile, corner of Avenue Friedland
Kiosque No. 140, opposite 95 Avenue des Champs Elysées
Kiosque facing 194 Rue de Rivoli (cor. Rue Saint-Roch)
Kiosque No. 326, Rue de Rohan (Hotel du Louvre)
Kiosque No. 231, 8 rue de l'Echelle (corner Avenue de l'Opéra)
Kiosque Gare St. Lazare
Kiosque Gare de l'Est
Kiosque Gare de Lyon
Kiosque Gare du Nord
Kiosque Gare d'Orsay

GERMANY
Baden Baden—Bahnhofverkaufstand; Zeitungskiosk, Van den Hertz, Leopoldsplatz.
Basel Badischer Bahnhof—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Berlin—Reinhold Nettke, Leipzigerplatz 1, W. 9
Kiosk Muller, corner Augsburger and Nürnbergerstr Charlottenburg
Kiosk am Zoo, A. Lutz, Hardenbergstrasse 29a
Kiosk Heinrich Thiessen Kaiser-Platz 6, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Franz Parlow, Nikolsburger Platz 2, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Zeitungsstand, Adolf Meis, Passage Eingang Friedrich Strasse
Zeitungsstand Königgrätzer Ecke Anhalt Strasse.
Breslau—Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 13, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Ecke Menzel Strasse (am Friedberg), Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 76, Ecke Piasten Strasse.
Kiosks Hauptbahnhof; Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben am Kaiser Wilhelm Denkmal; Christophori-Platz, Ring Barasch Seite;
Dresden—Herr Cussert, Wilhelmerstr 19; Herr Paul Kempe, Prager Strasse 12, Postplatz; Neustädter Bahnhof
Freiburg i. Br. Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Heidelberg—Bahnhofbuchhandlung; W. Hilpert, Arkadenbau
Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Leipzig—Kiosks: Augustplatz, opposite Hauptpost, Augustplatz, opposite Café Felsche; Thomaskirchhof, corner Fleischerplatz and Promenade; Hallischen Tor, Königsplatz; corner Schulstrasse and Promenade; corner Goethestr, opposite Hauptbahnhof; Petersteinweg, corner Münzgasse; Rossplatz, corner Karpfenstrasse
Mannheim—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
München—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof; Zeitungskiosk am Hauptbahnhof; Zeitungs-Vertriebs, Gesellschaft, M. B. H., Hirtenstrasse 14.
Pforzheim—Bahnhofsbuchhandlung.
Schweidnitz — Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Hauptbahnhof.

HOLLAND
Amsterdam—Kiosk in het Hoofdpostkantoor, N. Z. Voorburgwal (Achter het Paleis)
Kiosk Weesperpoort Station
The Hague—Kiosks: Het Plein; Groenmarkt; Buitenhof; Statenlaan; Wandelhoofd Scheveningen (during the tourist season).

ITALY
Rome—C. Talamas, Libreria Radium, 51 Portici Esedra
Florence—Seeber, Libreria Internazionale, via Tornabuoni

LATVIA
Riga—Riga I; Riga Main Station.

NORWAY
Bergen—Jernbanekiosken.
Oslo—Kioskkompaniets, Avisbyra, Störtinggatan 2.
Trondhjem—Jernbanekiosken.

SWEDEN
Gothenburg—Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall; Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall.
Stockholm—Central Railway Station (in the entrance hall and on the railway platform)
Stockholms Tidningskontor, Hamngatan 7
Svenska Dagbladets Depeschbyra, Birger Jarlsgatan 10

SWITZERLAND
Arbon—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Bâle—Bahnhofbuchhandlung S. B. B.
Berne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof Zeitungskiosk Rubenbergplatz
Bienne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Chatean d'Oex—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Davos-Platz—Tourist Office, Meisser and Botzen (July and August)
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Frutigen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Geneva—Kiosque Bd. des Philosophes.
Kiosque Place Neuve
Kiosque Jardin Anglais
Kiosque Place du Rhone
Librairie Naville, Rue Lévrier
Librairie, Quai de la Gare
Librairie, Vestibule de la Gare
Grindelwald—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Gstaad — Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Interlaken—Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Interlaken West
Lausanne—Librairie de la gare, Vestibule Librairie de la gare, Passage sous-voie Agence des Journaux, Gare du Flon Kiosque à journaux, Place du Tunnel.
Lucerne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Meiringen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Murren—Handlung Schwestern Gertsch (during the tourist season)
Neuchatel—Kiosque à journaux Place Purry
Romanshorn—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
St. Gallen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Nebenbahnhof
Zeitungskiosk, Bahnhofplatz
Zeitungskiosk Unionplatz
Marktgasse
Schaffhausen—Buchhandlung
Thun—Buchhandlung Stämpfli & Cie (L. Kreber) during the tourist season.
Uster—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Wengen—Papeterie Wegs (during the tourist season)
Weinfelden—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Winterthur—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Zürich—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zürich-Enge
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zurich-Stadelhofen
Zeitungskiosk, Bellevueplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Kreuzplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Paradeplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Pfauen
Zweisimmen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the summer season)

NORTH AFRICA
EGYPT
Cairo—Express Bookstore

SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town—Railway Bookstall.
Durban—Railway Bookstall
Johannesburg—Bookstall, Park Station
Muizenberg Station—Railway Bookstall
Port Elizabeth—Railway Bookstall
Pretoria, Transvaal—Railway Bookstall

AUSTRALIA
Melbourne—News Stand Elsternwick Railway Station.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS . . .
Sell Personal Christmas Cards,
processed with customer's name. Easy to sell; all or part time; home or travel. LIBERAL COMMISSIONS PAID DAILY and LARGE LIST OF BONUS PREMIUMS start now before friends buy elsewhere. Orders shipped as wanted, postage paid to customer. Complete de-Luxe Line, sensibly priced. Splendid selling kit free. Experience unnecessary, but if you have sold cards or other items, state what. ART-POINT STUDIOS, 780 Main, Schenectady, (Twelfth Year Oldest, Largest Process House in West.)

SELL beautiful $1 Christmas card assortments, also personal greetings, unsurpassed values, high commissions, earnings start immediately, experience unnecessary. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 82, Fitchburg, Mass.

CAKES

"POUND CAKE"
Le Cordon Bleu, Norwalk, Conn.
2 lb. Loaf $2.50, Plus Postage
Rent C. O. D. Anywhere

CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
366 Fifth Avenue, New York

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated. Its procedure is individualized to meet clients' personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

WE OFFER
The beautiful estate of
MR. TOM MIX
Either furnished or unfurnished, in the heart of the most beautiful and exclusive section of
BEVERLY HILLS
This palatial home is comprised of a magnificent 12-room residence, exquisitely furnished, beautiful tile swimming pool and bathing pavilion. One of the finest tennis courts in southern California, stable for 5 horses, riding ring, garage for 5 cars, spacious servants' quarters. All situated on a beautifully landscaped 4½ acre knoll with commanding view of entire Wilshire district, ocean, etc. The price is unusually low. Shown by appointment only.
J. EARLTON MOORE & SONS
Exclusive Agents
1140 Santa Monica Boulevard
Beverly Hills, Calif. Phone Oxford 5608

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no experience or capital required; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 150 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES desiring additional income with acquaintance among better classes to take orders for Custom-made knit dresses and suits; with or without experience; liberal commissions; exclusive territory. CHAS. A. RAMSAY, 1561 E. 47th St., Chicago.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 250-51 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DETROIT—Capable, experienced stenographer and bookkeeper wishes secretarial position; several years legal experience; speedy, accurate, typist; free to go any place. Box D-127, The Christian Science Monitor, 442 Book Building, Detroit, Mich.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing home-like atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block north, cars, just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON, NEAR FENWAY
Completely furnished 7-room apartment, reasonable price. Telephone Commonwealth 8856.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.
5 AND 6 ROOM suites, $67 and $75; in fine condition; heat, janitor service, rear piazza. Apply Suite 2, 20 Royce Rd. Tel. Bea. 3541.

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
2-3 ROOMS in first-class buildings, convenient locations; some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard, resident janitor for each building; apartments may be seen Sunday. Apply CHAPMAN & GILBERT ASSO., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1516.

BEACON HILL, BOSTON
For Rent—Small choice colonial 2-room and bath suites, furnished or unfurnished; also attractive 2-room shop on Charles St.; no kitchenette arrangements for light cooking. Kenmore 4650.

BEACON HILL
122 BOWDOIN STREET (opp. State House)
Attractive modern apartments; 1, 2, and 3 rooms, kitchenette and dinette. Apply Supt. or 100 Milk St., Boston. Phone Liberty 1447.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $38 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Reservoir—3-room apartment; large reception hall, kitchenette, dinette, Frigidaire; ample closet space; every improvement and beautiful location; very good value at $90. HUDSON O. ROGERS, 2000 Beacon St., Brookline Mass. Aspinwall 3740-41.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Manor—8 and 6 rooms; new building; exclusive section; high class American tenants. SUPERINTENDENT, 102 Longwood Ave., Reg. 8241.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exclusive section, high class American tenants, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, all modern conveniences, 40-46 Carlton St. JANITOR, Reg. 2347.

FOR RENT
ATTRACTIVE STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS
3 to 6 Rooms. Continuous hot water. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Readily accessible to downtown District. Good neighborhood.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
65 Falmouth St., Boston Kenmore 0482

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE

The extensive improvements under way will greatly increase the value of land in the Country Club district. We are now selling lots from 18c to 40c a foot, which is very much less than anticipated values. Our directors have ordered a certain number of lots sold before the present prices are increased. A request by mail or telephone will bring our Representative to you without obligation. BONELLI-ADAMS CO., 110 State St., Boston Tel. HUBbard 6660. Brookline, Mass.: 1318 Beacon St. Tel. REGent 8134.

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

FOR RENT—Small comfortable apartment at 324 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Station, Boston.

FURNISHED and unfurnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

HIGH CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston
8 large rooms, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston

One Block Off Beacon Street
4 and 5 rooms, Frigidaire, elevator, tile kitchen and bath, mahogany and gumwood finish. Select tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Back Bay 3822.

Oxford Courts
Cambridge
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Open for Inspection
APARTMENTS of 1-5 rooms with single bath, and 5 to 8 rooms with 2 baths. All modern devices for housekeeping. Tile baths with Showers, Refrigeration, Fireplaces, Elevators, Linen and Cedar Closets, Garage, Maid Service if desired. Rentals $45 and up. Some Furnished Apartments Available.
OXFORD COURT GRILLE
is noted for its fine foods and service at moderate prices.
OUR SPANISH COURTROOM
is available for banquets and socials.
For particulars apply on premises.
5 Arlington St. (off 1812 Mass. Ave.)
Tel. UNiversity 6659

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—6 large rooms, 3 bedrooms; upper floor of 2-family house, enclosed porch, improvements; near transit and schools; good section; $75 per month. 8723 108th Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Four rooms and bath; 4-family house near transit; rent $38 per month. 8723 108th Street.

RIVERTON, N. J., Philadelphia Suburb—Five rooms, porch, $55; six rooms, $70; two rooms, bath, furnished, $55; all conveniences; overlooking Delaware River. Phone 714.

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
BOSTON
Suites 2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents $50 to $55 per month; electric refrigerators optional. Apply to Janitor or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

INSTEAD OF A TAXI
Enjoy the luxury of a private car and chauffeur at moderate taxi rates. It's the best way to make business calls or take trips to local or distant points of interest. LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE, 681 Beacon St., Boston. Kenmore 6312.

LADY with 7-passenger Cadillac sedan cheerfully offers her services to those desiring long or short trips; trips to Pleasant View and Bow, N. H., $6 a person; 12 years' driving experience. CARRIE F. ESTABROOK, 35 Nathan Road, Newton Center, Mass. Tel. Center Newton 1060.

NOTICE
First-class seven-passenger limousines for special trips, including Mrs. Eddy's Home, Benevolent Association, Memorial at Mt. Auburn, Pleasant View, and Bow, Concord, N. H., also historical points of interest, by experienced chauffeur guides, at regular prices. C. W. OSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston. Tel. Ken. 1022.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

PARENTS going abroad for three or four months wish to leave 12-year-old boy in care of refined home. Christian Scientists preferred, in or near Rochester, N. Y., Philadelphia, or New York City; references exchanged. Write X-15, Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 619 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0-43 Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVENTORS and DESIGNERS, what have you in the wood toy or novelty line that you want manufactured and marketed by a large factory organization? E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOULD like furnishings and business of rooming house. R-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

TO LET—Furnished camp with improvements; very restful. ANNIE E. SLAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass.

DOGS FOR SALE

WIRE-HAIRED fox terrier puppies; pedigreed, handsome markings. HOLYN A. MORRILL, Walnut Hill, Mc. Kansnuaptan Kennels.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1534

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 W. 40th St., N. Y. C., Tel. PEN. 5380.—A placement medium established 1920, for all office positions. Personal interviews only: 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; references investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL WANTED TO LEARN MILLINERY
BLANCHE M. JOHNSON
12 WEST STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

IF YOU are a middle-aged woman, a neat housekeeper and good plain cook (must understand coal range), and are interested in a pleasant and permanent home with light work, $10 weekly, write MRS. M. T. N., 200 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

MAID for couple and school boy living in hotel apartment; knowledge of light cooking, sewing requisite, other light duties; sleep in; experience necessary; state abilities and reference. Box N-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

THERE are opportunities for attendants at The Christian Science Pleasant View Home. Apply stating experience and references to SUPERINTENDENT, 233 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.

WANTED—Teacher who could take care of lower grades up to fourth year in the morning and assist with high school work in the afternoon. SUNSHINE SCHOOL, 89-19 161st St., Jamaica 1714-W, Jamaica.

WANTED—Nurse maid for child 2½ years old. Phone Winchester 0880 (Mass.).

Brookline, Mass., House Lots
On high ground; extensive view; large area; suitable restrictions; reasonably priced; an ideal community. Please phone MR. STONE, Regent 8134, for information.

GOOD HOME
New, practical, 7-room brick veneer; extra tile shower, 1st floor lavatory, etc.; near, but not too near churches, schools, playgrounds; good neighbors; southern exposure; ample lot; 2-car brick garage. 279 Orchard St., Belmont, Mass.; key at No. 290. See it, might trade. Owner, F. E. SIMPSON, Malden 6466-M or 4527-R.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 150

GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR CAR GARAGE, 538 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MEN'S REPRESENTATIVES

SUCCESSFUL salesman well acquainted in ladies' neckwear trade seeks to represent in New York foreign or domestic manufacturer of items suitable for trade. Box H-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST. BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3807

WANT return load of household furniture from New York City, New Jersey vicinity or en route, at once. NOBLE S. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2466.

WANTED—Return load from Hartford, Conn., on September 13. EMERSON HUNT, 85 Perry St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Porter 3492.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's double office, part or whole time; in Garden Bldg., 248 Boylston St.; available now. Phone Middlesex 5461.

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd Street, Room 732. Private office for rent in architect's suite.

OFFICES WANTED

GROUP OF PRACTITIONERS seeking two-room and reception room suite—three in row preferred—in 42nd Street district; assume existing lease as of October 1st or sublease. Address Box R-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 66th St., Navarre 7786.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; restful, refined; near lakes; excellent table; rates $22 up weekly. Box 294.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FREEDOM FIELD
Home atmosphere; in the pines, near the sea. Telephone Pt. Pleasant 289-M. STANLEY TRUEX, Laurelton, N. J.

Hillrest A HOME FOR REST
Experienced care if needed. Mrs. AMBER C. DOW, 473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass. West Newton 1789-W.

Tenacre, Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4988.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet residential street; attractive living room with connecting bedroom and bath; private family; home cooking; garage. R-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 138 East 40th—Club home; double room and board; $13.50 and $16.50 per person. MISS HOPKINSON.

The Bay View House Winthrop Hghls. Mass.
Open all year
Delightful surroundings, home cooking, all outside sunny rooms; easy commuting to Boston; rates and circular on request. Ocean 1406.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Business women can find comfortable rooms, permanent or transient, at the Fenway Club, 1126 Boylston St., where all can enjoy laundry and kitchen privileges; rates moderate. The club is under new management.

BOSTON, 100 Norway St., Suite 3—One large, 2 medium, newly furnished, sunny rooms; closets, kitchen, every convenience; desirable women employed, married couple; near Christian Science church.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Small furnished apartment, 1 large room, kitchen and private bath; central location; plenty of heat and hot water. RICHARDSON, Tel. Copley 5334-W.

BOSTON, 190 Commonwealth Ave.—Reservations now for fall and winter; double and single rooms; also suites; private baths; unusually attractive; exceptional cuisine and service; garage.

BOSTON—Would share apartment with a congenial person who wishes a home; Christian Scientist preferred. N-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON
84 GAINSBORO STREET
SUITE 1
Quiet room in private family. $6.

BOSTON, Beacon St., Water Side—Rooms that are unusual, single or double, with or without private bath; beautiful quiet home. Tel. Commonwealth 2525.

BOSTON, 397 Commonwealth Ave.—Bachelor residence; a few desirable rooms, shower bath, telephone, running water; terms reasonable. Kenmore 6880.

BOSTON MASS., 166 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable, well furnished room; business man, professional woman; quiet, homelike. Copley 6552-M.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BOSTON, 104 Gainsboro St.—Large furnished room for 1 or 2; women preferred. X-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St., Suite 3, Copley 2586-W—Comfortable double or single rooms, with board; permanent. MRS. E. R. BARTLETT.

BOSTON, Marlborough Street—Room with private bath; also small rooms; ladies only. K-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Desirable rooms at reasonable prices; car space if desired. Tel. Copley 4666-J.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive rooms; private home; 2 baths; possibly breakfast; quiet, yet near car line; central. 87-B10 Regent 7291-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Will rent 1, 2 or 3 rooms in my private home, furnished or unfurnished; kitchen privileges. Aspinwall 0751.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable rooms; private home; Christian Scientists preferred; near 3 car lines; gentlemen preferred. Regent 7709.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 1213 Beacon St., near St. Paul St.—Private family; meals if wanted; reasonable; gentleman. Asp. 4286.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Exceptional opportunity in modern apartment near Harvard Square for one or two young business women or students; home privileges. University 4133-M evenings.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny, well furnished, comfortable room in modern apartment; business gentleman or lady preferred. Apt. 44, 16 Forest St. Apply after 5 p. m.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 27 Irving St., near Harvard Yard—Sunny rooms, $4 and $6; 15 minutes to Park St., University 9428-R.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Try the Burridge Business Service, 246 Huntington Ave., Boston. Service Free.

NEW YORK, 316 W. 95th, Apt. 51—Pleasant bright room, private home; business gentleman; running water, near bath with shower; elevator. Phone Riverside 7423.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th (Harvey Girls' Clubs)—Doubles, singles, kitchen, laundry; privileges; maid service; "Columbia" section.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Warm, sunny, furnished room, kitchen privileges; private family; with Christian Scientists preferred; Boston suburb. Roxbury 3444.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—20 years' diversified experience; financial statements, controls, payrolls; can take charge. L-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AGE, 32 YEARS; 11 years' selling experience; 2 years as supervisor branch sales force of nationally-known beverage concern; permanent position on salary basis desired; good references. N-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AN opportunity to read to elderly people, shut-ins or children, 50 cents an hour; can also do secretarial work if desired. N-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMEMAKER desires position in home of gentleman or elderly couple; capable; experienced; good cook; splendid references. R-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY with son of 11 desires position as housekeeper where refinement is essential; fully competent of taking entire charge; willing to go anywhere. N-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY desires position as companion, or will combine light household duties; good reader. M-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROTESTANT, American, excellent cook and housekeeper, desires good home rather than high wages. N-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TAILORING

Tel. Ken. 8230
B. SCHLINSKY & CO.
TAILORING—CLEANSING—DYEING
We call for and deliver goods
119 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LOCAL CLASSES in quick sight-reading, music appreciation, theory; reasonable; term starts Sept. 23; music supervising experience. MELBA ARBOTT, 33 Abbott-ford Rd., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 2470.

PIANOFORTE
KATHLEEN DORSON
Graduate of New England Conservatory
Five years' experience in teaching.
10 Orkney Road, Brookline, Mass.
Phone Regent 8271-W

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 222 East 71st St., 6B—Studio apartment, skylight, fireplace, balcony, grand piano, roof garden, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, Butterfield 8420.

N. Y. C., West 85th—Four light, exceptionally clean, fully equipped for housekeeping; suitable 3; $100 monthly. Trafalgar 7363.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield St., Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $5.00

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Elliott's Service Station
2600 AVENUE G
WOCO PEP
TIOLENE OIL
Washing—Doping—Polishing

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
New Home of Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
"Largest Children's Department in the South"
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women $5-$6

GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
BIRMINGHAM
BESSEMER ANNISTON ENSLEY

COX'S
HOSIERY SHOPS
First Quality Hosiery
Underwear, Bags, Costume Jewelry
Scarfs and All Accessories

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

MAYER BROS.
FINE WALL PAPER
PICTURES AND FRAMES
1829 5th Avenue, Opposite P. O.
Phone 3-0504

Birmingham's Favorite Dessert
"HIGHLAND"
All Cream Ice Cream
at all
HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO. STORES

The French Bootery
219 North 20th Street

Loeb's Specialty Shop
1909 THIRD AVENUE
MILLINERY
and Our
New Ready-to-Wear Dept.

Cable-Burton Piano Co
1816 THIRD AVENUE
Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Also EXPERT PLEATING ON MOST MODERN MACHINE
Phone 4-6537

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
229 Second Ave. N.

DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:
Centennial Ice Co.; Central Ice Co.; Citizens Ice Co.; Crystal Ice & Fuel Co.; Diamond Ice & Fuel Co.; North Birmingham Ice Co.; Purity Ice Co.; Standard Ice Co.; Terminal Ice Co. No. 1; Terminal Ice Co. No. 2.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

RICH'S NEW STORE
Four Distinct Shops
Shoes: Men, Women, Children — RICH'S — *Hose for Men, Women*

LEASES SALES *APPRAISALS LOANS*
JEROME TUCKER
Real Estate Agency *Realtors*
2117 First Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.
Phone: 3-7681

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
20th Street and 3rd Avenue

MOBILE

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY
Government and Claiborne Streets

Electric Sales Company, Inc.
A small payment down places a General Electric Refrigerator in your home.
8 Saenger Theatre Arcade

American Window Cleaning Co.
We Clean
Windows in Houses, Office and School Buildings, also Painted Walls, Woodwork, and Polish Hardwood Floors.
4 N. CLAIBORNE Phone Dexter 5760

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

L. F. M. STORE, Inc.
Ready-to-Wear and Dry Goods

NATIONAL SEA FOOD COMPANY
Wholesalers and Retailers of All Kinds of Sea Foods
212 DAUPHIN STREET
Bell Phones 918-919 Home 'Phone 1005

GRAY'S SHOE SHOP
521 DAUPHIN STREET
Work Called for and Delivered
Bell Phone 58

PEARSON'S
204 DAUPHIN STREET
Mobile's Largest "Ready-to-Wear" and Millinery Shop
Invite Your Patronage

FOREMAN & MEADOR
Real Estate, Insurance
Mortgage Loans, Renting—Management of Property

MONTGOMERY

Fine Cleaning and Dyeing
Phone Cedar 107
You Can Depend on Us
MONTGOMERY
FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
107 S. COURT ST.

EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS
and
DRAPERIES
COLEMAN & SCOTT
221 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.

Pennzoil Motor Oil
U. S. L. Batteries
Brake Lining Service
Battery Service Co., Inc.
420 Bibb St. Phone Cedar 4352

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

L. H. ROWE & CO.
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY

CURTIS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
206 South Beach St., Woolworth Bldg
Piece Goods—Hosiery
Lingerie—McCall Patterns

ELSA FARRELL
SPORTS APPAREL
Williams Hotel Building
Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues
Telephone 1435
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

JACKSONVILLE

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
BAY AND LAURA STREETS

Established 1904
Hawkins Dye Works, Inc.
120 Julia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
Solicits Your French Dry Cleaning

FOREMOST
MILK—ICE CREAM
RICHER, PURER, SAFER
Phone 5-6560

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Kickernick U'Wear
For women and children. Cut the famous Kickernick way, that gives complete freedom of movement and longer and more satisfactory wear.
Illustrated style
In Rayon, $2.95
In Muslin $1.95
FURCHGOTT'S
Jacksonville, Florida

CHADWICK-MATHER CO.
20-22-24 WEST ADAMS ST.
Exclusive Distributors
KARPEN
Guaranteed Living Room Furniture
MODERATELY PRICED

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
Wearing Apparel for Men and Women
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST

V. E. Jacobs Co.
33 N. FORSYTH
JEWELERS FOR 30 YEARS

The L. F. M. Store
Corner Main and Bay Streets

STAYFORM
the Modern Garment
STAYFORM SHOPPE
39 West Monroe St. Phone 3-0635

MIAMI

Piggly Wiggly
Clean Stores
completely stocked with nationally known merchandise
REASONABLY PRICED
MIAMI, HOLLYWOOD, FORT LAUDERDALE, DELRAY, LAKE WORTH, WEST PALM BEACH, CORAL GABLES, MIAMI BEACH, AND COCONUT GROVE

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
Phone 33148

W. E. LESTER REALTOR
REAL ESTATE—INVESTMENTS
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
211 N. E. 1ST STREET · PHONE 30454

Toilet Requisites
Kodak Films
Sundries—Candy—Sodas
BISCAYNE BOULEVARD PHARMACY
Incorporated (under new ownership)
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street
WALLACE B. PARNELL, Prop.

MARYLAND INN
Delicious Home Cooked Food
Lunch 40c Dinner 50c
208 N. E. 2ND AVE.
JULIUS NAIMAN, Proprietor

Jarrett's
Riverside
Tasty Bakery
463 W. FLAGLER ST.
1225 W. Flagler St. 2402 N. E. 2nd Ave.
"Quality Only"

MIAMI'S EXCLUSIVE BEACH TOGGERY SHOPPE
BATHING SUITS
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Pajamas and Beach Robes
IRVINE'S, Inc.
108 N. E. Second Ave. at First St.

The ROUND TABLE
267 E. Flagler Street
"Miami's Most Popular Restaurant"

Davis Marinello Shoppe
Registered
Catering to Exclusive Clientele
Our new Croquinole Wave requires no setting
126 S. E. 1st Ave. Ph. 5957

ALTSCHUL REALTY COMPANY
Reliable Service in Real Estate
3035 N. W. 12th Ave. Ph. 22572

Penton's Service Station
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
Phone 7749 3400 N. E. 2ND AVE.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI (Continued)

Field's Shoppe
An unusual assortment of merchandise at moderate prices.
SMART MISSES' *and* WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
145 East Flagler Street

Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre

General Auto Repairing
ON ALL MAKES OF CARS
Prompt Service Reasonable Prices
MAC BELLEC
820 N. E. FIRST AVENUE

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

STUDIO OF
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery
Draperies
153 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 3 5375

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Y. M. C. A. DINING ROOM
HOME ATMOSPHERE
Properly Prepared Food at Reasonable Prices
COMFORTABLE SERVICE
2ND FLOOR Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

General Insurance Service by
W. W. BAKER
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

BONITA COFFEE HOUSE
Delicious Food
Luncheon and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st Street

WASHING—GREASING
POLISHING
Cars Bought, Sold and Exchanged
KNAUS AUTO EXCHANGE
380 Biscayne Blvd. Ph. 33250

General Insurance
Jay F. Chappell & Co.
605-6 Olympia Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.
1158 N. Miami Ave. Phone 4856
Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Manager

ORLANDO

SLATER-SCOTT
San Juan Bldg *Orlando, Florida*
Now showing Gowns that are well worth your inspection
Sportswear
Travel Clothes
Coats and Ensembles
Evening Gowns and Wraps
Millinery

SARASOTA

General Insurance Real Estate
BROWN & STOKES, Inc.
BROKERS
Sarasota, Florida

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

TAMPA

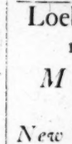
Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
Tampa, Fla.

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Come See Us at Our New Location
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

Chandler's Corset Shop
Corsets, Underwear, Negligees
Hosiery
10% Discount to Business Women
Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.

WEST PALM BEACH

Worthmor Ice Cream
It's All the Name Implies
1807 South Dixie, Flamingo



When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones SEE
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1st Avenue North
Phone 33204
We specialize in Household Repairs and Base Plug Wiring

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

Wittichen
Transfer and Warehouse Company
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
PACKING—SHIPPING—MOVING
LONG DISTANCE HAULING
2339 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

DINE AT THE
Bitling
"Every meal a pleasant memory"

Marinello Beauty Salon
The only beauty shop operated by
ROSE HAWLEY WOODALL
1921½ Third Avenue
Phone 3231

White Swan Laundry
RUG CLEANERS
DRY CLEANERS
"WORK BEAUTIFUL"
PHONE 4-5065 25 TRUCKS
Ave. F at 29th St. Birmingham, Ala.

The Christian Science Monitor
18 FOR SALE IN
ALABAMA
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor Royal and St. Frances Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.; Jefferson Davis Hotel News Stand.

FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O Steele, 238½ South Beach; Beach Rock Shop, Peninsular Station.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company
Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

ATLANTA

Schneider & Son Jewellers
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Take a "Tip" from TIPP'S
Tipp Hats are custom made, moulded, draped, fitted to YOUR head by Style Specialists—or your old Hat restyled reblocked, re-shaped by the same methods.
TIPP'S Millinery
130-132 Peachtree Arcade

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

Lewis
for perfect style and the latest Modes
At Prices that are within every woman's reach
H. G. LEWIS
Whitehall St., Atlanta

MILLER'S BOOK STORE
Incorporated
Booksellers—Stationers—Newsdealers
MILLER'S LIBRARY
64 N. BROAD STREET

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

McGee and Fuller
"Beauty Shops"
64½ Whitehall Street Wa. 7874
108 Forsyth St. N. W. Wa. 1070
Experts in All Branches of Hairdressing Work

Have your shoes Re-built by our Experts
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED
Shoe Renury
4 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta
Tel. Walnut 2310

SILVERMAN'S RESTAURANT
"SEA-FOODS"
Candler Building, ATLANTA

FRED R. LINDORME
Automobile Painting
Auto Tops and Trimmings
250 to 260 Stewart Ave., ATLANTA, GA.
Phone West 1003

Say It With Flowers
WEINSTOCK'S
Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop
WALNUT 0908

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
PARKS-CHAMBERS, INC.
37-39 Peachtree Street

SAVANNAH

Morrison-Sullivan
Always the Newest in PIECE GOODS
Visit Our Baby Department on Second Floor
AGENT FOR VOGUE and PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS
SAVANNAH, GA.

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
THOMAS A. JONES CO.
18 EAST BROUGHTON STREET

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed
Agent
Dr. Butler's Tooth Brushes
Wolf Flowers Whitman Candies
WILDER DRUG CO.

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

Store for MEN
Fine Clothing, Hats *and* Furnishings
Falk Clothing Company
48 and 43 Bull St.—6 East Broughton

408 E. Broughton St.
Dial 2-3125

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE

AIKEN & HESTER'S
DRUG STORE
Toilet Articles
Kodaks, Developing and Printing
Delivery Service
12 BROADWAY Phone 2004

Mountain City Laundry
Modern Launderers
Telephone Nos. 426 and 427
207-213 Coxe Ave., Asheville, N. C.

ABBOTT & KNIGHT
INCORPORATED
Cleaners *Dyers*
207 Coxe Avenue Phone 7000

Corporate & Notary Seals
Labels & Rubber Stamps
GROVES PRINTING CO.
23 Broadway Phone 468

General Auto Repairs
on Any Make of Car
J. H. Deppe Auto Service
17 So. Lexington Ave. Phone 6538

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

CHARLOTTE

Majestic Electric Radio
TONE SUPREME
SHAWS', *Incorporated*
314 SOUTH TRYON STREET

Southeastern Ice Utilities Corp.
"Certified Coal"
Quality—Service—Appreciation
Office and Yard Phones
300 S. Graham HEM. 210-211
Charlotte, N. C.

Efird's
DEPARTMENT STORE
CHARLOTTE, N.C.

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
A laundry service that will more than please you—it will surprise and delight you
Phones 444—445
East 2nd Street

S & W CAFETERIAS
Are Catering to You
CHARLOTTE RALEIGH
ASHEVILLE ATLANTA KNOXVILLE

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00
P. O. Box 292 Tel. Hemlock 5945, 6913

CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN
Heating and Ventilating Engineer and Contractor

WINSTON-SALEM

DECORATIVE ARTS
Fabrics—Fine Reproductions—Rugs
RENA BROWN
307 Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

Pennsylvania

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: THOMAS HOOD.

Where: England.

When: First half of nineteenth century.

Why famous: Prominent editor and widely read poet and humorist.

The son of a Scotch publisher and bookseller, Thomas Hood was born in London, and while a boy used to astonish and delight his father's guests and his own playfellows with his quick wit. After being educated to the extent of some Latin and Greek and considerable French, he was sent to a relative's in Dundee, and there made his first appearance in print. A semi-humorous political letter which he addressed to the local newspaper appeared in a prominent position, and so encouraged the young writer that he sent a contribution to the Dundee Magazine. This the editor printed, as Hood says, "without charging anything for its insertion."

Thus began his literary career. Although for a time he abandoned letters in favor of engraving, he speedily gave up the latter pursuit when an opportunity was offered him to become associated with the London Magazine as an editor. This he enjoyed so thoroughly that even the mechanical part of it held endless fascination for him. He continued in the position for many years, and contributed frequently to the magazine as well. He had the highest regard for this periodical, and justly, as many of the best writers of the day appeared in its columns. At this time also he made friendships which he long cherished, notably that of Charles Lamb.

Later, he edited the New Monthly Magazine and started Hood's Magazine, a periodical of his own.

His verse, both serious and comic, enjoyed a wide popularity, and frequently appeared in the leading periodicals of the day. Eventually collections of it were published in book form. Much of it, such as "The Song of the Shirt," was directed against existing social evils, and undoubtedly was instrumental in bringing unfortunate conditions to the attention of an indifferent public.

His humorous verse, with its grotesque situations and excessive punning, falls quaintly on modern ears, but was read with enormous relish in his own day.

Odds and Ends

The Time Lock

The time lock was invented in 1831 by an Englishman.

Chicago's Building

It has been estimated that Chicago erects approximately 15,000 new buildings yearly.

Milk Consumption

The consumption of milk in the United States has increased 13 gallons a person in the last 10 years.

Columbium

A new metal known as columbium, which looks like platinum, costs only one-tenth as much as the costlier metal.

The Largest Airplane

The giant airplane just completed by Dr. Claude Dornier in Germany and recently launched on Lake Constance, required more than two years to build. The plane weighs almost four times as much as the largest hitherto built. It is 230 feet long, has a wing spread of 157 feet, and is 33 feet high. Instead of pontoons the Dornier has a body shaped like a racing yacht.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

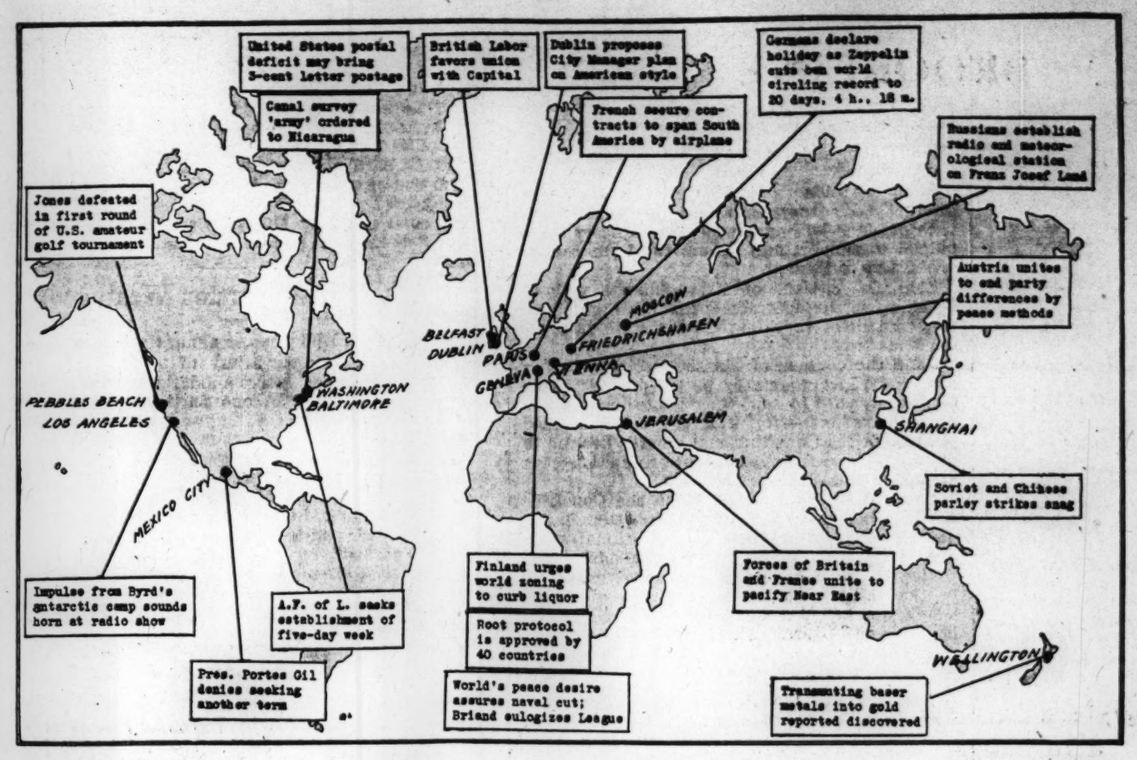
1. What is the meaning of the French menu term "plats du jour?"—*Household Arts Page* 20
2. What was the first European country to issue paper money?—*Odds and Ends*.. 20
3. What project will enable the children of Paris to learn more about flowers?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
4. Who was famous as the builder of the finest and swiftest sailing ships?—*One Minute Biographies* 20
5. What country has the greatest number of miles of air routes?—*Editorial*... 20

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. "Dishes of the day"—it is synonymous with the American term "ready-to-serve."
2. Spain.
3. The municipality has just set aside 30,000 francs for the special instruction of children in the care and cultivation of flowers.
4. Donald McKay.
5. Germany, with 18,000.

World News of the Week at a Glance


United States postal deficit may bring 3-cent letter postage
British Labor favors union with Capital
Dublin proposes City Manager plan on American style
Germans declare holiday as Zeppelin cuts 5em world circling record to 20 days, 4 h., 18 m.
Canal survey 'army' ordered to Nicaragua
French secure contracts to span South America by airplane
Russians establish radio and meteorological station on Franz Josef Land
Jones defeated in first round of U.S. amateur golf tournament
Austria unites to end party differences by peace methods
BELFAST
DUBLIN
PARIS
GENEVA
VIENNA
MOSCOW
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE
PEBBLES BEACH
LOS ANGELES
MEXICO CITY
JERUSALEM
SHANGHAI
Soviet and Chinese parley strikes snag
Impulse from Byrd's antarctic camp sounds horn at radio show
A.F. of L. seeks establishment of five-day week
Finland urges world zoning to curb liquor
Forces of Britain and France unite to pacify Near East
Root protocol is approved by 40 countries
Pres. Portes Gil denies seeking another term
World's peace desire assures naval cut; Briand eulogizes League
Transmuting baser metals into gold reported discovered
WELLINGTON

A Word a Day

Poignant

There is a general misconception of this word, attributing to it only painful sensations. It has come to us directly from the French *poignant*, "pricking, stinging," present participle of *poindre*, "to prick." Its origin, however, may be traced to the Latin *pungere*, "to pierce."

"Pungent," meaning to cause a sharp sensation, is practically synonymous with "poignant," both derived from *pungere*, but in actual application the latter is used to describe feelings or emotions, while "pungency" refers to physical sensations, like taste and smell. "Poignant" means sharply affecting or keen, and may be applied to as widely differing sensations as joy, wit, beauty, or thirst. It may be stimulating without being bitter, or sharp without being cutting, although severity is likewise an attribute.

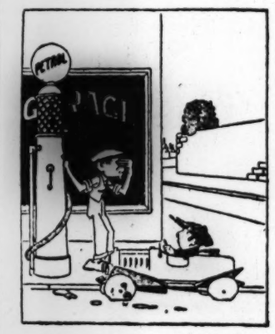
In referring to words or expressions, "poignant" signifies piercing, telling, keenly pointed.

The first syllable of poign'-ant, which is accented, is sounded to rhyme with *coin*. The preferred pronunciation of the final syllable is merely *ant* with the *a* as in *account*. Some authorities, however, urge the pronunciation of the last syllable as *yant*.

"Those poignant joys, which are the lot of the affluent."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein



Smith's Weekly

Garage Man (to driver of baby car): "Sorry, sir, we don't keep milk."

His Position

An Irishman got out of a train at a railway station and went in search of refreshments. The train left before Pat had finished his repast, and, rushing down the platform, he yelled: "Hould on, ye old stame ingine; ye've got a passenger on board that's left behind."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Conclusive Proof

Proving that advertising pays, the Alton Empire tells of a man who advertised in his local paper that he had lost an umbrella, and advising the finder to keep it. The finder did.—*Capper's Weekly.*

Like a Boy

He was spending his first term at a boarding school, and his parents anxiously awaited the arrival of his first letter.

It was not received for more than a week, and it was short and to the point:

"Dear People: I don't think I shall be able to send you many letters while I'm here. You see, when things are happening, I haven't time to write; and when they aren't happening, I haven't anything to tell you. With love to all, Harry."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Explanation

Waggish Diner (with menu): "Chicken croquettes, eh? I say, waiter, what part of a chicken is the croquette?"

Waiter: "The part that's left over from the day before, sir."—*Weekly Scotsman.*

A Quotation for Today

WHAT do we live for if not to make the world less difficult for each other?—GEORGE ELIOT

Brevities

Life: Lucky thing that water is a liquid. If it were a solid like coal or marble how could we get it to run through faucets?

Boston Evening Transcript: New York wonders what to do with abandoned motorcars. If cars continue to be made smaller and smaller, a good many of them when worn out can be dropped in the ash barrel.

Los Angeles Times: Americans have no free theater, but there's the radio and there's no charge for watching steam shovels.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reflection

Medford, Ore.

A BUSINESS practice has grown up in the fruit canning industry that seems to require the naming of prices to the wholesale jobbing trade many months before the fruit is even in blossom or before the quantity, quality or value of the growing crop can be determined. This practice, of course, involves an element of speculation.

Some years ago when, during midwinter, the price of fresh fruits for the season ahead seemed surely to be high, a western canner sold to an eastern wholesale company large quantities of canned fruits based on the expected high price of fresh fruits; but the subsequent crop proved to be large and prices low, therefore at canning time the canner advised the wholesaler that due to unusual crop conditions he felt impelled to reduce prices on their contract. This was done and the canner thought no more of it.

Now the situation is reversed; sales on a large scale were made last winter on a basis of large crops and low prices, but the disastrous frosts of last April altered the whole outlook, prices of fresh fruits skyrocketed to war-time days, with the result that the western canner faced serious losses with no honorable way out. He, however, recently received a letter from the eastern wholesaler saying:

"We have not forgotten the honorable way you treated us when things were in your favor; and you may now disregard our contract and make your own price on shipments to us."

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

La Crosse, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I love to read the Monitor and I think Snubs, Waddles, and Sunny Hours are so interesting. The One Minute Biographies are so much help to me at school that I could hardly do without them.

I am 13 years old and have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School 8 years. I am interested in nature study, and should like to exchange stamps and postcards. I should like to correspond with boys in foreign countries. I will try to write them an interesting letter about our city and country.

Raymond W.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

Are there any girls in France, South America, Asia or Europe who would like to write to a girl 14 years old who lives in San Francisco, Calif.

I have taken French two years from a private teacher and am now starting to take it again in high school. I should like to help friends in foreign lands with English. I hope I'll receive many letters.

I like The Christian Science Monitor very much. It helps me so much in my school work. I love animals and have a pup now just three weeks old. He is black with white spots. His fur is curly so I named him "Curly." He is learning to come when I call him and he is just the dearest little dog.

My love to all the Mail Bag readers.

Bernice S.

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first time to write to the Mail Bag. I like to read the Mail Bag letters, Snubs, and I Record Only the Sunny Hours.

We have always lived in Portland, Ore., until last December when we moved to California and we like it very much here. People can go swimming every day if they live near the Pacific Ocean. We live 20 miles from the beach, but when we lived in Oregon it was 100 miles.

I should like to correspond with girls from France or Germany. I am 13 years old and can speak a little of each language. My hobby is collecting stamps and I like all out-of-door games such as baseball, skating, swimming, etc.

I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I can remember.

Jane T.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I should like to express my gratitude for the Monitor. It has been very helpful to me and I have been very interested in reading the many letters from different parts of the world. I think the Monitor is a paper which should be appreciated by all boys and girls! I should like very much to communicate with girls anywhere if they are able to write in English.

I have always lived in California and although I haven't traveled very much over the State, I should like to give any information I have to anyone who would like to know more of this wonderful country. I am hoping to be of help to someone. I am 14 and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough.

Mary W.

New Hartford, New York

Dear Editor:

Although I have about 25 correspondents and write to them all regularly, I kept up and worked hard on my studies so that I passed my subjects this year with very good grades.

Perhaps the next time I write I shall be in Albany, since we are going to move there. I shall then tell you something about the capital of New York State.

The Kellogg peace pact, which was printed in the Monitor, I cut out and saved. This article came in very nicely in our American history class and I received "A" for my recitation on it. The Monitor has also served me in many other ways and I thoroughly enjoy it.

Ethel T.

Cincinnatus, New York

Dear Editor:

I have read the Monitor at my grandmother's and at a friend's home. I enjoy reading it, especially the Mail Bag, the Young Folks' Page and various other parts of the paper.

I am nearly 13 years old. I have completed my preliminary studies and am going to high school this fall. I have been going to a country school.

I live on a farm and help make hay. I like to feed the chickens and take care of the horses.

I should like to hear from girls who live on ranches and also from someone living in England or some other European country. I am interested in having a stamp collection.

Elizabeth F.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I have never seen a letter in the Mail Bag from Tulsa, Okla., so I have decided to be a Tulsa correspondent. I read the Monitor every day and I especially enjoy the Mail Bag on Our Young Folks' Page.

Tulsa is a beautiful city with a very attractive residential district and a large business district.

I am very fond of pets, such as dogs and horses. I like outdoor sports also. I have a white wire-haired poodle called Happy. She is very intelligent. She is a very good watch dog and at the same time a nice pet, for she at once makes up with anyone we speak to.

I enjoy Snubs, the Sundial, A Word-a-day, and the One Minute Biographies. They are especially helpful as they are summed up so splendidly. I have heard several people speak about them, saying they enjoyed them so much.

I should like to correspond with girls my own age (13) or older. I should especially like to receive letters from France, Spain, Holland, and England.

Evelyn H.

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

How I love the Monitor! Ever since I have been able to read, I have taken a great interest in it. It is so clean and wholesome that we call it the "joy giver."

When I come in after a busy day at school, or even after playing out of doors all day, it is so restful just to sit down and read the Monitor. I turn first to the Mail Bag, then to the Children's Corner. I love the stories under "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," and also In Lighter Vein and the puzzles. The Home Forum is very helpful in my school work. The Monitor has also brought me some lovely correspondents.

We have a puppy 10 months old. We call him Pal, because he follows us about the house on our daily routine.

I should love to hear from any girl anywhere in the world, but would somebody in Kentucky my own age (14) write me? I have never seen any letters from that State. I also wish Louise S., in California, would write me, also Esther S., in Connecticut, to whom I wrote.

Elinor P.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

I have written before, but I am so grateful for the Monitor, that no matter how many times I write I can never fully express my gratitude for all the good things that are to be found in it. The One Minute Biographies and the Word a Day Column are not only educational but enjoyable. The metaphysical articles on the Home Forum page are very helpful for each day's experiences, and the clean news items, in school work and in conversation.

It certainly is interesting to read all the letters from different parts of the world with their lovely descriptions of unknown lands. One issue of the Mail Bag seemed to contain letters covering half the world, and how wonderful to think of all the good work that is being carried on, all the way around the world!

There isn't much to tell about the city of Minneapolis except that it is noted for its beautiful lakes and parks. Of course, the wilder parts of Minnesota hold some of the most lovely spots in this country, for there are the wonderful lakes and forests and quaint old settlements.

I should love to make friends with girls about 16 years old both in France and Germany, if possible from some place near Stuttgart. However, I will answer any letters gladly and be happy for every new friendship. I say this because oftentimes I have read letters which I would very much have liked to answer, but which stipulated certain countries only, and I felt that my letter might not be quite so welcome.

Louise S.

Leicestershire, England

Dear Editor:

We live in an interesting village, 9 miles south of Leicester in the midlands. I attend high school in Leicester, which is a very old and interesting city. Every year, in the early summer, it holds an agricultural show which is opened by a member of royalty. I have seen the Duke of York twice, the Duchess of York once and the Prince of Wales three times.

I shall be 15 next October and should like to correspond with girls my own age in Africa, America, Canada (especially in Quebec), Australia, India, Italy, Spain, France, China and Japan. I am interested in art, drama, English literature, and love music, reading and animals.

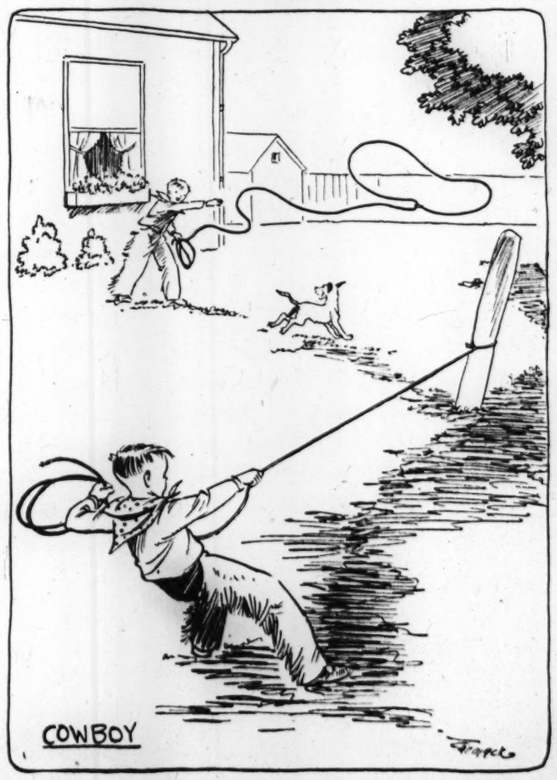
Edna W.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

EARLY OCCUPATIONS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Palace of Nations

WELL designated will be the headquarters of the League of Nations and its allied organizations at Geneva—the Palace of Nations. For there is no thought of destroying the consciousness of nationhood, but only of providing a common house where the nations of the world can meet on an equal and friendly footing, where they can work out their problems together, where they can elaborate schemes of co-operation. It is perhaps necessary to make clear once more, as the foundation stone is being laid of the Palace of Nations, that the idea of internationalism does not exclude, but includes, the idea of nationalism. Humanity does not obliterate men; it is composed of men. And, in the same way, enlightened attempts at political and economic unity are not attempts at uniformity; they respect the individuality of the nations for which this Palace of Nations is intended.

In January of next year the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations, which is now about to be fittingly housed, will be celebrated. In its ten years of existence it has provoked enthusiasm and skepticism; it has known defeats and triumphs; it has been, and is still, misunderstood; it has been contradictorily accused of exercising a supersovereignty and of being impotent to impose its ideals upon a reluctant world. The fact is that the League of Nations must necessarily share the qualities of its members; yet its members, reacting on one another, with a view to the general good, are better than they would be in isolation.

That the League, whose chief makers were Mr. Wilson, M. Bourgeois, Lord Cecil and Mr. Smuts, is now definitely established, will hardly be denied. It has, however, not yet attained its full growth, or demonstrated its potential usefulness. It is still, perhaps, in danger of being diverted from its proper purpose. After a period of hostility toward the League, able statesmen, realizing the trend of public opinion, placed themselves at the head of the League. Their leadership must be welcomed on many grounds, but it would be wise to remember that, as the official representatives of their different countries, they may be tempted to use the League in the interests of their national policy. The League should never become a cover for diplomatic designs, and its adherents will surely never allow it to be so misused.

Its activities are multitudinous. The popular conception of it as an institution which spends its time in preventing wars, or in failing to prevent wars, is mistaken. That was done by the concert of powers, with more or less success, before the League came into being. The League, in current affairs, may be more efficient, because it is, in the best sense, disinterested; but it is not on this somewhat negative aspect of its functions that stress should be laid. It is, indeed, hoped that, in the event of a grave situation arising, the League, by its carefully constructed machinery, will prove its efficacy; yet it is not so much its carefully constructed machinery, excellent as this may be, as the new mentality, the forward-looking purpose which the League fosters, that will be the determining factor in the future of mankind. This is its positive task, its constructive work.

It is carried out in many spheres. The League occupies itself with labor conditions, with social anomalies, with cultural questions, with a hundred and one matters which make for progress; and by co-ordinating the efforts of the countries of the world, in the elimination of wrong and the advancement of right, it is preparing a human society in which reason and love will reign. In the long run, it may be found that, more valuable than the direct attack on war (which always actually postulates the possibility of war), is this steady, patient upbuilding of peace.

But to those who, absent from the League, may be inclined to regret that such powers of advancing or retarding human welfare are concentrated in the hands of one organization, it should be pointed out that the League of Nations has never been, and has no desire to be, exclusive. It is jealous of no other efforts. If the Pan-American Union steps in at a critical moment, the League of Nations does not find the Union a rival to its well-doing. If Mr. Kellogg and M. Briand draw up the Pact of Paris outside the League's jurisdiction, it does not complain, but, on the contrary, applauds. It regards the Locarno agreements as an admirable auxiliary to its own initiatives. It seeks in no way to control or cramp the meeting of experts on reparations, and it follows important conferences of statesmen with benevolent attention. In short, it claims no monopoly. Everything that is in line with its own objectives must serve the League of Nations.

The record of its accomplishments can be set out strikingly. Yet no table of its achievements can include its influence, which is intangible but vital. Few major human problems remain the same since the League of Nations began its operations. It has been educative in the highest degree and in the widest domain. The public, all over the world, has never been so aware of its own needs, political, social and economic, as now; it has never thought so profoundly as now. The League has helped to create the international outlook—it has awakened a consciousness of interdependence—it has fostered the feeling of solidarity which is the most conspicuous feature of our time—and although, in the Palace of Nations, men and women will preserve their own nationality, they will know that nationality is not enough; that, if they are citizens of Germany, Italy, France, or England, they are also citizens of the world.

What Says Massachusetts?

SHALL the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts vote to withdraw any part of their support from the United States Constitution?

Shall the citizens of Massachusetts vote to instruct their representatives to violate their oath of office—an oath which binds every state official to support and defend the Constitution of the United States?

Shall the citizens of Massachusetts vote to break down the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment by repealing its own state enforcement statute?

Shall the citizens of Massachusetts, whether wet or dry, whether they be for prohibition or against it, vote to cast their State on the side of nullification?—for it is the self-confessed purpose of the Constitutional Liberty League to undermine the enforcement of prohibition as a means of repealing the law itself.

These are the questions which the Constitutional Liberty League, perhaps better designated as the state branch of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, is asking the citizens of Massachusetts to answer in the affirmative. These are the questions which, we believe, should be answered in the negative, and to which, we trust, the majority of the citizens of Massachusetts will render an emphatic and decisive No.

Filling World Court Judgeships

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been aroused in Europe over the nomination of Sir Cecil Hurst and Henri Fromageot for the vacant judgeships of the Permanent Court of International Justice. There is no dispute concerning the eminent legal qualifications of the nominees. Sir Cecil is the permanent legal adviser to the British Foreign Office. M. Fromageot has held the comparable position in France.

The question at issue is whether persons who have held posts as advocates of their governments—political positions—should be eligible to the World Court. It applies in almost equal degree to Charles E. Hughes, whose election to the Court followed years of distinguished governmental service. Of the eleven members of the Court, three have been chosen from the bench of the highest court of their own countries; the remaining eight have been independent teachers or practitioners of international law. Should nominations to fill vacancies be exclusively from these latter classes?

The arguments underlying these queries are obvious. Should not the World Court be so recruited that no one may charge, no matter how unjustly, that a judge is the agent of, or open to influences exerted by, the foreign office with which he has been connected? Does not the nomination of foreign office officials show a connection between the executive and the judiciary which should be avoided, even in appearance, so far as that august tribunal, the Permanent Court of International Justice, is concerned?

Since the World War, European states have been busy drafting treaties. They have passed considerable legislation, and much of it will sooner or later come before the World Court for interpretation. Advisers to foreign offices have prepared this legislation. Shall they sit as judges and interpret it, or shall they decline to sit, as does, for example, a former attorney-general of the United States if he is appointed to the Supreme Court and a case in which he has been concerned appears on the docket? Neither horn of the dilemma is inviting.

The Hague committee of 1920 foresaw some of these difficulties. It declared that "diplomatists, civil servants, and legal advisers to foreign offices" should be considered as "political" officials, and urged that the Court be staffed from eminent judges and detached students of international law. When the League Assembly in Geneva considers the nominations, some of these aspects of the problem may be publicly discussed. Such discussion will be most timely, for amendments to the World Court statute are on the agenda—amendments which raise the question whether it should be proper for a judge to continue to engage in the practice of law.

Mention has been made of the fact that in the United States attorneys-general are appointed to the Supreme Court. In England, it has long been plain that the road to judicial preferment is open chiefly to the law officers of the Crown. The highest posts are usually reached only through the Cabinet. The bench is recruited from Parliament. Participation in the executive and legislative business of government is considered as affording experience which it is desirable for judges to have. Are there reasons why what is considered wise in respect of national courts should be avoided in the Permanent Court of International Justice? Should Sir Cecil Hurst, M. Fromageot and Mr. Hughes, who need yield to none in their knowledge and experience of international law, be barred from the Court because of the manner in which that experience was acquired? Or should it be a fixed policy to follow the regular British and the occasional American practice of confining the nominees to governmental officers?

Pity the Lunch-Wagonless Town

TO THE reasons for not living in New York City has been added the intelligence that there are no lunch wagons there. Not only that, but New York does not even supply the provinces with them. The latest edition of the classified telephone directory lists no manufacturers, dealers or salesmen who handle lunch carts.

Now, who would knowingly live in a town without a lunch wagon? The disclosure made by the telephone directory doubtless will drive from the city all except unenlightened residents. For even if he never uses a lunch cart, the true American requires the consolation of knowing there is one at hand if he does want it.

There was a time when these purveyors of numerous delicacies were really wagons or carts—unless they were abandoned street cars. In those days they were driven to their corner stands or to the country fair, and driven home again when sold out. Nowadays the wheels are gone; the wagons are fixed on as firm a foundation as many a house. Some of them even have gardens and vines. One, in Boston, also has a pair of charmingly dressed children, apparently permanently attached to it, and helping to give it a Vollandesque attractiveness.

New York is proud, no doubt, of its fashionable restaurants and clubs. But what sort of substitute are these for the good old American lunch cart, never closed, and available for the service of everybody, from early workers to late dancers?

No; romance may still survive, but not in these new-fangled substitutes for the lunch wagon.

Wanted: Substitutes for Weather

AMOTORIZED pilgrimage along much traveled roads brings variety of scenery, all kinds of tourist "accommodations," and a diversity of "stands." In one particular, however, uniformity rules the highways. Everyone wants to talk about the weather.

The motorist draws up for gasoline at a neat-looking filling station. As the man pumps fuel into the tank, he remarks: "Mighty hot day! You know, I put a thermometer over there in that flower bed, and the mercury ran up to 128 degrees. Yes, sir!"

The motorist loses his way in a maze of criss-cross roads and stops his car to ask directions from a native son. "Take the next right turn," says the guide. "Pretty hot day, ain't it? Must be 100 degrees in the shade."

By the time the hotel is reached the pilgrim is thoroughly satisfied that it is indeed a torrid day, and he is still more convinced when the hotel clerk spins the register, with the jaunty reminder, "Hottest day of the summer. Wouldn't wonder if it would rain." That completes the job. Little rivers begin to run down the gable of the motorist's nose, and his disposition and his collar become ready for the laundry.

The only sure way to forestall references to hot weather is for the motorist to start the conversation first with some other enlightening topic. These preliminary bids for talk might include the following subjects: The population of the village; garage architecture; the care and domestication of gladiolus; the need of more benches in the park; the opening of school; tariff and farm relief; golf; new models in cars; radio; some fairy story in the newspapers.

Fortified with such small change, the motorist may reach his journey's end at night cool as an ice wagon, and twice as intelligent.

Is English Melodious?

ENGLISH, properly uttered, is as musical a language as any other, contends Frank H. Vizetelly, commenting in his character of dictionary editor on the prospects and achievements of the American Opera Company. Nevertheless, a certain improvement of the popular manner of talk is needful, he indicates, before English can quite take rating along with Italian, for the demands of song. He brings the question down to a single issue, declaring that the only thing required is uniformity of vocal sounds among the people who speak English; and he optimistically remarks that this is actually fast being realized and accomplished.

Dr. Vizetelly's interest in music is perhaps incidental, and his zeal for the welfare of the little group of singers that started out a couple of seasons ago from Rochester, N. Y., to present opera in English has of course no immediate connection with his enthusiasm for lexicography. But his observations can hardly fail, just the same, to throw light on a difficult artistic problem. To place responsibility for the solution upon the whole English-speaking world is what nobody seems to have done until now; to regard as general that which everybody has assumed to be special and particular is rather a surprising turn. Populations, instead of pedagogues, evidently must bring melody out of English, or put melody into it. Men, women and children the continents over will have to proceed toward uniformity of vocal sounds, and will also have to arrive somewhere near there, before an English and an Italian "Trovatore" can contend with each other on equal terms.

With opera, or with the art of tone in any form, doubtless an extensive theory will work better than an intensive one. An idea of music belonging to 100 per cent of the public will possibly prove truer, and more practical as well, than the commonly accepted notion that it is the possession of 2 per cent only. Besides dictionary makers, persons of other sorts, even those who have no immediate concern with the technique of language, might in all likelihood attend a performance of opera in English and themselves hit upon something as valuable to say as Dr. Vizetelly has.

Random Ramblings

J. D. E. and Arnold W. Jones have won the father and son lawn tennis championship of the United States. Evidently it is just as hard to keep up with the Joneses in tennis as in golf.

Head line: "Apology Ends $200,000 Suit." This is evidently a case where a "soft answer" turned "away wrath," and proved that the policy paid well besides.

And now that we have whistling golf balls which notify the owner where they are hidden, why not apply some such idea to the ever-elusive collar button?

When Jackie speaks of his shorts he means something to wear. Dad thinks of something he used to feed Molly, the old bay mare.

According to Henry Ford, "Prohibition is effective with 99 per cent of our population." Everybody knows that's a passing mark.

What's in a name? The Graf Zeppelin landed at Lakehurst from Los Angeles and found the Los Angeles at Cleveland.

"It's the little things that count," said the thrifty man as he deposited some of the new money in the bank.

All golf is divided into three parts: hookers, slicers and toppers.

Strawberry Bed Treasure

THAT June day was not the first time I had seen the three houses, close beside the road, against a background of trees and flowers: the old house, the new house, and the house of the years between. Through the season, when the broad fields of wheat near them were golden, I had passed by and wondered. When the fall of winter snow had transformed them into the scene on a Christmas card, I had been curious. But it was not until this day, when a summer wind was rippling the pale green wheat, that I found my excuse in the strawberry bed.

There it lay in luscious, tempting splendor, and I knew it should furnish a quite proper excuse for me to find out about the houses which had intrigued me for so long. Surely homes with such an air of belonging to one another must hide interesting secrets under their gently sloping roofs.

I chose the little, new house nearest to the strawberry bed for my inquiry, and, when the door was opened by a friendly young woman in a crisp pink dress, I knew I had not dared in vain. Of course I could have some strawberries. They had so many more than they knew what to do with. We would go right out and pick them ourselves.

While we lined the basket with leaves, I took the opportunity to remark upon the charm of the houses in their setting of tall, old elms and maples.

"Nobody could love them more than I do," said the girl, her gray eyes lighting up. "Mine is really quite new, but the other two have been the background for my whole life. That one is my mother's, and the very precious old one belongs to Grandmother."

"How delightful for all of you to be here together."

"Yes, isn't it," she agreed. "When I came home from college, and was ready to be married, I chose to have my home right here beside the other two."

"I don't blame you the least bit. They are enough to make anyone love them."

* * *

"We have the best times," she assured me. "Mother has to be away a great deal this time of year with her garden club work, so Gran and I carry on with the flowers. There is always such a procession of them."

"Don't slight the strawberries," I begged, observing with satisfaction the way the basket was filling.

"No, of course not, but the flowers are what we all are most interested in. Mother is the real expert, but I'm learning. I raised the sweet peas all by myself this year," she added, laughingly.

"I particularly noticed how gorgeous they were as I came in. And such roses!"

"We always have splendid roses."

At last it seemed impossible to add one single ripe berry to the heap of them, so we started slowly back toward the house.

"Would you like to meet Gran?" asked my hostess. "She just loves callers."

We went in through the side door of the quaint, old house, because that was nearest, and so came upon Gran somewhat unceremoniously just as she was sliding a pan of spicy, brown gingerbread out of the oven.

She was the most brisk and silver-haired grandmother, all done up in lavender gingham, that I ever hope to see. A tiny silvery laugh like the tinkle of a very diminutive brook punctuated all her sentences. In no time at all we were leaning against her work table, and sampling the gingerbread, while we listened to her being entertaining in her own special way. Certainly her own granddaughter felt no more at home than did I just then.

"Won't you stay and have lunch with Joan and me?" she finally asked. "We should be so pleased to have you. None of our men folks come home for lunch, and Marian is away, too, so we probably need cheering up with a little company."

"As if you two would ever need cheering up," I told her. "But it is such an alluring invitation that I am going to gobble it right down along with the gingerbread."

Memory fails to recall what we had for lunch, because I was too busy listening to that darling little old lady tell me about the days when she and her husband first homesteaded this ranch, and how they planted their first acres of wheat. To hear her tell it, the whole affair was a great lark.

"John used to say I could think of a new joke every time he finished a furrow," she said, reminiscently. "I remember the year Marian arrived we had fourteen acres of wheat, and weren't we proud."

What a great help and inspiration she must have been to John!

Toward the close of the meal I noticed the two of them exchanging mysterious glances, and, when the last crumb of gingerbread was finished, they led me into the "sitting room" and over to the window where a quilting frame was set up.

* * *

"Oh, how perfectly beautiful!" I cried. "It's the strawberry bed."

There it was, a wide border of green leaves and rosy fruit on an ivory background. I was so delighted with the lovely quilt that words almost failed me, but evidently what I said was enough to assure them of my interest, for Gran took another covering out of a near-by chest. It was the pale yellow of winter sunshine, with a graceful border of wheat sprays in deeper shade. While I gasped over it, Gran brought out another of larkspur blue with tiny, silvery stars and a sliver of silver moon upon its delicate color. I could see a number left in the chest.

"But what do you do with them?" I begged, frantically.

Gran smiled as if she were used to this sort of thing.

"We make them up for people. These are just samples I keep on hand, but the strawberry one is a new pattern."

"The designs are exquisite, and the work—" I leaned closer to scrutinize the infinitesimal stitches.

"Joan makes the designs," Gran confided. "She had a dandy class in design at college. And all of us hunt for new ideas."

"And Gran does all the work. Isn't it beautiful?" her granddaughter demanded with happy pride.

"It most certainly is," I agreed. "I'm going right home and plan my bedroom over so I can have one."

They both laughed.

"There is one in the historical museum in town," volunteered Gran, shyly.

"Every historical museum ought to have one," I declared, stoutly. "Just you wait until I tell my friends about them."

"Don't tell too many of them at once," begged Gran. "I have several orders ahead, and you know the work is slow, because I want it to be so good that people will hand them down from generation to generation. I don't hold with this slap-dash method of doing things."

* * *

It seemed no time at all until the long shadows of late afternoon forced me to think about going home. It was difficult to stop watching Gran as her needle flashed upon the rose and white quilt, stitching it into tiny diamond-shaped blocks. However, some measure of resignation attached itself to my going, because I knew that, in just a little while, I would see these dear, if new found, friends again.

When I had placed my basket of berries carefully on the seat beside me and started the car, I paused a moment to look at the three houses where so much of peace and energetic happiness dwelt. What a golden gift they had offered me along with the treasure from their strawberry bed.

E. W. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Prohibition and Prosperity

EVEN among the professed opponents of prohibition there seems to be a sort of tacit admission that the widespread ownership of securities by the masses of the people, the increase in savings, and the rapid multiplication of life-insurance policies and home ownership have some definite relation to this policy of the Nation.

But prohibition has had more far-reaching economic results than these. Since it was adopted the automobile has come into nearly universal use, the radio has found its way into millions of homes, and the films have catered to ever greater multitudes. The people generally wear far better clothing than ten or fifteen years ago, their house furnishings are superior, they use more telephones and other electrical equipment, they consume far more ice cream, confectionery and soft drinks, they send their children to school much longer and they eat an enormously expanded variety of foodstuffs. Of course, no one ascribes all this improvement entirely to prohibition. But it is flying in the face of common sense and ordinary daily observation to deny the connection between the greater regularity of employment, the more intact condition of the worker's pay envelope and the growth in savings which have followed prohibition on the one hand, and the unprecedented increase in the consumption of a wide range of goods on the other.

To thresh over the old moral arguments for and against is tiresome and gets us nowhere. Of course, prohibition does not work nearly so well as could be wished, but no other method of handling the liquor traffic ever has. Of course, there are lawlessness and corruption, but only the very young and those older persons who suffer from a convenient amnesia forget the bribery, political influence, demoralization, illicit sale, defiance and murder that went with the former system. All this kind of discussion, of either the present or the earlier order, leads to emotionalism, prejudice and passion.

But there is no prejudice and passion when it comes to statistics and indices of production and consumption. The business of this country has no time to fuss itself with the fanaticism of either school of antagonists. Its decision concerning policies must rest upon a surer and more solid foundation. If there was an economic basis for the adoption of prohibition, the question now facing the business world is whether with the enormously expanded markets the same policy is not even more essential today. The country must move very slowly indeed in any direction which threatens the improved conditions of women and children or the extraordinary high standards of amusement, recreation, comfort, housing, clothing and feeding which the people at large have come to enjoy in comparatively recent years. This is what the business man should keep in mind when he discusses prohibition.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

What to Do With "The"?

A VETERAN Brooklyn printer, Robert W. Matson, has invented a character to replace the word "the." This word, he says, is the one most employed in the English language, occurring once in every fifteen words, and by the adoption of a single character for it there would be a saving of 4 per cent of space in all printed matter, to say nothing of the conservation of time, money, energy and whatever else burdens the world.

This is going phonetic spelling one better by eliminating the spelling altogether. Just to hit one character on the typewriter where one is used to striking three does sound attractive, though. The argument might be presented that there would be another addition to the number of typewriter or linotype keys, thus increasing instead of decreasing the number of things that would have to be learned. But a place for the new character might be created by elimination of the letter "c." That letter is utterly useless. It has no sound of its own. As pronounced it becomes either an "s" or a "k." It is altogether an illegitimate member of the phonetic family and has no more utility than a barnacle on a ship. It could very well be dispensed with for Mr. Matson's brain infant.

But while the mood for saving time is on us, let us not stop with this new offering. Accept phonetic spelling, we are told, and one letter in every seven would be saved, pupils would gain one year of their first four in school, and the Nation's printing bill would be cut $6,000,000. Reform the calendar, as George Eastman would have us do, to one of 13 equal months and some more time would be saved in school, while the bankers and all those who must compute interest would have much more leisure for golf and watching the ticker tape. And formal education would be shortened still more, we are told, by substituting the simple metric system for the cumbersome measurements of pounds, yards, pints and the like. And, come to think of it, there is little argument against these changes except usage. But usage is against all change. It is the greatest foe of progress, the final bulwark of the reactionaries. And for that reason, we may expect for some time to employ the word "the"; to spell though when we say tho; to memorize that mnemonic doggerel about "Thirty days hath September—"; and to puzzle our heads over whether it is four pints in a quart or two quarts in a gallon.—*The Age-Herald* (Birmingham, Ala.).

Do You Have "Liberty"?

ONE of the most precious possessions of men and women and boys and girls is liberty. Our forefathers fought and died that they might have it, and we become indignant at any attempt to remove our freedom from us. But what is this thing called liberty that we all want?

Perhaps you say that liberty is being able to do anything you want. But is it? Perhaps you want to pick up a stone and toss it through a window, but if you do, you will soon discover that you can't "get away" with things like that. On all sides are "Keep Off the Grass" signs, "No Trespassing" signs, "Park Behind Here" signs—all curtailing our liberty.

Curtailing it? Perhaps, but only so that we can really enjoy liberty. Certain laws and regulations are absolutely necessary when many people live close together, and we must all learn to obey them. In so doing, we safeguard our real liberty—the right to live peacefully and happily together.—*Boston Herald.*

Preserving Rural England

THE desecration of rural America's beauty is being followed rapidly by a similar destruction of rural England, the beauty of which is famous throughout the world. American tourists have reported that many spots, long renowned in song and pastoral art, are threatened by the encroachment of the typically American destroyers of beauty—the billboard and the filling station.

The beauty of rural England always has been worth long trips from London to see, and should it go the way of the virtually obliterated American countryside, it will be a distinct loss to tourists, not to mention that suffered by native Englishmen who love their land passionately. That there already is a rising spirit of rebellion against the desecration is manifested in the formation of a body known as the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, whose aims are supported by the wealthy American, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania.

It is explained by these defenders of beauty that they have no desire to block modern improvement of highways, electrical transmission or anything else, but they do believe that these improvements can be made with a minimum of disfigurement to the countryside, rather than a ruthless sacrifice of beauty to utilitarianism.

Although it is rather late to be thinking of it, the same thought applies in America as in England. In this country, the mechanical age has advanced upon us with scarcely a hand raised to save those things that are just as precious to humanity as speed and convenience. And the terrible destruction continues unabated. Let Britain's body of beauty preservers come to America and view the havoc, then return with the fire of determination burning hotter than ever within their breasts.—*Columbus Evening Dispatch.*

Those Who Live in Glass Houses

THIS "hewing to the line" and "never minding the chips" sounds very well, but it is hard to carry out in running a community newspaper—as we have discovered in the last few weeks. While the public has its rights with respect to news, yet we have not the heart to print stories which will do unnecessary harm to boys and girls, still in the formative period, or stories which an inflamed public opinion will be inclined to interpret recklessly.

Of course, there will be those who will ridicule our policy and who believe that sensation should be the policy. But some of these same folks are apt to walk into the office before long and say, "Please, don't say anything about this"—and they will be very grateful for our thoughtfulness.

Which is only another way of saying that most of us either have glass houses or plenty of windows.—*Eaton Rapids* (Ind.) *Journal.*